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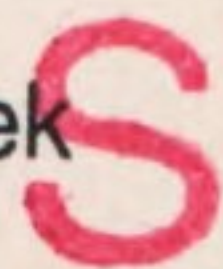


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ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

VOL. II.

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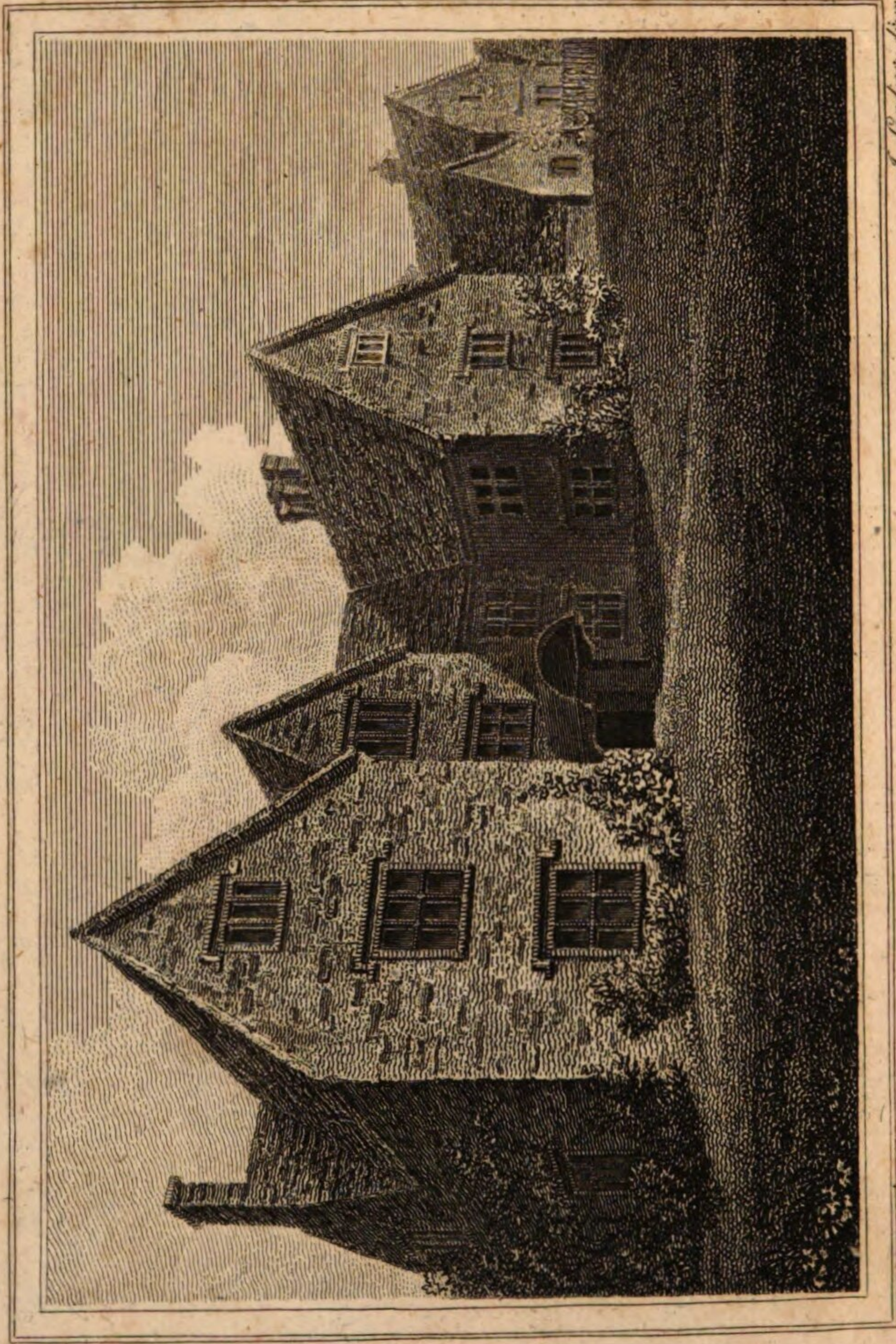
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ANECDOTES

OF

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

VOL. II.



J. G. Wood delin.

STRATFORD HOUSE near OLD SARUM.

J. Barber delin.

London: Published by T. Cadell, Strand.

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ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

CHIEFLY OF THE
LAST AND TWO PRECEDING
CENTURIES.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.

[by William Seward]
THE FIFTH EDITION.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

60

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES,
IN THE STRAND.

1804.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.

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1801

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ANECDOTES
OF
DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BRITISH.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

[1649—1685.]

“HAD this King but loved business as well as
“ he understood it,” says Sir Richard Bulstrode,
“ he would have been the greatest Prince in Eu-
“ rope.” Of his own country he used to say,
that it was the most comfortable climate to live
under that he had ever experienced; as there
were more days in the year, and more hours in
the day, that a man could take exercise out of
doors in it, than in any country he had ever
known. He said one day to Sir Richard Bul-
strode,

strode, that during his exile he had seen many countries, of which none pleased him so much as that of the Flemings, who were the most honest and true-hearted people he had ever met with: and then added, “I am weary of travelling, I am resolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my brother will do; I am much afraid that when he comes to the throne he will be obliged to travel again.”

An Address being once presented from the City to this Monarch by the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Cornish, the King returned an answer by the Lord Chancellor, which concluded thus:—

“The King doth not believe this to be so unanymous a vote of the City as is pretended; and he commands me to tell you, that if he did believe it were so, (as he does not) that you have meddled with a thing which is none of your business;—” and so dismissed them.—“Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the Second, by Sir Richard Bulstrode, Resident at Brussels, to the Court of Spain from Charles the Second.”

Lockhart, the Author of “The Memoirs,” wrote with his own hand the following narrative in his copy of Lord Clarendon’s “History of the Rebellion.”

“It

“ It is very strange, that amongst so many dan-
“ gers to which King Charles the Second was ex-
“ posed, and from which he was surprisngly and
“ miraculously delivered, neither Lord Clarendon,
“ nor any Author I have met with, takes the least
“ notice of one of a very extraordinary nature
“ which happened to him in Holland, and which
“ was as follows:—

“ The King when at Brussels, being desirous
“ and resolved to see his sister the Princess of
“ Orange, (but withal under the necessity to make
“ his journey with the utmost secrecy) did com-
“ municate his design to no person whatsoever.
“ He ordered Fleming, (a servant of the Earl of
“ Wigtoun) who was in his service, and of whose
“ fidelity he neither then nor ever after did doubt,
“ secretly to provide a couple of good horses, and
“ have them ready at a certain place and time of
“ the next ensuing night, by his Majesty ap-
“ pointed; and that Fleming, with these horses,
“ should remain alone till he heard from the King.
“ At the time appointed, the King (having gone
“ to bed, and afterwards dressed himself) privately
“ goes out at a back door, and leaving only a let-
“ ter to some one of his servants in whom he con-
“ fided, with an account of his having gone from
“ thence for a few days, and with directions to
“ keep his absence as secret as possible, under pre-
“ tence of his being indisposed, came to the
“ place,

“ place, where he found Fleming with the horses
“ as he had directed. He then acquainted Fleming
“ of his design to speak with his sister at the
“ Hague; and, not regarding the hazards he
“ might be exposed to, away he went with his
“ slender equipage and attendance, travelling
“ through the most secret by-ways, and con-
“ triving it so, that he came to the Hague by six
“ in the morning, and alighted at a scrub inn, in
“ a remote part of the town, where he was con-
“ fident none would know him under the disguise
“ he was then in. He immediately sent Fleming
“ to acquaint his sister where he was, and left it
“ to her to contrive the way and manner of
“ having access to her, so as not to be known.
“ Fleming, having dispatched his commission in
“ a very short time, (less than an hour) was no
“ sooner returned to tell the King, whom he
“ found in the room where he had left him, (where
“ he had been still alone) than an unknown per-
“ son came and asked of the landlord, if two
“ Frenchmen had not alighted at his house that
“ morning. The landlord replied, that two men
“ had come, but of what country he knew not.
“ The stranger required him to tell them that he
“ wanted to speak to them; which being done,
“ the King was much surprized, but withal in-
“ clined to see the person. Fleming opposed it,
“ but the King being positive, the person was in-
“ troduced,

“ introduced, being an old reverend-like man, with
“ a long grey beard, and ordinary grey cloaths,
“ who looking and speaking to the King, told
“ him, he was the person he wanted to speak to
“ (and all alone) on matters of importance. The
“ King, believing it might perhaps be a message
“ from his sister, or being curious to know the
“ result of such an adventure, desired Fleming to
“ withdraw; which he refused, till the King,
“ taking him aside, told him there could be no
“ hazard from such an old man, for whom he was
“ too much; and commanded him to retire.
“ They were no sooner alone, than the stranger
“ bolted the door, (which brought the King to
“ think on what might or would happen) and at
“ the same time falling on his knees, pulled off
“ his very nice and artificial mask, and discovered
“ himself to be Mr. Downing, (afterwards well
“ known by the name of Sir George Downing,
“ and Ambassador from the King to the States-
“ General after the Restoration) then Amba-
“ sador from Cromwell to the States-General;
“ being the son of one Downing, an Independent
“ Minister, who attended some of the Parliament
“ Men that were once sent to Scotland to treat
“ with the Scots to join against the King, and
“ who was a very active and violent enemy to the
“ Royal Family, as appears by this history. The
“ King, you may imagine, was not a little sur-
“ prized

“ prized at the discovery ; but Downing gave
“ him no time for reflection, speaking to him
“ immediately in the following manner :—That
“ he humbly begged his Majesty’s pardon for any
“ share or part he had acted during the rebellion
“ against his royal interest, and assured him, that
“ though he was just now in the service of the
“ Usurper, he wished his Majesty as well as any
“ of his subjects ; and would, when an occasion
“ offered, venture all for his service, and was
“ hopeful that what he was about to say would
“ convince his Majesty of his sincerity. But be-
“ fore he mentioned the cause of his coming to
“ him, he must insist, that his Majesty would
“ solemnly promise him not to mention what had
“ happened, neither to Fleming nor to any person
“ whatever, until it pleased God that his Majesty
“ was restored to his Crown, when he should have
“ no reason to desire that it should be concealed ;
“ though even then, he must likewise have his
“ Majesty’s promise never to ask, or expect he
“ should discover, how or when he came to know
“ of his Majesty’s being there. The King having
“ solemnly engaged on the terms required, Down-
“ ing proceeded and told him, that his Master the
“ Usurper, being now at peace with the Dutch,
“ (and the States so dependent and obsequious to
“ him that they refused nothing he required) had
“ with the greatest secrecy, in order to make it
“ more

“ more effectual, entered into a treaty, by which
“ (amongst other trifling matters agreed to be-
“ tween them) the chief and indeed main end of
“ the negociation was, that the States stood en-
“ gaged to seize and deliver up to the Ufurper the
“ person of his Majesty, if at any time he should
“ happen by chance or by design to come within
“ their territories, when required thereto by any
“ person in his name; and that this treaty, being
“ signed by the States, was sent to London, from
“ whence it had returned but yesterday morning,
“ and was totally finished yesterday night, be-
“ tween himself and a Secret Committee of the
“ States. Downing likewise represented to his
“ Majesty, that his Master’s (Cromwell’s) intel-
“ ligence was so good, that a discovery would be
“ made even to himself (Downing) of his Ma-
“ jesty’s being there; and if he neglected to ap-
“ ply to have him seized, his Master would resent
“ it to the highest degree, which would infallibly
“ cost him his head, and deprive his Majesty of
“ a faithful servant; and being desirous to prevent
“ the miserable consequences of what would fol-
“ low, if his being here were discovered, he re-
“ solved to communicate the danger he was in to
“ his Majesty, and, for fear of a future discovery,
“ he had disguised himself, being determined to
“ entrust no person with the secret. He then
“ proposed, that his Majesty should immediately
“ mount

“ mount his horse, and make all possible dispatch
“ out of the territories of the States; that he
“ himself should return home, and under pre-
“ tence of sickness lie longer a-bed than usual;
“ and that, when he thought his Majesty was so
“ far off as to be out of danger to be overtaken,
“ he should go to the States, and acquaint them,
“ that he understood his Majesty was in town,
“ and require his being seized on the terms of
“ the late treaty; that he knew they would com-
“ ply readily, and send to the place directed; but
“ on finding that his Majesty was gone off so far
“ as to be safe, he would propose to make no fur-
“ ther noise, lest it should discover the treaty,
“ and prevent his Majesty’s falling afterwards
“ into their hands.

“ The King immediately followed his advice,
“ and, he returning home, every thing was acted
“ and happened as it was proposed and foretold.

“ The King, having thus escaped this immi-
“ nent danger, most seriously performed what he
“ promised, never mentioning any part of this
“ story till after the Restoration, and then not de-
“ firing to know how Downing’s intelligence
“ came, which he never discovered, though he
“ (the King) often said it was a mystery; for no
“ person knew of his design till he was on horse-
“ back, and he could not think that Fleming went
“ and discovered him to Downing: besides, he
“ so

“ so soon returned from his sister, he could not
“ have time, Downing having come much about
“ the time at which Fleming returned.”

“ I have heard,” adds Lockhart, “ this story
“ told by several who frequented the Court of
“ Charles the Second, after the Restoration, par-
“ ticularly by the Earl of Cromartie, who said,
“ that in the next year after the Restoration, he,
“ with the Duke of Rothes, and several other
“ Scotch quality, being one night with the King
“ over a bottle, they all complained of an imper-
“ tinent speech which Downing had made in Par-
“ liament, reflecting on the Scottish Nation, which
“ they thought his Majesty would resent, so as to
“ order him from Court, and withdraw his favour
“ from him: the King replied, that he did not
“ approve of what Downing had said, and that
“ he would reprove him for it; but that to go
“ further he could not do, because of this story;
“ which he repeated in the terms here related;
“ which made such an impression on all present,
“ that they freely forgave what had passed; and
“ the Duke of Rothes asked liberty to drink
“ Downing’s health in a bumper.”

The Duke of Ormond seems very early to have
predicted the unfitness of Charles for the exalted
and responsible situation he was one day to fill;
for in a letter of his addressed to Sir Edward
Hyde (afterwards Lord Clarendon), January 27,
1658,

1658, he says, " But I fear his immoderate de-
 " light in empty, effeminate, and vulgar conver-
 " sations, is become an irresistible part of his
 " nature, and will never suffer him to animate his
 " own designs and others' actions with that spirit
 " which is requisite for his quality, and much
 " more to his fortune.

" This, to any but to you, or him, from any
 " (unless a very few) but from me, or from me at
 " any other time, were too bold a lamentation,
 " for so God knows it is. God blefs him, and
 " fit him for his work."

LORD CLARENDON'S "*Letters.*"

The Original of the following curious Letter
 from Charles the Second to Mrs. Lane*, is in
 the possession of JOHN LEIGH PHILIPS, Esq. of
 Manchester.

" MRS. LANE,

" I HAVE hitherto deferred writing to you in
 " hope to be able to send you somewhat else be-
 " sides a Letter; and I believe it troubles me
 " more that I cannot yett doe it, than it does
 " you, though I doe not take you to be in a good
 " condition longe to expect it. The truth is my
 " necessityes are greater than can be imagined,
 " but I am promised they shall be shortly sup-

* Mrs. Lane, with great dexterity, managed the escape of
 Charles, after the battle of Worcester, through the Midland
 Counties to the sea.

“plyed; if they are, you shall be sure to receive
“a share, for it is impossible I can ever forget
“the great debte I owe you, w^{ch} I hope I shall
“live to pay, in a degree that is worthy of me:
“in the meane time I am sure all who love me
“will be very kind to you, else I shall never
“think them so to

“Your most affectionate friend,

“CHARLES R.

“Paris, Nov^r. 23, 1652.”

Charles had pardoned a person of quality who had killed his antagonist unfairly in a duel. Some time afterwards, the person upon whom he had so improperly exercised one of the noblest prerogatives of royalty having murdered another man, Lord Rochester told the King, “Sire, it was not
“Lord — but your Majesty that killed this
“man.”

Count Zindendorf, in his “*Lecteur Royal*,” says, “that when Charles the Second quitted
“Brussels, he desired the Spanish agent there to
“send him occasionally the news. Of what kind,
“Sire, would you have your news? As the King
“appeared surprized at the question, the Spaniard
“replied, Why, Sir, my master, Don Juan, the
“Governor of the Low Countries, gives me po-
“sitive orders always to send him good news,
“whether true or false.”

LORD CLARENDON.

The two following Letters, written in the year preceding the Restoration of Charles the Second, seem to have been dictated in the true spirit of prophecy, and evince with what difficulty the ancient government of a kingdom can be restored, unless the powerful and leading persons in the kingdom are well inclined to its restoration.

LORD CULPEPER TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR
HYDE.

“ I TAKE it for granted this change in England
 “ will require your constant attendance at Hock-
 “ straten, which makes me address this letter
 “ thither, and I shall follow it as soon as my
 “ young Master shall have sealed some writings
 “ betwixt him and his relations, which (they be-
 “ ing ready engrossed here, and he sent for) I
 “ hope will be done on Monday. I cannot say
 “ I am much surpris'd with the news of Crom-
 “ well's death, the letters of the last week (those
 “ of this are not come yet) leaving him desperate-
 “ ly sick of a palsy and quartan ague; yet the
 “ thing is of so great consequence, that I can
 “ hardly forbear rubbing my eyes to find whether
 “ I sleep or wake. The first news of it came not
 “ hither untill very late (at the shutting the gates)
 “ last

“ last night, though he died this day sevensnight
“ at three of the clock. The ports were shut up-
“ on his death so strictly that Monsr. Newport’s
“ pass was returned, and he had difficulty enough
“ to get leave to send a ship of his own hiring
“ upon Saturday night. Extraordinary care was
“ taken that no English passengers should come
“ in that ship, yet some did; and amongst them
“ a woman now in this town, who saith, that
“ Cromwell’s eldest son was proclaimed Protector
“ on Saturday morning, which is confirmed by a
“ Dutchman now here, who came from Gravesend
“ on Tuesday. All the comment he makes on the
“ text (it is a common sailor) is, that he heard the
“ people curse when he was proclaimed. This ac-
“ cident must make a great change in the face
“ of affairs throughout all Christendom, and we
“ may reasonably hope the first and best will be in
“ England. As for this town, they are mad with
“ joy; no man is at leisure to buy or sell; the
“ young fry dance in the streets at noon-day: The
“ Devil is dead! is the language at every turn;
“ and the entertainment of the graver sort is only
“ to contemplate the happy days now approach-
“ ing* * * *. What the King is to do upon this
“ great and good change in England, is now be-
“ fore you; to which most important question,
“ though with the disadvantage of my being ab-
“ sent, I shall freely (but privately to yourself)
“ deliver

“ deliver my opinion before it is asked ; which is,
“ that you ought not to be over hasty in doing
“ any thing in England, neither by proclaiming
“ the King, nor by any other public act, untill
“ you shall truly and particularly know the state
“ of affairs there ; without which, Solomon, if he
“ were alive, and with you, could not make a right
“ judgment of what is to be done there. By the
“ state of affairs there, I mean not only what is
“ acted as the Councill-board, in the Army, City,
“ and Country, but likewise how those several
“ bodies are generally affected to this nomination
“ of Cromwell’s son ; what opinion they have of,
“ and kindness to his person ; who is discontented
“ at it, and upon what account they are so, and
“ to what degree ; what formed parties are made
“ or making against it, and how they propose to
“ carry on their design, whether under the veil of
“ a Parliament, or by open declared force ; how
“ Monk and Mr. Harry Cromwell like it, and of
“ what consideration Lambert is upon this change ;
“ most of these and many other particulars ought
“ to be well known upon able and impartial in-
“ telligence from the place, before you can be ready
“ for a judgment either of the design itself, or of
“ the timing it ; and in the mean time, both the
“ King’s party in England and we here cannot (in
“ my opinion) act too silent a part. When their
“ partialities shall come to the height, that is,
“ when

“ when the sword shall be drawn, our tale will be
“ heard, the weakest party will be glad to take us
“ by the hand, and give us the means of arming
“ and embodying ourselves, and then will be our
“ time to speak our own language. But if we ap-
“ pear before upon our own account, it will only
“ serve to unite our enemies, and confirm their
“ new government by a victory over us, whereby
“ we shall be utterly disabled to do our duty when
“ the true season shall come, which I doubt not
“ will quickly be, if we have but the patience to
“ wait for it. But whilst I thus declare my opinion
“ against their abortion, I would not be under-
“ stood that no endeavours of ours may be proper
“ to hasten the timely birth; on the contrary, I
“ think much good is to be done by discreet and
“ secret application, by well chosen persons, to
“ those of power and interest amongst them, whom
“ we shall find most discontented with Cromwell’s
“ partiality in setting this young man over their
“ heads, that have borne the brunt of the day in
“ the Common Cause, as they call it, and who
“ have so good an opinion of themselves as to be-
“ lieve, that they have deserved as much of them
“ they fought for as Cromwell himself did. Who
“ these are, is not easy for us as yet to know; but
“ such there are certainly, and a little time will
“ easily discover them; and probably enough we
“ may find some of them in Cromwell’s own fa-
“ mily,

“ mily, and amongst those that in his life stuck
“ closest to him. Be they where they will, if they
“ have power and will to do good, they ought to
“ be cherished. But the person that my eye is
“ chiefly on, as able alone to restore the King, and
“ not absolutely averse to it, neither in his prin-
“ ciples nor in his affections, and that is as like
“ to be unsatisfied with this choice as any other
“ amongst them, is Monk, who commandeth ab-
“ solutely at his devotion a better army (as I am
“ informed) than that in England is, and in the
“ King’s quarrel can bring with him the strength
“ of Scotland, and so protect the northern coun-
“ ties, that he cannot fail of them in his march ;
“ the reputation whereof (if he declares) will as
“ much give the will to the appearing of the
“ King’s party in the rest of England, as the draw-
“ ing the army from the southern, western, and
“ eastern counties, will give them the means to
“ appear in arms. Thus the work will be certainly
“ done, in spite of all opposition that can be ap-
“ prehended, and the gaining of one man will
“ alone make sure work of the whole. I need not
“ give you his character; you know he is a fullen
“ man, that values himself enough, and much
“ believes that his knowledge and reputation in
“ arms fits him for the title of Highness, and
“ the office of Protector, better than Mr. Rich-
“ ard Cromwell’s skill in horse-races and huf-
“ bandry

“bandry doth. You know, besides, that the only
“ties that have hitherto kept him from grum-
“bling, have been the vanity of constancy to his
“professions, and his affection to Cromwell’s
“person, the latter whereof is doubly dissolved,
“first by the jealousies he had of him, and now
“by his death; and if he be handsomely put in
“mind who was his first Master, and what was
“promised him when he came out of the Tower,
“the first scruple will not long trouble him. No-
“thing of either of them can now stick with him;
“and besides, if I am well informed, he that lately
“believed his head was in danger from the father
“ (and therefore no arts nor importunities could
“bring him to London) will not easily trust the
“son. The way to deal with him is, by some fit
“person (which I think is the greatest difficulty)
“to shew him plainly, and to give him all ima-
“ginable security for it, that he shall better find
“all his ends (those of honour, power, profit, and
“safety) with the King, than in any other way he
“can take. Neither are we to boggle at any way
“he shall propose in the declaring himself: let it
“at the first be Presbyterian, be King and Par-
“liament, be a Third Party, or what he will, so
“it oppose the present power, it will at last do the
“King’s business, and after a little time he will
“and must alone fall into the track we would have
“him go in: when he is engaged past a retreat,
VOL. II. c “he

“ he will want you as much as you will want him,
 “ and you may mould him into what form you
 “ please. You have my opinion; (though in too
 “ much haste) pray think seriously of it.” * * * * *

“ Amsterdam, Sept. 20, 1658.”

LORD CULPEPER TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR
 HYDE.

“ My good Lord,

“ The last night as I was going to bed, I received
 “ your letter of the 11th, which doth not well
 “ confirm me in what I did, as well as was wil-
 “ ling to believe before. Though I cannot in par-
 “ ticular discourse to the grounds of the breach
 “ that will be amongst them now, that Monk,
 “ Lockhart, and Montague, have complied with
 “ the governing party at London, and that there is
 “ appearance the Irish army will do the like; yet
 “ I must and do believe, upon the reasons your
 “ Lordship gives, and some particular advice I
 “ have from a sober person in England, that they
 “ cannot continue long of a piece; and my
 “ author there doth not only positively tell me so
 “ much, but assigns a very short time for the
 “ accomplishment of his predictions, which are no
 “ less than an actual irreconcilable war amongst
 “ them and their armies. Therefore I am still upon
 “ the same grounds I was upon in my last, and
 “ hope you will find cause not to differ from them,
 “ especially

“ especially in the point of uniting to the King’s
 “ party all the Monarchical party, that before
 “ looked upon Cromwell as the fittest person to
 “ attain their ends by. Their golden calf is now
 “ fallen; they can no more hope in him, neither
 “ will they depart from their Monarchical prin-
 “ ciples; they will not (I cannot fear it) submit
 “ to this rascally crew; and more so, see they can-
 “ not possibly set up any other besides the right
 “ owner: all this I am fully perswaded of, but
 “ still I apprehend their doing the business them-
 “ selves before they join with the King, or give
 “ him leave to be considerable in arms; where-
 “ as, when they come to break with him, they will
 “ have the power (and then I shall never fear their
 “ will) to impose as much upon him as the same
 “ party did upon his Father in the Isle of Wight
 “ treaty. * * * * *

“ Utrecht, June 17, 1659.”

THE following Letter from Princess Elizabeth,
 daughter of the Queen of Bohemia, to this illust-
 rious Nobleman, is in the possession of Dr. Har-
 ington, of Bath:

“ Frankfort, July 28, 1662.

“ My Lord,

“ HAVING entrusted Sir Wm. Sandys to solicit
 “ the confirmation of a Patent, which I received
 “ from the late King of blessed memory for my al-

" lowance, I hope you will be so juste and favour-
 " able as to afford me your countenance therein ;
 " and do make my addressees to you with more con-
 " fidence, considering the real affection you have
 " most generously exprefs'd towards the Queen my
 " mother during her life, in perswasion that it is
 " not altogether extinct, and may be deriv'd on
 " me, as my relation to her Majesty obligeth me
 " to be

" Your affectionate friend to serve you,

" ELIZABETH."

Extracts relative to Lord Clarendon, from some
 very curious memoirs in MS. written by Lady
 Fanshawe, about the year 1682.

" 1650. The two parties in Scotland, being
 " dissatisfied with each other's Ministers, and Sir
 " Edward Hyde and Secretary Nicholas being ex-
 " cepted against and left in Holland, it was pro-
 " posed (the State wanting a Secretary for the
 " King) that Sir Richard Fanshawe should be im-
 " mediately sent for from Holland, which was
 " done accordingly, and he went with letters and
 " presents from the Princess of Orange and the
 " Princess Royal.

" Here I will say something of Sir Edward
 " Hyde's nature. He being surpris'd with this
 " news, and suspecting that Sir Richard might
 " come to greater power than himself, both be-
 " cause of his parts and integrity, and because
 " he

“ he had been some time absent on the Spanish
“ Embassy; he, with all the humility possible,
“ and earnest passion, begged Sir Richard to re-
“ member the King often of him to his advan-
“ tage, as occasion should serve, and to procure
“ leave that he might wait on the King, pro-
“ mising, with all the oaths that he could express,
“ to cause belief that he would serve Sir Richard’s
“ interest, in whatsoever condition he should be
“ in. Thus they parted, with Sir Richard’s pro-
“ mises to serve him in what he was capable of;
“ upon which account many letters passed be-
“ tween them.

“ The King promised Sir Richard that he
“ should be one of the Secretaries of State, (at the
“ Restoration) and both the Duke of Ormond
“ and Lord Chancellor Clarendon were witnesses
“ of it; yet that false man made the King break
“ his word, for his own accommodation, and
“ placed Mr. Morrice, a poor Country Gentleman
“ of about 200l. a year, a fierce Presbyterian, and
“ one who never saw the King’s face; but still pro-
“ mises were made of the reversion to Sir Richard.
“ Now it was the business of the Chancellor to
“ put Sir Richard as far from the King as he
“ could, because his ignorance in State affairs was
“ daily discovered by Sir Richard, who shewed,
“ it to the King; but at that time the King was
“ so content, that he, Lord Clarendon, should al-
“ most

“ most alone manage his affairs, that he might
“ have more time for his pleasures, that his faults
“ were not so visible as otherwise they would have
“ been, and afterward proved.

“ 1665. The Articles concluded on between
“ England and Spain by Sir Richard Fanshawe, and
“ the Articles for the adjustment, between Spain
“ and Portugal, were cavilled at by Lord Chan-
“ cellor Clarendon and his party, that they might
“ have an opportunity to send the Earl of Sand-
“ wich out of the way from the Parliament which
“ then sat, and as he and his friends feared would
“ be severely punished for his cowardice in the
“ Dutch fight. He neither understood the cus-
“ toms of the Court nor the language, nor indeed
“ any thing but a vicious life; and thus was he
“ shuffled into Sir Richard’s employment, to reap
“ the benefit of his five years negociation of the
“ peace of England, Spain, and Portugal, and af-
“ ter above thirty years studying State affairs, and
“ many of them in the Spanish Court. So much
“ are Ambassadors slaves to the public Ministers
“ at home, who often through ignorance or envy
“ ruin them.”

Charles the Second wrote the following Letter
to the Duke of Ormond, giving his reasons for
dismissing Lord Clarendon from his service. This
Letter Mr. Carte could never find amongst those
written to that illustrious Nobleman.

“ Whitehall,

“ Whitehall, Sept. 15th.
“ I SHOULD have thanked you sooner for your
“ melancholy Letter of 26th Aug^t. and the good
“ counsell you gave me in it, as my purpose was
“ also to say something to you concerning my
“ takeing the seales from the Chancellour, of
“ which you must needs have heard all the pas-
“ sages, since he would not suffer it to be done
“ so privately as I intended it. The truth is, his
“ behaviour and humour was growne so insup-
“ portable to my selfe, and to all the world else,
“ that I could not longer endure it, and it was
“ impossible for me to live with it and do those
“ things with the Parliament that must be done,
“ or the Government will be lost. When I have
“ a better opportunity for it, you shall know
“ many particulars that have inclined me to this
“ revolution, which already seems to be well
“ liked in the world, and to have given a real and
“ visible amendment to my affaires. This is an
“ argument too big for a letter, so I will add but
“ this word to it, to assure you that your former
“ friendship to the Chancellour shall not do you
“ any prejudice with me, and that I have not in
“ the least degree diminished that value and kind-
“ ness I ever had for you, w^{ch} I thought fit to say
“ to you upon this occasion, because it is very
“ possible malicious people may suggest the con-
“ trary to you.

“ C. R.”

Supercribed—“ For my Lord Lieutenant.”

The

The COMPILER has been favoured by the MAR-
QUIS of BUCKINGHAM (a name dear to Literature
and to the Arts) with the Original of the follow-
ing Letter of Lord Clarendon, addressed to the
Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucking-
ham; which, from the excellent sense it contains,
and the good advice it gives, seems particularly
suited to the situation of affairs in these times of
alarm and danger*.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ His Majestie being well assured, as well by
“ the confession of some desperate persons lately
“ apprehended, as by other creditable informa-
“ tions, that, notwithstanding all his unparal-
“ leled lenity and mercy towards all his subject
“ for their past offences, how greate soever, there
“ is still amongst them many seditious persons,
“ who, instead of being sorry for the ill they
“ have done, are still contriving, by all the means
“ they can, to involve the Kingdom in a new
“ civill warre; and in order thereunto, have made
“ choice of a small number, who, under the title
“ of a Council, hold correspondence with the
“ forraigne enemyes to this Kingdom, and dis-
“ tribute therein orders to some signal men of
“ their party in the severall Counties, who have
“ provided armes and listed men to be ready
“ upon

* In the Summer of 1794.

“ upon any short warning to draw together in a
 “ body, by which, with the helpe they promise
 “ themselves from abroad, they presume to be
 “ able to doe much mischief; which his Ma-
 “ jestie hopes (with the blessing of God upon his
 “ greate care and vigilance) to prevent, and to
 “ that purpose hath writt to his Lords Lieute-
 “ nants of the severall Counties, that they and
 “ their Deputy Lieutenants may doe what be-
 “ longs to them: But his Majestie, taking notice
 “ of greate negligence and remissnesse in too
 “ many Justices of the Peace*, in the exercise of
 “ the

* James the First, who, like his grandson Charles the Se-
 cond, perhaps never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise
 one, in one of his speeches in the Star Chamber, directs the
 Judges “ to take notice, in their severall Circuits, of those
 “ Justices of the Peace that were most active for the good of
 “ the Country, that they might find encouragement from
 “ him: for” (adds Wilson), “ to make use of his Majesty’s
 “ own words, I value those that serve me faithfully there with
 “ those that attend my person; therefore let none be ashamed
 “ of his office, or be discouraged in being a Justice of the
 “ Peace, if he serve worthily in it. The Chancellor (con-
 “ tinued the King) under me, makes Justices, and puts them
 “ out; but neither he nor I can tell what they are: and there-
 “ fore the Judges must inform us, who only can tell who do
 “ well and who do ill, without which how can the good be
 “ cherished, and the bad put out? The good Justices are
 “ careful to attend the service of the King and Country; the
 “ bad are idle flow-bellies, given to a life of ease and delight,
 “ liker

“ the trust committed to them, hath commanded
 “ me, who (serving him in the province I hold)
 “ am, in some degree, accountable for the faults
 “ of those who serve him not so well as they
 “ ought in that Commission, to write to the Jus-
 “ tices of the Peace of all the Counties in Eng-
 “ land, and to lett them know of all his Majestie
 “ expects at their hands : I do therefore choose
 “ this time to obey his Majesty’s commands, and
 “ take the best care I can that this Letter may find
 “ you together at your Quarter Sessions, pre-
 “ suming that you who are present will take care
 “ that it be communicated to those who are ab-
 “ sent, at your next monthly meetings, which it
 “ is most necessary you keep constantly. I am
 “ sorry to heare that many persons who are in the
 “ Commission of the Peace neglect to be sworne,
 “ or, being sworne, to attend at the Assizes and
 “ Sessions, or indeed to doe any thing of the
 “ office of a Justice. For the former sort, I desire
 “ that you cause the Clerke of the Peace forth-
 “ with to return to mee the names of those who
 “ are in the Commission and are not sworne, to
 “ the end that I may present their names to the
 “ King,
 “ liker ladies than men, and think it is enough to contemplate
 “ justice ; when, as *virtus in actione consistit*, contemplative
 “ justice is no justice, and therefore contemplative Justices
 “ are fit to be put out.”

WILSON’S “ Life and Reign of King James.”

“ King, who hath already given order to his At-
“ torney-General to proceed against them. For
“ the rest, I hope, upon this animadversion from
“ his Majestie, they will recollect themselves, se-
“ riously reflect upon their breach of trust to the
“ King and Kingdom, and how accountable they
“ must be for the mischiefs and inconveniences
“ which fall out through their remissness, and not
“ discharging of their dutyes. I assure you the
“ King hath soe great a sense of the service you
“ doe, or can doe for him, that he frequently
“ sayes, hee takes himselfe to be particularly be-
“ holding to every good Justice of the Peace who
“ is cheerful and active in his place, and that if
“ in truth the Justices of the Peace in their severall
“ divisions be as careful as they ought to be in
“ keeping the watches, and in the other parts of
“ their office, the peace of the Kingdom can
“ hardly be interrupted within, and the hopes
“ and imaginations of seditious persons would be
“ quickly broken, and all men would study to be
“ quiet, and to enjoy those many blessings God
“ hath given the Nation under his happy Govern-
“ ment. It would be great pity his Majesty
“ should be deceived in the expectation he hath
“ from you, and that there should not be a vir-
“ tuous contention and emulation amongst you,
“ who shall serve soe gracious a Prince most
“ effectually; who shall discover and punish, if
“ he

“ he cannot reform, most of his enemies; who
“ shall take most pains in undeceiving many weak
“ men, who are misled by false and malicious in-
“ sinuations and suggestions, by those who would
“ alienate the minds of the people from their
“ duty to their Sovereigne; who shall confirm
“ the weake and reduce the willful most: in a
“ word, who shall be most sollicitous to free the
“ Country from seditious persons, and seditious
“ and unlawful meetings and conventicles (the
“ principal end of which meetings is, as appears
“ now by severall examinations and confessions, to
“ confirme each other in their malice against the
“ Government, and in makeing collections for
“ the support of those of their party who are
“ listed to appear in any desperate undertaking,
“ the very time whereof they have designed.) We
“ must not believe that such a formed corres-
“ pondence amongst ill men throughout the
“ Kingdom, soe much artifice, soe much in-
“ dustry, and soe much dexterity, as this people
“ are possessed with, cannot be disappointed of
“ their wished successe by a supine negligence or
“ lazynesse in those who are invested with the
“ King’s authority; indeed, without an equal in-
“ dustry, dexterity, and combination, between
“ good men for the preservation of the peace of
“ the Kingdom, and for the suppression of the
“ enemies thereof. Let me therefore desire and
“ conjure

“ conjure you to use your utmost diligence and
 “ vigilance to discover the machinations of those
 “ men whom you know to be ill affected to the
 “ Government, to meet frequently amongst your-
 “ selves, and to communicate your intelligence to
 “ each other, and to secure the persons of those
 “ whom you find forward to disturb, or dan-
 “ gerous to the publicke peace; and I make no
 “ doubt but his Majestie will receive foe good an
 “ account of the good effect of your zeal and ac-
 “ tivity in his service, that I shall receive his
 “ commands to return his thanks to you for the
 “ same; and I am sure that I shall lay hold on
 “ any occasion to serve every one of you in par-
 “ ticular, as,

“ My Lords and Gentlemen;

“ Your most affectionate servant,

“ March 30, 1665.

“ CLARENDON, C.”

“ To my very good friends,

“ the Justices of the Peace

“ for the County of Bucks.”

JAMES,

FIRST DUKE OF ORMOND.

THIS illustrious Nobleman, according to Carte,
 permitted no severity of weather or condition of
 health to serve him as a reason for not observing
 that

that decorum of dress, which he thought a point of respect to persons or places. "In winter-time," says the Historian, "persons used to come to Charles the Second's Court with double-breasted coats, a sort of undress: the Duke would never take advantage of that indulgence, but, let it be never so cold, he always came in his proper habit; and this was indeed the more meritorious, and required the greater effort in his Grace, as his first question in the morning ever was, which way the wind sat, and he called for his waistcoat and drawers accordingly. His dress was always suited to the weather: for this end," adds the Historian, "in our uncertain clime, he had ten different sorts of waistcoats and drawers, satin, silk, plain and quilted cloth, &c." The Duke, though a man of great spirit, was a most excellent and a most sensible politician, taking matters as he found them, *in fœce Romuli, et non in Republicâ Platonis*; "for though," according to Carte, "he detested making low court to any of the King's (Charles the Second's) mistresses, yet he was not averse to the keeping of measures with them, when it might be useful to the public service, the great end by which he regulated his own conduct in public affairs."

GENERAL MONK.

THERE is a tradition in Scotland, that a dram of brandy produced the Restoration of Charles the Second. The Messenger from the Parliament of England had brought letters from that Assembly to Monk whilst he remained at Edinburgh. He was at length intrusted by the Parliament with a letter to the Governor of Edinburgh Castle. This circumstance he mentioned to one of Monk's serjeants, as he was going towards the Castle. The serjeant saw something unusual in this, and prevailed upon the Messenger to drink a dram of brandy with him at a neighbouring ale-house: from one dram they proceeded to another, till the serjeant made his friend so drunk that he was enabled to take the letter out of his pocket without his being conscious of it. This being done, he posts to his General with the letter, who, on perusing its contents, found, that it contained an order to the Governor of the Castle to arrest him, and keep him in close custody.

Provost Baillie says, " Monk came to Berwick,
 " in the midst of December 1659, and lay in the
 " fields in a very cold winter, near Coldstream,
 " with six or seven thousand foot, and with two
 " thousand horse. Many of our Scotch noble-
 " men came to him at Berwick, and offered to
 " raise quickly for his service all the power of
 " Scotland.

“ Scotland. But the most of his Officers refused
“ it, fearing the stumbling of their army and friends
“ in England; for as yet all of them, in their right
“ well-penned papers, did declare, as positively as
“ ever, with divine attestations against all kings and
“ monarchy, and for a free parliament, and all for-
“ mer principles.”

Monk however, paid very little regard to these violent protestations; for before that time, whilst he lay with his army at Coldstream Moor, in Scotland, his Chaplain, Dr. Price, represented to him, how much both his obligation and his safety were concerned to bring about the Restoration, and in complying with the desires of the greater part of the nation, who wished to have the Government settled in the old manner. The General told him, that he was conscious of the truth of what he said, and that he should not be wanting therein as soon as he should find himself in a capacity to effect it; “ of which,” added he, “ I have now somewhat
“ more hopes than formerly.” But on taking his leave of Dr. Price, he said, putting his hand on his sword, “ By God’s grace I will do it.”

Throughout the whole of the business of the Restoration, Monk behaved with great lenity and great disinterestedness. He saved for Sir Arthur Haslerig his estate, by pretending, that before the Restoration was confirmed he had made him a promise to do so. He was of great use during the
plague

plague in London in 1665, and prevented the spreading of that horrid calamity by the wise measures which he recommended, as well as by his extreme liberality.

Monk is thus described in the Memoirs of that pleasing and instructive writer Sir Philip Warwick :

“ He was a person of a natural and intrepid courage, and who had made the sword his profession as soon as he was able to wield it. He was bred up under great Captains, and very early taken notice of by that great Prince and soldier Henry Prince of Orange. Monk was a man of deep thoughts and of few words, and what he wanted in elocution he had in judgment; and he had a natural secrecy in him, prevalent upon all these qualifications of a soldier, which made him so fit an instrument in the hand of Divine Providence to work his Majesty’s Restoration. Hence he carried it all so closely that I believe no man, to this day, can positively say, that he designed any more than the general quiet of the land, and so he framed his designs suitable to the opportunities that were given him; but that he wished that quiet might be procured by the means of his Majesty’s happy return, no one can rationally doubt; and in this shewed the solidity of his judgment, in that when despairing Harlrig and his party offered him the crown, it was no temptation to him.”

WILLIAM PRYNNE.

OF the malignity and unfairness of Politicians, this learned man exhibits a singular instance. Prynne's "*Histriomastix*, or Treatise against the "Acting of Plays," was licensed by Archbishop Abbot. In that book there is a very strong passage against women actors. Six weeks after the publication of it, Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, acted a part in a Pastoral at Somerset-House. Archbishop Laud, whom Prynne had angered by some of his theological writings, the next day after the Queen had acted, shewed his book to the King, and dwelt more particularly upon that passage of it in which women actors, as he calls then, are stigmatized by a very opprobrious appellation, and, according to Whitelocke, told the King that Prynne had purposely written this book against the Queen and her Pastoral. In consequence of this information Prynne was punished with the most savage cruelty by the Court of Star Chamber. On the Restoration of Charles the Second, to effect which he had shewn so much zeal that even Monk himself advised him to be more temperate, some one asked the King what should be done with Prynne to make him quiet. "Why," said he, "let him amuse himself with writing "against the Catholics, and in poring over the Re-
cords

“ cords in the Tower.” To enable him to do the latter, Charles made him Keeper of the Records in the Tower, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year.

Prynne was, perhaps, one of the hardest students that ever existed. He read or wrote nearly the whole day; and that his studies might not be interrupted by attending to regular meals, bread, cheese, and ale, were placed upon a table before him, and to these he had recourse as he found his spirits exhausted by his mental labour. Marchamont Needham calls Prynne one of the greatest paper-worms that ever crept into a Library. His works, presented by himself to the Library of Lincoln's Inn, make forty volumes in folio and quarto.

Prynne appears to have been a perfectly honest man. He equally opposed Charles, the Army, and Cromwell, when he thought they were betrayers of the Country; and after having accurately observed, and sensibly felt, in his own person, the violation of law occasioned by each of them, he gave his most strenuous support to the legal and established Government of his Country, effected by the Restoration of Charles the Second to the Crown of these Kingdoms.

DR. HARVEY.

THIS great investigator of Nature is represented by Aubrey, in his Biographical Notes, as being very hot-headed, and that his thoughts working much, would many times keep him from sleeping. Dr. Harvey told him, that when he found himself in this situation, his way was, to rise out of bed, and walk about his chamber in his shirt till he began to have a horror or shivering, and then return to bed and sleep very comfortably.

Dr. Harvey was wont to say, that man was but a great mischievous baboon.

He did not care much for Chymists, and was wont to speak against them with under-value.

The ancient writers he idolized, and used to speak of the modern writers in terms of the highest contempt.

His practice in the latter part of his life was not very great. He rode on horseback with a foot-cloth to visit his patients. His man followed him on foot, as the fashion then was. His prescriptions were not in much esteem amongst his brethren. Aubrey says, that none could hardly tell by them at what he aimed.

When King Charles, by reason of the tumults, left London, he attended him, and was at the battle of Edge-hill with him during the fight. The
Prince

Prince and the Duke of York were committed to his care. "He told me," says Aubrey, "that
" he withdrew with them under a hedge, and
" took out of his pocket a book and read; but
" that he had not read very long before the bullet
" of a great gun grazed on the ground near them,
" which made him resume his station. He told
" me, that Sir Adrian Scrope was dangerously
" wounded there, and left for dead amongst the
" dead men, and stripped, which happened to be
" the saving of his life. It was cold clear weather,
" and frosty that night, which staunched his bleed-
" ing, and about midnight, in five hours after his
" hurt, he awaked, and was obliged to draw a dead
" body upon him for warmth-fake."

It has been said, that this acute Physician, on becoming blind, destroyed himself by poison. There is no foundation for thus calumniating the memory of this great honour to our Country. Dr. Harvey died of the gout at the age of seventy-nine, and to the last possessed such tranquillity and firmness of mind, that not many hours before he died he felt his own pulse, and made observations on the state of it, in order, as his learned Biographer says, "that he who whilst alive and in health had taught
" to others the beginnings of life, might himself, at
" his departing from it, become acquainted with
" the preludes of death."

Dr. Harvey is buried in the church-yard of the
obscure

obscure village of Hempstead, in Effex. In the church there is a monument erected to him, with a long Latin inscription. It appears, by the size of his coffin now remaining in the vault under the church, that he was a man of very short stature. The portraits of him all agree in representing him as a man of a very sagacious and penetrating countenance, and of a body much extenuated by mental labour and fatigue.

SIR PHILIP WARWICK

continued Under Treasurer to the virtuous Earl of Southampton till 1667, when Sir Philip was thus addressed in a Letter from Sir William Temple, dated Bruffels, June 21, 1667:

“ SIR,

“ I AM very forry that I must rejoyce with you
 “ and condole with all your friends at the same
 “ time, and upon the same occasion; for though
 “ the retreat I hear you have made from business
 “ must needs be a trouble and a loss to us all, yet
 “ I know it is an ease and happiness to yourself, or
 “ else a wise man as you are ought not to have
 “ chosen it. I will not tell you how great a content-
 “ ment I had in knowing my business lay so much
 in

“ in your way, because I never intend to pursue
 “ more than what his Majesty pleases to make my
 “ due ; and I have ever reckoned both upon your
 “ justice and your kindness ; but I must bear this
 “ disappointment since you are the author of it,
 “ which is the best consolation I can think of. In
 “ the mean time, I hope you do not intend to re-
 “ tire from the commerce of your friends, as well
 “ as that of business : for, though you shall lock
 “ yourself up within your walls of Frogpool*, I
 “ shall ever pretend to have a share in you there it-
 “ self, and never omit any occasion of assuring you,
 “ that no change you can make in your course of
 “ life can ever make any in the resolution I have
 “ taken of being always

“ Yours, &c.

“ WM. TEMPLE.”

SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE.

LADY Fanshawe, in her MS. Memoirs, thus
 describes the audience which her husband had of
 Philip the Fourth of Spain, as Ambassador from
 Charles the Second to that Sovereign :

“ On Wednesday the 18th of June, 1664, my hus-
 “ band had his audience of his Catholic Majesty at
 “ Aranjuez,

* Now called Frognell, the seat of Lord Viscount Sidney.

“ Aranjuez, who sent to conduct him the Marquis
“ de Melphique, who brought with him a horse of
“ his Majesty’s for my husband to ride on, and
“ thirty more for his Gentlemen, and his Majesty’s
“ coach, with the guard, of which he was Captain.
“ No Embassador’s coach accompanied my hus-
“ band but that of the French Embassador, which
“ was done contrary to the King’s command, who,
“ upon my husband’s demanding the custom of
“ Embassadors respecting their accompanying all
“ other Embassadors that came to this Court at
“ their audience, reply’d, that although it had
“ been so it should be so no more; saying, that it
“ was a custom brought into his Court within less
“ than twenty-five years, and that it caused many
“ disputes, for which reason he would no more suf-
“ fer it. To this order all the Embassadors at this
“ Court submitted, except the French, whose Se-
“ cretary told my husband, at his coming that
“ morning, that his master the Embassador said,
“ that his Catholic Majesty had nothing to do to
“ give him orders, nor would he obey them; and
“ so great was this work of supererogation on the
“ part of the French, that they waited on my hus-
“ band from the palace home, a compliment till
“ that time never seen before. At eleven o’clock
“ my husband set forth out of his lodgings thus:
“ First went the Gentlemen of the town and
“ palace that came to accompany him. Then went
“ twenty

“ twenty footmen all of the same colour we used
“ to give (which is a dark green cloth, with a
“ frost upon green lace). Then went all my hus-
“ band’s Gentlemen; and next, before himself,
“ his Cameradas, two and two :

“ Mr. Wycherly, and Mr. Lovin;

“ Mr. Godolphin, and Sir Edward Turner;

“ Sir Andrew King, and Sir. Benj. Wright;

“ Mr. Newport, and Mr. Barte.

“ Then came my husband in a very rich suit of
“ cloaths, of a dark fillamot brocade, laced with
“ silver and gold lace, nine laces, every one as
“ broad as my hand, and a little silver and gold
“ lace laid between them, both of very curious
“ workmanship. His suit was trimmed with scar-
“ let taffeta ribbands; his stockings of white filk,
“ upon long scarlet filk ones; his shoes black,
“ with scarlet shoe-strings and garters. His linen
“ very fine, laced with rich Flanders lace. A black
“ beaver, buttoned on the left side with a jewell
“ of twelve hundred pounds value. A rich curious
“ upright gold chain, made in the Indies, at which
“ hung the King his master’s picture, richly set
“ with diamonds, and cost three hundred pounds,
“ which his Majesty in his great grace and favour
“ had been pleased to give him at his coming from
“ Portugal. On his fingers he wore two rich rings.
“ His gloves were trimmed with the same ribbands
“ as his cloaths, and his whole family were richly
“ clothed

“ clothed according to their several qualities.
“ Upon my husband’s left hand rode the Marquis
“ de Melphique, Captain of the German band,
“ and the Major Duomo in his Majesty’s service
“ that week in waiting, and by him went all the
“ German guards, and by them my husband’s eight
“ pages, clothed all in velvet, of the same colour
“ as our liveries. Next to them followed his Ca-
“ tholic Majesty’s coach, and my husband’s coach
“ of state, with four black horses (the finest that
“ ever came out of England) no one at this Court
“ going with six horses except the King himself.
“ The coach was of rich crimson velvet, laced with
“ a broad silver and gold lace, fringed round with
“ a massy gold and silver fringe, and the palls of
“ the boot so rich, that they hung almost to the
“ ground ; the very fringe cost nearly four hun-
“ dred pounds. The coach was very richly gilded
“ on the outside, and very richly adorned with
“ brass work, and with tassels of gold and silver
“ hanging round the tops of the curtains round
“ about the coach. The curtains of rich damask,
“ fringed with gold and silver : the harness for the
“ horses was finely embossed with brass work ; the
“ reins and tassels for the horses of crimson, silk,
“ silver, and gold. This coach is said to be the
“ finest that ever entered Madrid with any Em-
“ bassador whatever. Next to this coach followed
“ the coach of the French Embassador : then my
“ husband’s

“ husband’s second coach, which was of green
“ figured velvet, with green damask curtains,
“ handsomely gilt and adorned on the outside,
“ with harness for the horses suitable to the same.
“ The four horses were fellows to those that drew
“ the rich coach (when he went out of town we
“ always used six). After this followed my hus-
“ band’s third coach, with four mules, being a
“ very good one according to the fashion of the
“ country. Then followed many coaches of par-
“ ticular persons of the Court. Thus they rode
“ through the greatest street of Madrid (as the cus-
“ tom is) and alighting within the palace, my
“ husband was conducted by the Marquis de Mel-
“ phique (all the King’s guards attending) through
“ many rooms, in which there were infinite num-
“ bers of people (as there were in the streets to
“ see him pass to the palace) up to a private draw-
“ ing-room of his Catholic Majesty, where my
“ husband was received with great grace and fa-
“ vour by his Majesty. My husband, being co-
“ vered, delivered his message in English, inter-
“ preted afterwards by himself into Spanish; after
“ which, my husband gave his Catholic Majesty
“ thanks for his noble entertainment, from our
“ landing to his Court. To which his Catholic
“ Majesty replied, that as well for the great esteem
“ he had ever had for his person, as for the great-
“ ness of his master whom he served, he should
“ always

“ always be glad to be serviceable to him. After
“ my husband’s obeysance to the King, and salut-
“ ing all the Grandees then waiting, he was con-
“ ducted to the Queen; where, having stay’d some
“ time, to compliment her Majesty the Empress
“ and the Prince, he returned home in his Ma-
“ jesty’s coach with the Marquis of Melphique sit-
“ ting at the same end on his left hand, accom-
“ panied by the same persons that went with him,
“ and having a banquet ready for them on their
“ return.

“ On the 11th of Dec^r. 1665, the President of
“ Castile gave a warrant to be executed upon Don
“ Francis de Azala, to take him prisoner for some
“ offence by him committed. This gentleman lived
“ in a house within the protection of my husband’s
“ barriers, very near to his own dwelling house;
“ for which reason no person can execute a warrant
“ to apprehend any criminal whatever, without the
“ leave of the Embassador. Notwithstanding this,
“ the Officer who executed the warrant, being
“ bribed by the President of Castile, did seize the
“ person of Don Azala in his own house, and car-
“ ried him to prison. Notice whereof being given
“ to my husband by him, he immediately wrote
“ to the President, demanding the prisoner to be
“ immediately brought home to his house, and
“ that he would not suffer the privilege of the
“ King his Master to be broken in upon; and mak-
“ ing

“ ing still farther complaints of this usage to him.
“ To which the next day, by letter, the President
“ replied, that an Embassador had no power of
“ protection out of his own house and household,
“ with many other ridiculous excuses ; but all his
“ allegations proving against himself by both
“ ancient and modern custom, by an hundred ex-
“ amples, so that nothing was left to him to defend
“ himself but his own peevish wilfullness, my
“ husband pursued the business with much vigour,
“ telling the gentleman that brought him the Pre-
“ sident’s letter, that his master, the *Presida*, as
“ to him the Embassador had been civil, but as to
“ the King his master most uncivil, both in the
“ acting and defending so indecent a business ; for
“ which reason, he would not give an answer by
“ letter to the President, because his to the Em-
“ bassador did not deserve one : all which my hus-
“ band desired the gentleman to acquaint the
“ President his master with. Then my husband
“ visited the Spanish gentleman in prison (a thing
“ never known before of an Embassador), telling
“ the prisoner openly, before many Gentlemen
“ that were there accompanying him, that he
“ would have him out, or else that he would im-
“ mediately leave the Court. The great number
“ of Gentlemen and servants of my husband’s
“ family, gave apprehensions to the keeper of the
“ prison, as they demanded to see the prisoner.
“ The

“ The next day, being the 16th Decr. Don Azala
“ was visited by most of the Council and the No-
“ bility of the Court. In the evening, my hus-
“ band, in a letter to the Duke de Medina de las
“ Torres, inclosed a Memorial to his Catholic
“ Majesty, demanding the prisoner, and saying,
“ that some years ago, in 1650, some English
“ Gentlemen, of whom Mr. Sparkes was one, did
“ kill one Askew, an Agent of Oliver Cromwell
“ to the Catholic King; and that when they had
“ killed him, they all by degrees did make their
“ escape, except Mr. Sparkes, who took sanc-
“ tuary in one of their churches; notwithstanding
“ which (the privilege thereof being defended by
“ the Archbishop of Toledo, and the greatest
“ Prelates of the kingdom) he was by the King
“ and Council pulled out of the church and exe-
“ cuted; so great at that time was the fear this
“ Court had of Cromwell, and that now violation of
“ privileges should be only made use of towards
“ his Majesty the King of England: assuring his
“ Majesty that he neither could nor would put
“ up with it without restitution made. Upon the
“ perusal of this Memorial, his Catholic Majesty
“ immediately commanded the President of Cas-
“ tile to send his warrant the next day to release
“ Don Azala, and to send him to my husband’s
“ house; which was accordingly done that night,
“ and my husband, with all his coaches and
“ family,

“ family, which were near one hundred persons,
“ carried him and placed him in his own house,
“ before the faces of the Officers that had brought
“ him from prison. All this, my dear son, you
“ will find in your father’s transactions of his
“ Spanish embassy.”

COPY OF A LETTER IN THE MUSEUM, FROM
SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE TO SIR PHILIP
WARWICK, DATED MADRID, MAY 3, 1666.

“ Dear Brother*,

“ THERE was due to me on the 6 March last
“ past, upon my ordinary entertainment, the sum
“ of 2000l. of which I have not yet received one
“ shilling, notwithstanding that I was forced to
“ run myself in debt for my late journey to
“ Portugal, as I have written long since to my
“ Lord Arlington, requesting I might by his Lord-
“ ship’s means obtain a particular privy seal for
“ the reimbursement of my layings out therein,
“ as was promised me. Moreover I have both
“ pawned and sold plate for my present subsistence;
“ and if immediately I do not receive a supply of
“ all that is due to me upon account of ordinaries,
“ the which I do hopefully expect from former ad-
“ dresses to that purpose, I cannot subsist longer
“ in this Court, nor yet know how to move out
“ of

* The late Sir P. Warwick married Sir R. Fanshawe’s sister.

“ of it, if such should be his Majesty’s orders of
“ revocation by my Lord Sandwich, a thing inti-
“ mated to me here by more than common per-
“ sons, whether with or without ground I cannot
“ say, having not heard one word from any Minis-
“ ter of our Court for the space of above seven
“ weeks last past, either concerning myself or any
“ thing out of England, save what I read in a Lon-
“ don Diurnal, “ That Letters from me out of
“ Portugal by sea, signifying my then immediate
“ return from Madrid, were come to hand :” the
“ like whereof having never happened to me be-
“ fore, so much as for a fortnight’s time, I am
“ utterly to seeke what to impute it to, unless it be
“ interceptings in France since the War hath been
“ declared. In the mean time it puts me to great
“ confusion in many respects, particularly for the
“ want of monies. And this further I crave leave
“ to inform you upon the same point, which is,
“ that if my brother Turnor’s* kindness had not
“ advanced out of his own purse to comply with
“ my bills above 1000l. before he received the last
“ tallies on my behalf, whereof I have not had any
“ notice, I had been reduced to yet greater extre-
“ mities than these I am contending with. Hav-
“ ing thus delivered the truth of my condition,
“ I presume there will need nothing further of
“ argument with so good a friend and brother, to
“ quicken

* Sir Edmund Turnor, who married Lady Fanshawe’s sister.

“quicken and keep alive the constant endeavours
 “for me, or indeed with such others whose con-
 “currence is necessary to render your brotherly
 “offices effectual, to afford the same accordingly,
 “upon the mere account of our Master’s honour
 “and service, without other relation to the person
 “that bears his image in this particular.

“I pray you, as you have done hitherto, permit
 “my brother Turnor to remind you of these things
 “as often as occasion shall require. Lord Sand-
 “wich (according to our computation here) will
 “begin his journey towards us to-morrow from
 “the Corunnas, and (if his Excellency makes no
 “stop by the way) will arrive in this Court about
 “20 days hence, hardly sooner.

“I rest, dear Bro’,

“Your most affectionate Bro’,

“R. FANSHAWE.”

The above Letter shews the disgraceful conduct of this King’s Court towards its foreign Ministers.

This most excellent and faithful servant of a careless and profligate Master, on receiving his dismissal from him as his Minister at Madrid, wrote the following Letter, which is now first published from the original MS.

“ Madrid, Thursday 3d June 1666. St. Loci.

“ By the hands of my Lord of Sandwich, who
“ arrived in this Court upon Friday last, was de-
“ livered to me a letter of revocation from your
“ Majesty, directed to the Queen Regent, and at
“ the same time another with which your Majesty
“ honoured me for myself, implying the principal
“ (if not the only) motive of the former to have
“ been, some exceptions that had been made
“ relative to the papers * which I signed with the
“ Duke of Medinas de los Torres, upon the 17th
“ of December last past; a consideration sufficient
“ to have utterly cast down a soul less sensible
“ than hath ever been mine of your Majesty's least
“ show of displeasure, though not accompanied
“ with other punishments, if your Majesty (ac-
“ cording to the accustomed tendernefs of your
“ royal disposition, in which you excell all Mo-
“ narchs living), to comfort an old fervant, had
“ not yourself broken the blow in the descent, by
“ this gracious expression in the same letter:—
“ That I may assure myself your Majesty believes
“ I proceeded in the Articles signed by me as afore-
“ said, with integrity and regard to your Royal
“ service, and that I may be further assured the
“ same will justify me towards your Majesty, what-
“ ever

* Relating to the commerce of Spain, and to the establishing
a truce between that Crown and Portugal.

“ ever exceptions may have been made to my
“ papers.

“ In obedience to your Majesty’s letter above-
“ mentioned, I make account, God willing, to
“ be upon my way towards England some time
“ next month, having in the interim performed
“ to my Lord Sandwich (as I hope I shall to his
“ full satisfaction) those offices which your Ma-
“ jesty commands me in the same, whose Royal
“ person, councils, and undertakings, God Al-
“ mighty preserve and prosper many years; the
“ daily fervent prayers of

“ Your Majesty’s

“ Ever loyal subject,

“ Ever faithful and most obedient servant,

“ RICHARD FANSHAWE.”

His recal is said to have broken his heart; as he died soon afterwards. Sir Richard was a scholar in the antient and modern languages. He translated the “ *Pastor Fido* ” of Guarini in the spirit of the original, of which Sir John Denham thus speaks, after having censured servile translations:

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue
To make translations and translators too;
They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame,
True to his sense, but truer to his fame.

Sir Richard turned into Latin verse that beautiful modern Pastoral, Fletcher’s “ Faithfull

“Shepherdefs.” He alfo tranflated “The Lu-
 “fiad” of Camoëns; and wrote fome original
 poems and letters during his embaffies in Spain
 and Portugal.

When Sir Richard Fanfhawe was in Spain, be-
 ing defired by a Governor of a fortrefs through
 which he was travelling, to give the pafs-word,
 he politely gave, “*Viva el Re Catolico!*”

Sir Richard’s perfon and difpofition are thus
 defcribed in the Manufcript Memoirs of LADY
 FANSHAWE, which are addreffed by her to her
 only fon, and begin in this exquisitely tender and
 affecting manner:—

“I HAVE thought it convenient to difcourfe to
 “you, my moft dear and only fon, the moft re-
 “markable actions and incidents of your family,
 “as well as thofe eminent ones of your father’s
 “and my life: and neceffity, not delight nor re-
 “venge, hath made me infift upon fome paffages
 “which will reflect on their owners, as the
 “praifes of others will be but juft (which is my
 “intent in this narrative.) I would not have
 “you be a ftranger to it, becaufe, by your ex-
 “ample, you may imitate what is applicable to
 “your condition in the world, and endeavour to
 “avoid thofe misfortunes we have paffed through,
 “if God pleafes.

“Endeavour to be innocent as a dove, but as
 “wife as a ferpent; and let this leffon direct you
 “moft

“ most in the greater extremes of fortune :—Hate
“ idleness, and avoid all passions. Be true in
“ your words and actions. Unnecessarily deliver
“ not your opinion ; but when you do, let it be
“ just, consistent, and plain. Be charitable in
“ thought, word, and deed ; and ever ready to
“ forgive injuries done to yourself ; and be more
“ pleased to do good than to receive good. Be
“ civil and obliging to all ; (dutiful where God
“ and nature command you) but a friend to one ;
“ and that friendship keep sacred, as the greatest
“ tie upon earth ; and be sure to ground it upon
“ virtue, for no other is either happy or lasting.

“ Endeavour always to be content in that state
“ of life to which it hath pleased God to call you ;
“ and think it a great fault not to improve your
“ time, either for the good of your soul, or the
“ improvement of your understanding, health, or
“ estate ; and as these are the most pleasant
“ pastimes, so it will make you a chearful old
“ age, which is as necessary for you to design, as
“ to make provision to support the infirmities
“ which decay of strength brings ; and it was
“ never seen that a vicious youth terminated in a
“ contented chearful old age, but perished out of
“ countenance.

“ Ever keep the best qualified persons com-
“ pany, out of whom you will find advantage ;
“ and reserve some hours daily to examine your-
“ self

“ self and fortune; for if you embark yourself in
“ perpetual conversation or recreation, you will
“ certainly shipwreck your mind and fortune.
“ Remember the proverb, Such as his company
“ is, such is the man; and have glorious actions
“ before your eyes, and think what will be your
“ portion in heaven, as well as what you may de-
“ fire upon earth. Manage your fortune pru-
“ dently, and forget not that you must give God
“ an account hereafter, and upon all occasions.

“ Remember your father; whose true image
“ though I can never draw to the life, unless God
“ will grant me that blessing in you, yet because
“ you were but ten months old when God took
“ him out of this world, I will, for your advan-
“ tage, shew you him with all truth, and without
“ partiality.

“ He was of the biggest size of men, strong,
“ and of the best proportion; his complexion
“ sanguine, his skin exceeding fair; his hair
“ dark-brown, and very curling, but not long;
“ his eyes grey and penetrating; his nose high,
“ his countenance gracious and wise, his motion
“ good, his speech clear and distinct. He used
“ no exercise but walking, and that generally
“ with some book in his hand: (which oftentimes
“ was poetry, in which he spent his idle hours)
“ sometimes he would ride out to take the air,
“ but his most delight was to go with me in a
“ coach

“ coach some miles, and there discourse of those
“ things which then most pleased him (of what
“ nature soever.) He was very obliging to all,
“ and forward to serve his Master (his King,) his
“ country, and friend. Chearful in his conversa-
“ tion, his discourse ever pleasant, mixed with
“ the sayings of wise men, and their histories re-
“ peated as occasion offered; yet so reserved, that
“ he never shewed the thought of his heart, in its
“ greatest sense, but to myself only; and this I
“ thank God with all my soul for, that he never
“ discovered his trouble to me, but he went away
“ with perfect chearfulness and content; nor
“ revealed he to me his joys and hopes, but he
“ would say they were doubled by putting them
“ in my breast. I never heard him hold dispute
“ in my life, but often he would speak against it,
“ saying it was an uncharitable custom, which
“ never turned to the advantage of either party.
“ He could never be drawn to the faction of any
“ party, saying he found it sufficient honestly to
“ perform that employment he was in. He
“ loved and used chearfulness in all his actions,
“ and professed his religion in his life and conver-
“ sation. He was a true Protestant of the Church
“ of England, and so brought up and died. His
“ conversation was so honest, that I never heard
“ him speak a word in my life that tended to
“ God’s dishonour, or encouragement of any
“ kind

“ kind of debauchery or sin. He was ever much
“ esteemed by his two masters (Charles the First
“ and Second,) both for great parts and honesty,
“ as well as for his conversation, in which they
“ took great delight, he being so free from passion
“ that it made him beloved by all that knew him.
“ Nor did I ever see him moved but with his mas-
“ ter’s concerns, in which he would hotly pursue
“ his interest through the greatest difficulties. He
“ was the tenderest father imaginable; the care-
“ fullest and the most generous master I ever
“ knew. He loved hospitality, and would often
“ say, it was wholly essential for the constitution
“ of England.

“ He loved and kept order with the greatest
“ decency possible; and though he would say I
“ managed his domestics wholly, yet I ever go-
“ verned them and myself by his commands; in
“ the managing of which, I thank God, I found
“ his approbation and content.

“ Now, my son, you will expect that I should
“ say something that may remain of us jointly,
“ (which I will do, though it make my eyes gush
“ out with tears, and cuts me to the soul to
“ remember) and in part express the joys with
“ which I was blessed in him. Glory be to God,
“ we never had but one mind throughout our
“ lives; our souls were wrapped up in each other,
“ our aims and designs were one; our loves one;
“ our

“our resentments one. We so studied one the
“other, that we knew each other’s minds by our
“looks. Whatever was real happiness, God
“gave it to me in him. But to commend my
“better half (which I want sufficient expression
“for,) methinks is to commend myself, and so
“may bear a censure. But might it be permit-
“ted, I could dwell eternally on his praise most
“justly. But thus without offence I do, and so
“you may—imitate him in his patience, his pru-
“dence, his chastity, his charity, his generosity,
“his perfect resignation to God’s will; and praise
“God for him as long as you live here, and
“be with him hereafter in the kingdom of
“Heaven.”

LADY FANSHAWE.

THIS incomparable woman wrote the Memoirs
of her Life, which contain many curious anec-
dotes of herself and her husband, and of the
great personages of the times: unfortunately,
however, for the lovers of truth, of nature, and
of simplicity, they remain in MS. The follow-
ing beautiful picture of connubial affection,
blended with good sense and good-humour,
might well be appended as an additional chapter
to Xenophon’s excellent Treatise on “Œcono-
“mics; or, The Duties of a Wife.”

“One

“ One day, in discourse, Lady ——— tacitly
“ commended the knowledge of State affairs, and
“ that some women were very happy in a good
“ understanding thereof, as my Lady A. Lady S.
“ Mrs. T. and divers others, and that for it
“ nobody was at first more capable than myself—
“ That in the night she knew there came a post
“ from Paris from the Queen*, and that she
“ would be extremely glad to hear what the
“ Queen commanded the King in order to his
“ affairs; saying, that if I would ask my hus-
“ band privately, he would tell me what he found
“ in the packet, and I might tell her. I, that
“ was young and innocent, and to that day never
“ had in my mouth ‘What news?’ began to think
“ there was more in enquiring into business of
“ public affairs than I thought of, and that being
“ a fashionable thing, it would make me more
“ beloved of my husband (if that had been pos-
“ sible) than I was. After my husband returned
“ home from Council, after welcoming him (as
“ my custom ever was,) he went with his hand full
“ of papers into his study for an hour or more.
“ I followed him.—He turned hastily, and said,
“ What wouldst thou have, my life? I told him,
“ I heard the Prince had received a packet from
“ the Queen, and I guessed it that in his hand,
“ and

* Henrietta-Maria, wife to Charles I.

“ and I desired to know what was in it. He
“ smiling, replied, My love, I will immediately
“ come to thee ; pray thee go, for I am very busy.
“ When he came out of his closet, I resumed my
“ suit ; he kissed me, and talked of other things.
“ At supper I would eat nothing. He (as
“ usually) sat by me, and drank often to me
“ (which was his custom,) and was full of discourse
“ to company that was at table. Going to bed I
“ asked him again, and said, I could not believe
“ he loved me, if he refused to tell me all he
“ knew ; but he said nothing, and stopped my
“ mouth with kisses ; so he went to bed.—I
“ cried, and he went to sleep. Next morning
“ very early (as his custom was) he called to rise,
“ but began to discourse with me first, to which
“ I made no reply. He rose, came to the other
“ side of the bed, and kissed me, and drew the
“ curtain softly, and went to Court. When he
“ came home to dinner, he presently came to
“ me (as was usual ;) and when I had him by
“ the hand, I said, Thou dost not care to see me
“ troubled. To which he (taking me in his
“ arms) answered, My dearest soul, nothing
“ upon earth can afflict me like that, and when
“ you asked me of my business, it was wholly
“ out of my power to satisfy thee ; for my life
“ and fortune shall be thine, and every thought
“ of my heart in which the trust I am in may not
“ be

“ be revealed; but my honour is mine own,
“ which I cannot preserve if I communicate the
“ Prince’s affairs; and pray thee, with this an-
“ swer rest satisfied. So great was his reason and
“ goodness, that, upon consideration, it made
“ my folly appear to be so vile, that from that
“ day until the day of his death I never thought
“ fit to ask him any business but what he com-
“ municated to me freely, in order to his estate
“ or family.”

The following exquisitely affecting incident took place between Lady Fanshawe and her husband, in a voyage that they made together from Galway to Malaga, in the spring of the year 1649.

“ We pursued our voyage with prosperous
“ winds, but a most tempestuous master, a
“ Dutchman (which is enough to say,) but truly,
“ I think, the greatest beast I ever saw of his
“ kind. When we had just passed the Straits,
“ we saw coming towards us, with full sails, a
“ Turkish galley well manned, and we believed
“ we should be carried away slaves; for this man
“ had so laden his ship with goods for Spain, that
“ his guns were useless, though the ship carried
“ 60 guns. He called for brandy, and after he
“ had well drunken and all his men, which were
“ near 200, he called for arms, and cleared the
“ deck as well as he could, resolving to fight
“ rather than lose his ship, which was worth
“ 30,000l.

“ 30,000 l. This was sad for us passengers, but
“ my husband bid us be sure to keep in the cabin,
“ and not appear, which would make the Turks
“ think we were a man of war; but if they saw
“ women, they would take us for merchants, and
“ board us. He went upon deck, and took a
“ gun, a bandelier, and sword, expecting the
“ arrival of the Turkish man of war. This
“ Beast-Captain had locked me up in the cabin.
“ —I knocked and called to no purpose, until the
“ cabin-boy came and opened the door. I, all
“ in tears, desired him to be so good as to give
“ me his thrum cap and his tarred coat, which he
“ did, and I gave him half-a-crown, and putting
“ them on, and flinging away my night-clothes,
“ I crept up softly, and stood upon the deck by
“ my husband’s side, as free from sickness and
“ fear as, I confess, of discretion, but it was the
“ effect of that passion which I could never master.
“ By this time the two vessels were engaged in
“ parley, and so well satisfied with speech and
“ sight of each other’s force, that the Turks man
“ of war tacked about, and we continued our
“ course. But when your father saw it con-
“ venient to retreat, looking upon me, he blessed
“ himself, and snatched me up in his arms, say-
“ ing, Good God, that love can make this
“ change! and though he seemingly chid me, he
“ would

“ would laugh at it as often as he remembered
“ that voyage.”

This excellent woman, in another part of her
Memoirs, says :—

“ About July this year (1645,) the plague
“ increased so fast at Bristol, that the Prince
“ (Charles the Second) and all his retinue went
“ to Barnstaple (which is one of the finest towns
“ I know in England,) and your father and I
“ went two days after the Prince; for during all
“ the time I was in Court, I never journeyed but
“ either before him or after he was gone, nor
“ ever saw him but at church; for it was not in
“ those days the fashion for honest women (except
“ they had business) to visit a man’s Court.”

“ Again: on the 2d of September, 1651, was
“ fought the battle of Worcester, when the King
“ being missing, and I hearing nothing of your
“ father being dead or alive for three days, it is
“ inexpressible in what affliction I was. I neither
“ ate nor slept, but trembled at every motion I
“ heard, expecting the fatal news, which at last
“ came, and mentioned that your father was a
“ prisoner. Then, with some hope I went to
“ London, to find out my husband, wheresoever
“ he was carried. On my coming to London, I
“ met a messenger from him with a letter, which
“ advised me of his condition, and told me he
“ was

“ was very civilly treated. I said little more but
“ that I should be in some room at Charing Cross,
“ where he had a promise from his keeper, that
“ he should rest in my company at dinner-time.
“ This was meant as a very great favour to him.
“ I expected him with impatience, and, on the
“ day appointed, provided a dinner and a room,
“ as I was ordered, in which I was with my
“ father, and some more of my friends, where we
“ saw hundreds of poor soldiers, both English
“ and Scotch, march almost naked on foot, and
“ many on horseback. At last came the Captain
“ and two soldiers with your father, who was very
“ chearful in appearance. After he had spoken
“ to me, and saluted me and his friends, he said,
“ pray, let us not lose time, for I know not how
“ little I have to spare. This is the chance of
“ war: nothing venture nothing have: and so let
“ us sit down, and be merry whilst we may.
“ Then taking my hand and kissing me, he said,
“ cease weeping; no other thing upon earth can
“ move me: remember we are all at God’s dis-
“ posal. Then he told us how kind the Captain
“ had been to him, and that the people as he
“ passed offered him money, and brought him
“ good things: and that particularly Lady Den-
“ ham, at Boston House, would have given him
“ all the money she had in the house; but he
“ returned her thanks, and told her, that he had
“ so

“ so ill kept his own, that he would not tempt
“ his Governor with more; but that if she would
“ give him a shirt or two, and a few handker-
“ chiefs, he would keep them as long as he could
“ for her sake. She fetched him some shifts of
“ her own, and some handkerchiefs, saying, that
“ she was ashamed to give them to him, but
“ having none of her son’s shirts at home, she
“ desired him to wear them. Thus passed the
“ time till orders came to carry my husband to
“ Whitehall, where, in a little room (yet stand-
“ ing in the Bowling-green,) he was kept prisoner
“ without the speech of any (so far as they knew)
“ for ten weeks, and in expectation of death.
“ They then examined him, and at last he grew
“ so ill in health, by the cold and hard marches
“ he had undergone, and being pent up in a room
“ close and small, that the scurvy brought him
“ down almost to death’s door. During the time
“ of his imprisonment I failed not, constantly,
“ when the clock struck four in the morning, to
“ go with a dark lanthorn in my hand, all alone
“ and on foot, from my lodgings in Chancery-
“ lane, at my cousin Young’s, to Whitehall, by
“ the entry that went out of King’s-street into the
“ Bowling-green. There I would go under his
“ window, and call him softly. He, excepting
“ the first time, never afterwards failed to put out
“ his head at the first call. Thus we talked
“ together,

“ together, and sometimes I was so wet with rain
“ that it went in at my neck, and out at my
“ heels. My husband directed me how to make
“ my addressees for his delivery to the General
“ Cromwell, who had a great respect for your
“ father, and would have bought him off to his
“ service upon any terms.

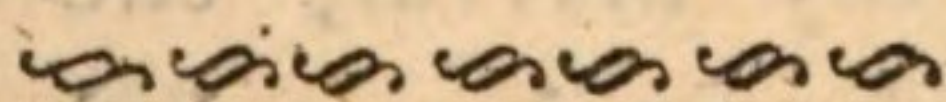
“ Being one day to solicit the General for my
“ husband’s liberty, he bade me bring the next
“ day a certificate from his physician that he was
“ really ill. I immediately went to Dr. B——,
“ who happened to be physician to Cromwell and
“ to our own family, who gave me a very favour-
“ able one in behalf of my husband. I delivered
“ it into the Council-chamber, at three o’clock
“ in the afternoon, into the General’s own hand,
“ as he commanded me; and he himself moved
“ in the Council, that as they could make no use
“ of the imprisonment of your father, with respect
“ to any intelligence they wanted to procure from
“ him, that he might have his liberty, upon
“ giving bail for four thousand pounds to take a
“ course of physic, in consequence of the ill state
“ of his health. Many spoke against this; but
“ mostly Sir Henry Vane, who said, that for all
“ he knew, my husband would be instrumental to
“ hang all them that sat there, if ever he had an
“ opportunity: but if he had liberty for a time,
“ he might take the Engagement before he quitted
“ his

“ his confinement. Upon which Cromwell re-
“ plied, I never knew that the Engagement was a
“ remedy against the scorbout. The rest, hearing
“ the General speak thus, thought that it would
“ oblige him, and so they let him out upon bail.

“ In March, we went with our three children
“ into Yorkshire, where we lived a harmless
“ country life, minding only country sports and
“ country affairs. There my husband translated
“ the *Lusiad* of Camoëns. I found the neigh-
“ bourhood very civil and very kind upon all
“ occasions; the country plentiful and healthy,
“ and very pleasant; but there was no fruit in it
“ till we planted some; and my Lord Sheffield
“ says now, that what we planted is the best fruit
“ in the North. Our house and part of Tankersf-
“ ley are very pleasant and good, and we lived
“ there with great content; but God so ordered it
“ that this should not last; for on the twentieth
“ of July, 1654, at three o'clock in the after-
“ noon, died our most dearly beloved daughter
“ Ann, whose beauty and wit exceeded all that
“ I ever saw of her age.

“ We got leave, in August 1656, to go to the
“ Bath, from whence we returned to the Priory
“ of Ware, in Hertfordshire. This place we
“ accounted happy to us, because here, in Oc-
“ tober, we heard the news of Cromwell's death;
“ on which my husband began to hope that he
“ should

“ should get loose from the fetters in which he
“ had been kept seven years. Going then to
“ London, with my Lord Philip Earl of Pem-
“ broke, he lamented the case of his bond to him,
“ who was his old and constant friend, who told
“ him, that if he would dine with him the next
“ day, he would give him some account of that
“ business. The next day he told him, I must
“ send my eldest son into France, Mr. Fanshawe;
“ and you will not, I hope, take it ill, if I desire
“ your company and care of him for one year. I
“ will procure you your bond within this week.
“ My husband was rejoiced to get loose upon any
“ terms that were innocent; so having seen the
“ bond cancelled, he went to Paris, and wrote to
“ Lord Clarendon to tell him, that he was again
“ a free man, and to desire him to acquaint his
“ Majesty (Charles the Second) with this, and
“ that he was ready to obey his commands.



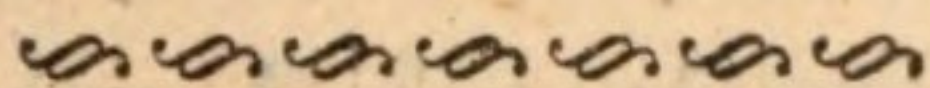
“ At Wallingford House the office was kept at
“ which they gave passes for persons going abroad.
“ In order to follow my husband, I went there to
“ get one, dressed in as plain a way and speech as
“ I could devise (leaving my maid at the gate,
“ who was a much finer Gentlewoman than
“ myself). With as ill a mien and tone as I
“ could express, I told a fellow that I found in
“ the

“ the office, that I desired a pass for Paris, to go
 “ to my husband. Woman, says he, what is your
 “ husband, and what is your name? Sir, said I,
 “ with many curtsies, he is a young Merchant,
 “ and his name is Harrison. Well, replied he, it
 “ will cost you a crown. That is a large sum for
 “ me, said I; but pray put in my man, my maid,
 “ and three children: all which he immediately
 “ did, telling me that a Malignant (one of the
 “ King’s party) would give him five pounds for
 “ such a pass.

“ I thanked him kindly, and went away to my
 “ lodgings, where, with a pen, I made the great
 “ H. into FF. the RR. into N. the I. into S. the
 “ S. into H. the O. into A. and the N. into W.
 “ so completely, that no one could find out the
 “ change. With all speed I hired a barge, and
 “ that night at six o’clock I was at Gravesend;
 “ and from thence I went by coach to Dover;
 “ where, upon my arrival, the Searcher came,
 “ who, knowing me, demanded my pass, which
 “ they were to keep for their discharge.”

“ 1660. On the Feast of St. George, my
 “ husband was proxy for the Earl of Bristol, and
 “ was installed for him Knight of the Garter.
 “ The Duke of Buckingham put on his robes,
 “ and the Duke of Ormond his star, in the stall
 “ of

“ of the Earl of Bristol. Now it was the
“ business of the Chancellor (Lord Clarendon)
“ to put your father as far from the King as he
“ could, because his ignorance in State affairs
“ was daily discovered by your father, who shewed
“ it to the King; but at that time the King was
“ so content that he should alone manage his
“ affairs, that he might have more time for his
“ pleasures, that his faults were not so visible as
“ they might otherwise have been, and afterwards
“ proved to be. But now the Chancellor sends
“ for your father, and tells him, that by the
“ King’s (Charles the Second) particular choice,
“ he was resolved upon to be sent to Lisbon with
“ the King’s letter and picture to the Princess,
“ now our Queen, which employment any No-
“ bleman would have been glad of.”



“ On the first of January 1662, my husband,
“ as Privy Councillor, presented his Majesty with
“ ten pounds of gold in a purse. The person
“ that carries it has a ticket given him of the
“ receipt thereof from the cupboard of the Privy
“ Chamber, where it is delivered to the Master of
“ the Jewel Office, who is thereupon to give him
“ twenty shillings for his pains, out of which he
“ is to give the servant of the Master of the Jewel
“ Office eighteen-pence.”

In

In 1663, Lady Fanshawe attended her husband to Spain, when he went into that country in a public situation; and where they were both treated with that respect to which their talents and virtues so highly entitled them.

The thread of her narration is thus resumed, on the following melancholy event:

“ On the 15th June 1666, my husband was
“ taken sick with a disorder like unto an ague, but
“ it turned to a malignant inward fever, of which
“ he lay ill until the twenty-sixth of the same
“ month, and then departed this life, fifteen days
“ before his intended journey for England.

“ O all-powerful Lord God! look down from
“ Heaven upon me, the most distressed wretch
“ upon Earth! see me with my soul divided, and
“ my glory and my guide taken from me, and in
“ him all my comfort in this life! see me stag-
“ gering in my path, which made me expect a
“ temporal blessing for a reward of the great integ-
“ rity, innocence, and uprightness of his whole
“ life, and his patience in suffering the inso-
“ lencies of wicked men, whom he had to con-
“ verse with upon the public employment which
“ thou thoughtest fit in thy wisdom to exercise
“ him in. Have pity upon me, O Lord, and speak
“ peace to my disquieted soul, now sinking under
“ this great weight, which, without thy support,
“ cannot sustain itself! Behold me, O Lord, with
“ five

“ five children, a distressed family, the temptation
“ of the change of my religion, the want of all my
“ friends, without counsel, out of my own coun-
“ try, without any means of returning with my
“ wretched family to my own country, now at
“ war with most parts of Christendom!

“ The next day my husband was embalmed.
“ On the fifth of July, the Queen-mother of Spain
“ sent the Master of the Ceremonies of her Court
“ to me, to invite me to stay with all my children
“ at her Court, promising me a pension of thirty
“ thousand ducats a year, and to provide for my
“ children, if they would quit our religion and
“ become Roman Catholics. I answered, that I
“ humbly thanked her Majesty for her great grace
“ and favour, which I should ever esteem, and pay
“ with my services, as far as I was able, all the
“ days of my life : That with respect to the chang-
“ ing of my religion, I desired her Majesty to be-
“ lieve, that I would not quit the faith in which
“ I had been born and bred, and in which God
“ had been pleased to try me for many years, in
“ the greatest troubles our Nation had ever seen :
“ and that I did believe and hope, that in the pro-
“ fession of my own religion God would hear my
“ prayers to reward her Majesty and all the Prin-
“ ces of her Royal family for this so great favour,
“ which her Majesty was pleased to offer me in
“ my greatest of all afflictions.”

“ In

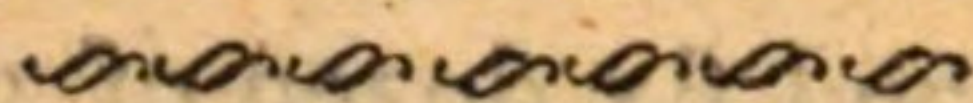
“ In 1667 I took a house in Holborn-row, Lin-
“ coln’s-inn-fields. Here, in this year, I only
“ spent my time in lamentations, and dear re-
“ membrance of my past happiness and fortune;
“ and though I had great graces and favours from
“ the King and Queen (Charles the Second and
“ his Queen) and the whole Court, yet I found at
“ the present no relief. I often reflected, into how
“ many errors and miscarriages the fall from the
“ happy estate in which I had been, would throw
“ me; and as it is hard for the rider to quit his
“ horse in his full career, so I found myself at a
“ loss, that hindered me from settling myself sud-
“ denly in a narrow compass, though my small
“ fortune required it. But I resolved to hold fast
“ by God, until I should in some measure digest
“ my affliction. Sometimes I thought to quit the
“ world, as a sacrifice to your father’s memory,
“ and to shut myself up in a house for ever from
“ all people; but in consideration of my children,
“ who were all young and unprovided for, being
“ wholly left to my care and disposal, I resolved
“ to suffer the storms and blows of fortune as long
“ as it should please God.

“ In July of the same year I waited on the King,
“ and delivered his Majesty my whole accounts.
“ He was pleased to receive me very graciously,
“ and to promise me that they should be paid, and
“ likewise

“ likewise that he would take care of me and of
“ mine.

“ I presented the King, Queen, Duke of York,
“ and Duke of Cambridge, with two dozen of
“ amber skins, and six dozen of gloves. I like-
“ wise presented my Lord Arlington with amber
“ skins and chocolate, and a great picture, a copy
“ of Titian, to the value of one hundred pounds;
“ and I made presents to Sir William Coventry
“ and several other persons then in office. I spent
“ my time in soliciting and petitioning my Lord
“ Southampton for the present dispatch of my ac-
“ counts, which did pass the Secretary, the Lord
“ Arlington; and within two months I got a
“ privy seal for my money, without either fee or
“ present which I could fasten on my Lord. Now
“ I thought myself happy, and feared nothing less
“ than further trouble. God, that only knows
“ what is to come, so disposed my fortune, that
“ losing that good man and friend Lord South-
“ ampton, my money (which was 5600l. was
“ not paid me until December 1669, notwith-
“ standing I had exchequer tallies for it above
“ two years before. This was above two thousand
“ pounds loss to me. Besides, these Commission-
“ ers, by the instigation of one of their Fellow-
“ Commissioners (my Lord Shaftesbury, the worst
“ of men), persuaded them that I should pay for
“ the Embassy Plate, for which I paid two thou-
“ sand

“ sand pounds, and so maliciously did he oppress
 “ me, as if he hoped in me to destroy that whole
 “ spark of honesty and innocence which he hates.”



“ I bought ground in St. Mary’s Chapel in
 “ Ware Church of the Bishop of London; and
 “ there I made a vault for my * husband’s body,
 “ in which I had him laid by most of the same
 “ persons who had laid him before in my father’s
 “ vault in Hertford Church, where he was depo-
 “ sited until I could make this vault and monu-
 “ ment, which cost me two hundred pounds; and
 “ where, if it pleases God, I intend to lie my-
 “ self.”

These Memoirs contain several very curious particulars relative to the Civil Wars, the fate of the exiled Cavaliers, Lord Clarendon, &c. They are exquisitely entertaining, and, differing from most of the celebrated French Memoirs, evince most clearly, that the trifling and foppish resource of intrigue is not necessary to render a narrative interesting. The French Memoirs, indeed, abound with

* “ My husband,” continues Lady Fanshawe, “ had the
 “ good fortune to be first chosen, and the first returned Mem-
 “ ber of the Commons’ House of Parliament, after the King
 “ came home; and this cost him no more than a letter of thanks,
 “ a brace of bucks, and twenty broad pieces of gold, to pur-
 “ chase wine for the Voters.”



Engraved by P. Angel.

ANN LADY FANSHAWE.

London, Published by Cadell Jun^r & Davies, Strand, June 1. 1795.

with histories of this kind; and perhaps one of the most productive causes of the ill-behaviour of our women in high life may be attributed to the early and the constant reading of those productions, where adultery and intrigue are universally stiled gallantry, and are never treated as crimes. It is much to be wished, that one of the descendants of the antient and illustrious family of Sir Richard Fanshawe, who possesses the most perfect copy of these Memoirs, would cause them to be printed, for the amusement and instruction of mankind.

By the kindness of Mr. FANSHAWE, of Bedford-Row, the Compiler is enabled to present the Public with an ENGRAVING of LADY FANSHAWE, from a Portrait of that excellent woman in his possession.

SIR MATTHEW HALE,

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

EVERY thing relating to this great and good man must be interesting to his countrymen. The following account of his method of study is by the kindness of BENNET LANGTON, Esq. the friend of the late excellent Dr. Johnson, permitted to decorate this Collection. It is copied from a MS.
in

in his possession, and in the hand-writing of Mr. Langton's great-grandfather, who studied the law under the direction of Sir Matthew Hale.

“ *Dec. 13, —72.* I was sent to by Mr. Barker,
“ to come to him to my Lord Ch: Justice Hale's
“ lodgings at Serjeants-Inn.

“ I was informed by Mr. Godolphin about a
“ month ago, that my Lord Ch: Justice had
“ declared at supper, at Mr. Justice Twisden's,
“ that if he could meet with a sober young man
“ that w^d entirely addict himself to his Lordship's
“ direction, that he would take delight to com-
“ municate to him, and discourse with him at
“ meals, and at leisure times, and in three years
“ time make him perfect in the practice of the
“ Law. I discoursed several times with Mr. Go-
“ dolphin of the great advantage that a student
“ would make by his Lordship's learned commu-
“ nication, and what influence it would have on
“ a practiser, as well as honor, to be regarded as
“ my Lord's friend; and persuaded him to use
“ his interest and the offices of his friends to pro-
“ cure his Lordship's favor. But his inclinations
“ leading him to travel, and his designs afterwards
“ to rely upon his interest at Court, he had no
“ thoughts to pursue it, but offered to engage
“ friends on my behalf, which I refused, and told
“ him I would make use of no other person than
“ my worthy friend Mr. Barker, whose acquaint-
“ tance

“ tance with my Lord I knew was very particular.
“ After I had often reflected upon the nobleness
“ of my Lord’s proposition, and the happiness of
“ that person that should be preferred by so learned
“ and pious a man, to whose opinion every Court
“ paid such a veneration, that he was regarded as
“ the Oracle of the Law, I made my application
“ to M^r. Barker to intercede with my Lord in my
“ behalf, who assented to it with much readiness,
“ as he always had been very obliging to me since
“ I had the honor to be known to him. He
“ made a visit to my Lord, and told him that he
“ heard of the declaration my Lord made at Mr.
“ Just: Twisden’s. My Lord said ’twas true, and
“ he had entertained the same resolution a long
“ time; but not having met with any body to his
“ purpose, he had discarded those thoughts, which
“ M^r. B. did beg of his Lordship to resume in
“ behalf of a person that he would recommend to
“ him, & would be surety for his industry and
“ diligent observation of his Lordship’s directions.
“ My Lord then enquir’d who it was, & he men-
“ tioned me. Then he asked how long I had been
“ at the Law, of what country I was, & what
“ estate I had; which he told him, and that I was
“ my father’s eldest son. To which he replied,
“ that he might talk no farther of it, for there
“ was no likelihood that I would attend to the
“ study of the Law as I ought: but M^r. B. gave
“ him

“ him assurances that I would ; that his Lordship
“ might rely upon his word ; and that I had not
“ taken this resolution without deliberation ; that
“ I had often been at Westminster Hall, where I
“ had heard his Lordship speak, & had a very
“ great veneration for his Lordship, and did
“ earnestly desire this favor : That my father had
“ lately purchased the seat of the family, which
“ was sold by the elder house, & by that means
“ had run himself into 5 or 6,000l. debt.”

“ Well then,” said my Lord, “ I pray bring
“ him to me.”

“ Dec^r. 13. I went to my Lord and M^r. B.
“ (for till that time my Lord was either busie or
“ out of town) about four in the afternoon. My
“ Lord prayed us to sit, & after some silence M^r.
“ B. acquainted my Lord that I was the person on
“ whose behalf he had spoken to his Lordship.
“ My Lord then said, that he understood that I
“ had a fortune, & therefore would not so strictly
“ engage myself in the crabbed study of the Law
“ as was necessary for one that must make his de-
“ pendence upon it. I told his Lordship, that if
“ he pleased to admit me to that favor I heard he
“ designed to such a person he enquired after, that
“ I should be very studious. My Lord replied
“ quick, that M^r. B. had given him assurances of
“ it, that M^r. B. was his worthy friend, with
“ whom he had been acquainted a long time, &
“ that

“ that for his sake he should be ready to do me
“ any kindness; for which I humbly gave his Lord-
“ ship thanks, as did likewise Mr. B. My Lord
“ asked me how I had passed my time, and what
“ standing I was of. I told him, that I was almost
“ six years of the Temple, that I had travelled
“ into France about two years ago, since when I
“ had discontinued my studies of the Law, apply-
“ ing myself to the reading French books, and
“ some Histories. My Lord discoursed of the
“ necessity of a firm uninterrupted prosecution of
“ that study which any man designed——in the
“ midst of which Mr. Justice Twisden came in,
“ so that his Lordship bid us come to him again
“ two hours after.

“ About eight the same evening we found his
“ Lordship alone. After we sat down, my Lord
“ bid me tell him what I read in Oxford, what
“ here, and what in France. I told him, I read
“ Smith’s Log: Burger’sdicius’s Nat: Phil: Meta-
“ physics & Moral Philosophy; that in the after-
“ noons I used to read the Classic Authors: That
“ at my first coming to the Inns of Court, I read
“ Littleton, & Doctor & Student, Perkins, my
“ Lord Coke’s Institutes, and some Cases in his
“ Reports: That after I went into France, I ap-
“ plied myself to the learning of the language, &
“ reading some French Memoirs, as the Life of
“ Mazarine, Memoirs of the D. of Guise, the
“ History

“ History of the Academie Fr: and others ; that
“ since I came away, I continued to read some
“ French books, as the History of the Turkish
“ Government by ———, the Account of the last
“ Dutch War, the State of Holland, &c. That
“ I read a great deal in Heylin’s Geogr: some of
“ Sr. Walter Raleigh, my Lord Bacon of the
“ Advancement of Learn^g, Tully’s Offices, Rush-
“ worth’s Collections.

“ My Lord said, that the study of the Law was
“ to one of these two ends : first, to fitt a man with
“ so much knowledge as will enable him to under-
“ stand his own estate, and live in some repute
“ among his neighbours in the country ; or second-
“ ly, to design the practice of it as an employ^r to
“ be advantaged by it ; and asked which of them
“ was my purpose. I acquainted his Lordship,
“ that when I first came to the Temple, I did not
“ design to prosecute the study of the Law so as
“ to make advantage by it ; but now, by the advice
“ of my father and my uncle, and Dr. Peirse, in
“ whose college I had my education, and received
“ many instances of his great kindness to me, I had
“ resolutions to practise it, & therefore made my
“ suit to his Lordship for his directions.

“ Well, said my Lord, since I see your inten-
“ tions, I will give what assistance I can.

“ My Lord said, that there were two ways of
“ applying one’s self to the study of the Law : one
“ was

“ be a platforme to the young students. My Lord
“ said he would, at any time that I should come
“ to him, shew me the method he used, and direct
“ me, and that if he were busy he would tell me
“ so.

“ He said, that he studied sixteen hours a day
“ for the first two years that he came to the Inns
“ of Court, but almost brought himself to his
“ grave, tho’ he were of a very strong constitution,
“ and after reduced himself to eight hours; but
“ that he would not advise any body to do so
“ much; that he thought six hours a day, with
“ attention and constancy, was sufficient; that a
“ man must use his body as he would use his horse
“ and his stomach, not tire him at once, but rise
“ with an appetite. That his father did order, in
“ his will, that he should follow the Law; that
“ he came from the University with some aversion
“ for Lawyers, and thought them a barbarous
“ sort of people, unfit for any thing but their own
“ trade; but having occasion to speak about busi-
“ nefs with Serjeant Glanvil, he found him of such
“ prudence and candour, that from that time he
“ altered his apprehensions, & betook himself to
“ the study of the Law, & oft told Serj^t Glanvil
“ that he was the cause of his application to the
“ Law.

“ That constantly after meals, every one in their
“ turns proposed a Case, on which every one
“ argued.

“ That

“ That he took up a resolution which he punc-
“ tually observed ever since, that he would never
“ more see a play, having spent all his money on
“ them at Oxford, and having experienced that
“ it was so great an alienation of his mind from
“ his studies by the recurring of the speeches &
“ actions into his thoughts, as well as the loss of
“ time when he saw them: that he had often
“ disputes with Mr. Selden, who was his great
“ friend, and used to say, he found so great re-
“ freshm^t by it; but my Lord told him he had so
“ much knowledge of the inconvenience of them,
“ that he would not see one for £.100. But he
“ said he was not of Mr. Prynne’s judgm^t (which
“ I minded him of), for he did not think it un-
“ lawful, but very fit for gentlemen sometimes,
“ but not for students.

“ My Lord said at the beginning of his dis-
“ course, that my friends might expect that I
“ should marry, to take off the present debt from
“ the estate, which else would encrease, and then
“ there could be no thoughts of a very earnest
“ prosecution of study; to which Mr. B. said,
“ that my father, when he made this purchase
“ that put him into debt, did resolve to sell other
“ land, & by that might either discharge or lessen
“ it.

“ My Lord said, that his rule for his health was
“ to be temperate, and keep himself warm. He

“ never made breakfasts, but used in the morning
“ to drink a glass of some sort of ale. That he
“ went to bed at nine, and rose between six and
“ seven, allowing himself a good refreshment for
“ his sleep. That the Law will admit of no rivall,
“ nothing to go even with it; but that sometimes
“ one may for diversion read in the Latin His-
“ torians of England, Hoveden and Mathew Paris,
“ &c. But after it is conquered, it will admit of
“ other studies.

“ I asked, whether his Lordship read the same
“ Law in the afternoon as he did in the morning.
“ He said, No: he read the old Books in the morn-
“ ing, & the new in the afternoon, because of fit-
“ ting himself for conversation. I asked if he kept
“ constantly to one Court, which he said he did.

“ He said, a little law, a good tongue, & a
“ good memory, would fit a man for the Chan-
“ cery; & he said it was a golden practice, for
“ the Lawyers there got more money than in all
“ the other Courts in Westminster Hall. I told
“ his Lordship what my Lord Chancellor lately
“ said, that he would reduce the practice of the
“ Court to another method, & not suffer above
“ one Counsel or two at the most in one cause.

“ My Lord said, that £.1,000 a-year was a
“ great deal for any Common Lawyer to get; &
“ Mr. B. said, that Mr. Winnington did make
“ £. 2,000 p^r year by it. My Lord answered,
“ that

“that Mr. W. made great advantage by his City
 “practice, but did not believe he made so much
 “of it. I told his Lordship of what M^r. W. had
 “said before the Council on Wednesday, on the
 “behalf of the stage-coaches, which were then
 “attempted to be overthrown.

“At our coming away, my Lord did reiterate
 “his willingness to direct & assist me; and I did
 “beg of his Lordship that he would permit me
 “to consult his Lordship in the reason of any
 “thing that I was ignorant of, & that his Lord-
 “ship would be pleased to examine me in what I
 “should read, that he might find in what measure
 “I did apply myself to the execution of his com-
 “mands, to which he readily assented.”

LORD CHANCELLOR SHAFTESBURY

Was a man of such talents and sagacity, that at
 twenty years of age he carried a proposal of his
 own for settling the differences between the King
 (Charles I.) and his Parliament to his Majesty,
 who told him, that he was a very young man for
 such an undertaking. “Sir,” said he, “that will
 “not be the worse for your affairs, provided I do
 “the business.” It met, however, with no success;
 nor would, perhaps, a proposal made by Machi-
 avel

avel himself have succeeded better, when the sword was once drawn.

In the reign of Charles II. after having filled some great offices, he was appointed to that very dignified and illustrious one of Lord Chancellor, though he had never studied the law, and had never been called to the Bar. On that account he used to preside in the Court of Chancery in a brown silk instead of a black silk gown. Dryden himself praises his conduct whilst he administered this great office, saying of him,

Yet fame deserv'd no enemy can grudge,
The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge.
In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin
With more discerning eyes, or hands more clean;
Unbrib'd, unfought, the wretched to redress,
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access.

Yet in another place he calls him,

For close designs and crooked counsels fit,
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit;
Restless; unfix'd in principles and place,
In power unpleas'd, impatient of disgrace;
A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy body to decay,
And o'er-inform'd the tenement of clay.

Absalom and Achitophel.

Lord Shaftesbury was, perhaps, one of the ablest debaters that ever sat in parliament; no one understood

stood how to lead and to manage a question better than himself. Mr. Locke, who was an intimate friend of Lord Shaftesbury's, thus describes him:

“ I never knew any one penetrate so quick into
 “ men's breasts, and from a small opening survey
 “ that dark cabinet, as he would. He would
 “ understand men's true errand as soon as they had
 “ opened their mouths, and begun their story, in
 “ appearance, to another purpose. Sir Richard
 “ Onslow,” says Mr. Locke, “and Lord Shaftesbury
 “ were invited by Sir J. D. to dine with him at
 “ Chelsea, and were desired to come early, because
 “ he had an affair of concernment to communicate
 “ to them. They came at the time, and being
 “ sat, he told them he made choice of them both,
 “ from their known abilities and particular friend-
 “ ship to him, for their advice in a matter of the
 “ greatest moment to him that could be. He had
 “ (he said) been a widower for many years, and
 “ began to want somebody that might ease him
 “ of the trouble of house-keeping, and take some
 “ care of him under the growing infirmities of old
 “ age, and to that purpose he had pitched upon a
 “ woman very well known to him by the expe-
 “ rience of many years—in fine, his house-keeper.
 “ These gentlemen (who were not strangers to
 “ his family, and knew the woman very well, and
 “ were besides very great friends to his son and
 “ daughter, grown up and both fit for marriage,
 “ to

“ to whom they thought this would be a very pre-
 “ judicial match) were both in their minds opposite
 “ to it; and to that purpose Sir Richard Onslow
 “ began the discourse, wherein, when he came to
 “ that part, he was entering upon the description
 “ of the woman, and going to set her out in her
 “ own colours, which were such as could not have
 “ pleased any man in his wife—Lord Shaftesbury,
 “ seeing whither he was going, to prevent any
 “ mischief, begged leave to interrupt him, by
 “ asking Sir J. one question (which, in short, was
 “ this), Pray, Sir John, are you not already mar-
 “ ried? Sir J. after a little demur, answered, Yes,
 “ truly, my Lord, I was married the day before.
 “ Well then, replied Lord Shaftesbury, there is
 “ no more need of our advice; pray let us have the
 “ honour to see my Lady, and to wish her joy,
 “ and so to dinner. As they were returning to
 “ London in their coach, I am obliged to you,
 “ my Lord Shaftesbury, says Sir Richard, for pre-
 “ venting my running into a discourse which could
 “ never have been forgiven me, if I had spake out
 “ what I was going to say: but as for Sir J. he
 “ methinks ought to cut your throat for your civil
 “ question. How could it possibly enter into your
 “ head to ask a man, who had solemnly invited us
 “ on purpose to have our advice about a marriage
 “ he intended, had gravely proposed the woman
 “ to us, and suffered us seriously to enter into the
 “ debate,

“ debate, whether he were already married or not?
 “ The man and the manner, replied Lord Shaftes-
 “ bury, gave me a suspicion that, having done
 “ a foolish thing, he was desirous to cover himself
 “ with the authority of our advice. I thought it
 “ good to be sure before you went any further,
 “ and you see what came of it.”

“ I shall give,” says Mr. Locke, “ another
 “ instance of his sagacity, Soon after the Re-
 “ storation of King Charles the Second, the Earl
 “ of Southampton and he were dining together at
 “ the Lord Chancellor’s (Lord Clarendon). As
 “ they were returning home, he said to Lord South-
 “ ampton, Yonder Mrs. Hyde (meaning the Chan-
 “ cellor’s daughter) is certainly married to one of
 “ the Royal Brothers. The Earl, who was a friend
 “ to the Chancellor, treated this as a chimera, and
 “ asked Lord Shaftesbury how so wild a fancy
 “ could get into his head. Assure yourself, Sir,
 “ replied Lord Shaftesbury, it is so. A concealed
 “ respect, however suppressed, shewed itself so
 “ plainly in the looks, voice, and manner, where-
 “ with her mother carved to her, and offered her
 “ of every dish, that it was impossible but it must
 “ be so. Lord Southampton,” adds, Mr. Locke,
 “ who thought it a groundless conceit then, was
 “ not long after convinced, by the Duke of York’s
 “ owning her, that Lord Shaftesbury was no bad
 “ guesser.”

Mr.

Mr. Locke was wonderfully struck with Lord Shaftesbury's acuteness upon every subject; and though he was not a man of much reading, yet nothing, in Mr. Locke's opinion, could be more just than the judgment he passed upon the books which fell into his hands. He presently saw through the design of a work; and, without much heeding the words (which he ran over with great rapidity), he immediately found whether the author was master of his subject, and whether his reasonings were exact. But, above all, Mr. Locke admired in him that penetration, that presence of mind, which prompted him with the best expedients in the most desperate cases; that noble boldness which appeared in all his public discourses, always guided by a solid judgment, which, never allowing him to say any thing that was improper, and regulating his least word, left no hold to the vigilance of his enemies.

Lord Shaftesbury had ever been supposed to have assisted Mr. Locke very much in his celebrated "Treatise upon Toleration." The outline of that great work was found some years ago in Lord Shaftesbury's hand-writing.

Bishop Burnet supposes him addicted to judicial astrology. It has been said, that his Lordship affected to believe this folly when in company with the Bishop, to prevent his endeavours to wind out of him his political intentions.

Lord

Lord Shaftesbury was concerned in all the political transactions in the Reign of Charles the Second. He advised the King to shut up the Treasury, and afterwards united himself to Opposition against the schemes of the Court. The latter part of his life was spent in plots and conspiracies, and from fear of punishment he quitted the kingdom and retired to Holland. He died in exile at Amsterdam, in the sixty-second year of his age, a striking instance of the little utility of great talents, either to the possessor of them or to the world in general, when they are not directed by just and good principles.

Lord Shaftesbury was a complete instance of the truth of one of his own maxims, which was, "that wisdom lay in the heart and not in the head, and that it was not the want of knowledge, but the perverseness of the will, that filled men's actions with folly, and their lives with disorder."

According to Mr. Locke, Lord Shaftesbury used to say, comically enough, "that there were in every one two men, the wise and the foolish, and that each of them must be allowed his turn. If you would have the wise, the grave, and the serious, always to rule and to have the sway, the fool would put the wise man out of order, and make him fit for nothing; but he must have his times of being let loose to follow his
"fancies

“fancies and play his gambols, if you would
“have your business go on smoothly.”

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THIS NOBLE-
MAN TO LORD CARLISLE.

March 29, 1675.

“It is certainly all our duties, and particularly
“mine, who have borne such offices under the
“Crown, to improve any opportunity of a good
“correspondence and understanding between the
“Royal family and the people, and to leave it
“impossible for the King to apprehend that we
“stand upon any terms that are not as good for
“him as necessary for us; neither can we fear to
“be accounted undertakers at the next meeting
“of Parliament, for I hope it shall never be
“thought unfit for any number of Lords to give
“the King privately their opinion, when asked;
“whilst in former days, through all the Northern
“kingdoms, nothing of great moment was acted
“by their Kings without the advice of the most
“considerable and active Nobility that were with-
“in distance, though they were not of the Privy
“Council; such occasions being not always of
“that nature as did require the assembling the
“great Council, or Parliament. Besides, there
“are none so likely as us, nor time so proper as
“now, to give the only advice I know truly ser-
“viceable

“viceable to the King, affectionate to the Duke,
 “and secure to the Country, which is a new
 “Parliament.

* * * * *

“I hear from all quarters of letters from
 “Whitehall, that do give notice that I am
 “coming up to town, that a great office with
 “a strange name is preparing for me, and such
 “like. I am ashamed I was thought so easy a
 “fool by those who should know me better; but
 “I assure your Lordship, that no condition will
 “invite me to Court during this Parliament, nor
 “until I see the King thinketh frequent Par-
 “liaments as much his interest as they are the
 “people’s right. When our great men have
 “tried a little longer, they will be of my mind.”

Lord Shaftesbury was twice committed to the
 Tower under an accusation of treason. “Soon
 “after he was committed the second time,” says
 Sir Richard Bulstrode, “I was assured from a
 “very good hand, that a petition was presented
 “to the King, in the name of this Nobleman,
 “wherein he prayed his liberty, and offered to
 “transport himself and family to Carolina; but
 “his petition was not received, or at least not
 “answered*.”

His

* It seems strange, that the offer of this enterprising and
 restless politician was not accepted. Amongst the Republics

of

His Sovereign Charles the Second, no incompetent judge of talents, said of Lord Shaftesbury, that he possessed in him a Chancellor who had more Law than all his Judges, and more Divinity than all his Bishops.

When the King demanded the Great Seal of him, he resigned it with great cheerfulness, taking it to St. James's with him, and returning afterwards with his sword by his side, as tranquil as if he had brought the Mace in his coach.

He had been always very inveterate against Holland, and used constantly to conclude his speeches in the House of Peers on that subject with "*Delenda est Carthago*," applying this celebrated sentence to Holland. Before he took refuge in that country he applied to the Magistrates for permission to do so, who answered his petition thus laconically:—" *Carthago, non adhuc*

abolita of Greece, those of a contrary opinion to the ruling powers, either banished themselves, or were banished by the actual government. Those persons who are dissatisfied with the government of the country under which they live, should either quit it of themselves or be made to quit it; and that country but ill consults its own peace and dignity, when it permits those persons to enjoy the protection of its laws, who, like vipers, wish to envenom the kind bosom that fosters and cherishes them. The punishment of exile in this case, may, however, occasionally be perverted to bad purposes; for, alas! what is there that bears the feeble stamp of humanity that is perfect? Mankind have, in most cases, only the sorry alternative of choosing between two difficulties.

*“abolita, Comitem de Shaftesbury, in gremio suo
“recipere vult.”*

The following passage from Mr. Locke's Memoirs of his friend and patron Lord Shaftesbury appears to be but little known. It throws a strong light upon the conduct of General Monk, and the steps that led to the happy Restoration of Monarchy in these kingdoms.

“Monk, after the death of Oliver Cromwell,
“and the removal of Richard, marching with
“the army he had with him into England, gave
“fair promises all along in his way to London,
“to the Rump that were then sitting, who had
“sent Commissioners to him, that accompanied
“him. When he was come to town, though he
“had promised fair to the Rump and Common-
“wealth party on the one hand, and gave hopes
“to the Royalists on the other, yet at last he
“agreed with the French Ambassador to take the
“government on himself, by whom he had pro-
“mise from Mazarine of assistance from France
“to support him in this undertaking. This bar-
“gain was struck up between them late at night,
“but not so secretly but that his wife, who had
“posted herself conveniently behind the hangings,
“where she could hear all that passed, finding
“what was resolved, sent her brother Clarges
“away immediately with notice of it to Sir A.
“A. She was zealous for the Restoration of the
“King,

“ King, and had therefore promised Sir A. to
 “ watch her husband, and inform him from time
 “ to time how matters went. Upon this notice
 “ Sir A. caused a Council of State, whereof he
 “ was one, to be summoned ; and when they
 “ were met, he desired the Clerks might with-
 “ draw, he having matter of great importance to
 “ communicate to them. The doors of the
 “ Council-chamber being locked, and the keys
 “ laid upon the tables, he began to charge Monk,
 “ not in a direct and open accusation, but in ob-
 “ scure intimations, and doubtful expressions,
 “ giving ground of suspicion that he was playing
 “ false with them, and not doing as he promised.
 “ This he did so skilfully and intelligibly to
 “ Monk, that he perceived he was discovered,
 “ and therefore, in his answer to him, fumbled
 “ and seemed out of order, so that the rest of the
 “ Council perceived there was something in it,
 “ though they knew not what the matter was.
 “ The General at last averred, that what had
 “ been suggested was upon groundless suspicions;
 “ that he was true to his principals, and stood
 “ firm to what he had professed to them, and had
 “ no secret designs that ought to disturb them;
 “ and that he was ready to give them all manner
 “ of satisfaction : whereupon Sir A. A. closing
 “ with him, and making a farther use of what he
 “ had said than he intended (for he meant no
 “ more

“ more than so far as to get away from them,
 “ upon this assurance which he gave them). But
 “ Sir A. A. told him, that if he was sincere in
 “ what he said, he might presently remove all
 “ scruples, if he would take away their Com-
 “ missions from such and such Officers in his
 “ army, and give them to those whom he named;
 “ and that presently before he went out of the
 “ room. Monk was in himself no quick man;
 “ he was guilty alone among a company of men,
 “ who he knew not what they would do with
 “ him; for they all struck in with Sir A. A. and
 “ plainly perceived, that Monk had designed
 “ some foul play. In these straits being thus
 “ close pressed, and knowing not how else to
 “ extricate himself, he consented to what was
 “ proposed; and so immediately, before he stir-
 “ red, a great part of the Commissions of his
 “ Officers were changed; and Sir Edward Har-
 “ ley, amongst the rest, who was a member of
 “ the Council, and there present, was made Go-
 “ vernor of Dunkirk in the room of Sir William
 “ Lockhart, and was sent away immediately to
 “ take possession of it, by which means the army
 “ ceased to be at Monk’s devotion, and was put
 “ into hands that would not serve him in the
 “ design he had undertaken. The French Am-
 “ bassador, who had the night before sent away
 “ an express to Mazarine, positively to assure
 VOL. II. H him

“ him that things went here as he desired, and
 “ that Monk was fixed by him in his resolution
 “ to take on himself the government, was not a
 “ little astonished the next day to find things
 “ taking another turn; and indeed this so much
 “ disgraced him in the French Court, that he was
 “ presently called home, and soon after broke his
 “ heart.”

GOURVILLE,

Who was in England in Charles the Second's
 time, from the Court of France, says, “ How
 “ happy a King of England may be, and how
 “ powerful, if he will but be content with being
 “ the first man of his people. If he attempts to
 “ be more than that, he is nothing.”

In his Memoirs he mentions a very curious in-
 stance of the intrigues of the Court of France
 in England—of that Court which has been so
 renowned for its interference in the intrigues and
 cabals of other Courts for this last century:—
 “ In London,” says he, “ I became acquainted
 “ with the Duke of Buckingham, who since that
 “ time addressed himself to me with respect to
 “ some propositions that he had been making to
 “ the King of France, in regard to his inter-
 “ meddling in some cabals of the English Par-
 “ liament.—

“ liament.—These propositions were much ap-
“ proved of, and for a certain space of time he
“ received from me a great deal of money, that
“ I gave him at Paris, in two journies that he
“ made thither incognito.”

REV. WM. MOMPESSON.

ANCIENT France may, with justice, boast of a
Prelate in “ Marfeilles’ good Bishop*,” who
was the benefactor and the preserver of mankind:
England, however, may congratulate herself in
having cherished in her bosom a Parish-Priest,
who, without the dignity of character, and the
extent of persons over whom M. de Belfunce dis-
tributed the blessings of his pastoral care, watched
over the smaller flock committed to his charge at
no less risque of life, and with no less fervour of
piety and activity of benevolence.

The Rev. Mr. Mompeffon was Rector of
Eyam, in Derbyshire, during the time of the
Plague that nearly depopulated the town in the
year 1666, the year after the Plague of London.

* His name was J. DE BELSUNCE, of an ancient family
of Guienne in France. He was brought up among the cele-
brated Society of the Jesuits, and had taken the vows of their
Order.

He married Catherine the daughter of Ralph Carr, Esq. of Cowpon, in the county of Durham, by whom he had two children living at the time of this dreadful visitation. He in vain intreated Mrs. Mompeffon to quit Eyam at the time of the Plague, and to take her two children with her.— He told her, that though it was his duty to stay amongst his parishioners during their affliction, it was by no means her's, and that she by these means would save her children from being infected with the reigning distemper. She said, that she would live and die with him. The children were at last sent away. A monument has been erected to her with this inscription:—

“CATHARINA,
 “Uxor GULIEL. MOMPESSEON,
 “Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris;
 “Filia RODOLPHI CARR,
 “Nuper de Coupon in Comitatu. Dunelm. Armig.
 “Sepulta est xxiii. Die Mens. August.
 “Anno Domini 1666.”

Under a Death's-Head on one side of the tomb is this inscription:—

“Mors mihi lucrum.”

On the other is an Hour-Glass, with these words:—

“Cavete! Nescitis horam.”

Mr. Mompeffon, who appears to have been an ailing man, never caught the Plague, and was enabled,

enabled, during the whole time of the calamity, to perform the functions of the Physician, the Legislator, and the Priest of his afflicted parish, assisting the sick with his medicines, his advice, and his prayers. Veneration, no less than curiosity, must lament that so little is known of this venerable Pastor after the Plague. Tradition still shews a cavern near Eyam, called at this day Cucklett's Church, and formerly called Cucklett's Fields, where this respectable man used to preach and pray to those of his parishioners who had not the distemper. This fatal disease visited seventy-six families, out of which two hundred and fifty-six persons died. The church-yard not being able to contain the bodies of those that perished by the Plague, many persons were buried in the hills and the fields adjoining. Many of the tomb-stones erected to their memory are still visible, particularly those of the family of Hancock, one of whom is said to have set on foot the Plating Trade at Sheffield. The Plague broke out in the Spring of 1666, and ceased at the beginning of October in the same year. It was supposed to have been brought from the metropolis in some woollen cloths that were purchased in that city soon after the Plague of 1665, and which had not been sufficiently ventilated and fumigated.

To

To prevent the contagion from spreading into the neighbourhood of Eyam, the Earl of Devonshire, then resident at Chatsworth, six or seven miles from Eyam, caused provisions and the necessaries of life to be placed upon the hills at regular times, and at appointed places, to which the inhabitants resorted, and carried off what was left for them. By the persuasion and authority of the excellent Rector, the inhabitants were prevailed upon to remain within a certain district.—Mr. Seward, the last Rector, the father of the elegant Poetess of his name, preached a Centenary Sermon upon the Plague in 1766, in the parish-church of Eyam, composed with such power of description, and such a pathetic appeal to the feelings of his auditors (many of whom had lost their ancestors by that dreadful visitation,) that he was continually interrupted by the exclamations and tears of his audience.

By the kindness of a Gentleman of Eyam, the Public is presented with Three Original Letters of the Rev. Mr. Mompeyson, written during the time of the Plague. I hope that neither I nor my friends shall ever know that person who can read them without tears.

LETTER I.

TO MY DEAR CHILDREN GEORGE AND ELIZABETH MOMPESSEON, THESE PRESENT WITH MY BLESSING.

Eyam, August, 1666.

“ Dear Hearts,

“ THIS brings you the doleful news of your
“ dear Mother’s death, the greatest loss that ever
“ yet befall you! I am not only deprived of a
“ kind and loving comfort, but you also are bereaved of the most indulgent mother that ever dear children had. But we must comfort ourselves in God with this consideration, that the loss is only ours, and that what is our sorrow is her gain: the consideration of her joys, which I do assure myself are unutterable, should refresh our drooping spirits.

“ My dear hearts, your blessed mother lived a most holy life, and made a most comfortable and happy end, and is now invested with a crown of righteousness. I think that it may be useful to you to have a narrative of your dear mother’s virtues, that by the knowledge thereof you may learn to imitate her excellent qualities.

“ In the first place, let me recommend to you her piety and devotion (which were according to the exact principles of the Church of England). In the next place, I can affirm of her,
“ that

“ that she was composed of modesty and humility,
“ which virtues did possess her dear soul in a most
“ eminent manner. Her discourse was ever grave
“ and meek, yet pleasant withal; a vaunting im-
“ modest word was never heard to come out of
“ her mouth. Again, I can set out in her two
“ other virtues, *i. e.* Charity and Frugality. She
“ never valued any thing she had, when the ne-
“ cessity of her poor neighbours did require it,
“ but had a bountiful heart to all indigent and
“ distressed persons. And again, she was never
“ lavish or profuse, but was commendably frugal;
“ so that I profess, in the presence of God, I never
“ knew a better housewife. She never delighted
“ in the company of tattling women, and abhorred
“ as much a wandering temper, of going from
“ house to house to the spending of precious time,
“ but was ever busied in useful occupation. In
“ all her ways she was extremely prudent, kind,
“ and affable; yet to those from whom she
“ thought no good could be reaped from their
“ company, she would not unbosom herself, but
“ in civility would dismiss their society.

“ I do believe, my dear hearts, upon sufficient
“ grounds, that she was the kindest wife in the
“ world; and I do think from my soul that she
“ loved me ten times more than herself. Of this
“ I will give you a notable instance: Some days
“ before it pleased God to visit my House, she
“ perceived

“perceived a green matter to come from the issue
“in my leg (which she fancied to be a symptom
“of the raging distemper amongst us), and that
“it had got vent, and that I was past the matu-
“rity of the disease, whereat she rejoiced exceed-
“ingly. Now I will give you my thoughts of this
“business; I think that she was mistaken in her
“apprehensions of the matter, for certainly it was
“the salve that made it look so green; yet her
“rejoicing on that account was a strong testimony
“of her love to me; for I am clear that she cared
“not (if I were safe) though her own dear self
“was in ever so much pain and jeopardy. Far-
“ther I can assure you, my sweet babes, that her
“love to you was little inferior to her’s to me; for
“why should she be so desirous for my living in
“this world of sorrows, but that you might have
“the comfort of my life. You little imagine with
“what delight she was wont to talk of you both,
“and the pains that she took when you sucked on
“her breasts is almost incredible. She gave a large
“testimony of her love to you upon her death-bed.
“For, some hours before she died, I brought her
“some cordials, which she plainly told me she was
“not able to take. I desired her to take them for
“your dear sakes. Upon the mention of your dear
“names, she lifted up herself, and took them,
“which was to let me understand that (whilst she
“had any strength left) she would embrace any
“opportunity

“ opportunity she had of testifying her affection to
“ you.

“ Now I will give you an account of her death.—
“ It is certain that she had a sad consumption upon
“ her, and her body was then much wasted and
“ consumed; however, we being furrounded with
“ infected families, she undoubtedly got the dis-
“ temper from them. Her bodily strength being
“ much impaired, she wanted not to struggle with
“ the disease, which made her illness so very short,
“ all which time she shewed much sorrow for the
“ errors of her soul, and often cried out, One drop
“ of my Saviour’s blood to save my soul! At the
“ beginning of her sickness she intreated me not
“ to come near her, for fear that I should receive
“ harm thereby; but I can assure you that I did
“ not desert her, but (thank God) I stood to my
“ resolution not to be from her in all her sickness,
“ who had been so tender a nurse to me in her
“ health. Blessed be God, that he enabled me to
“ be so helpful to her in her sickness, for which
“ she was not a little thankful. No worldly busi-
“ nefs in her sickness was any disturbance to her,
“ for she minded nothing but the making her call-
“ ing and election sure; and she asked forgiveness
“ of her maid for giving her sometimes an angry
“ word. I gave her several sweating antidotes,
“ which had no kind of operation, but rather scald-
“ ed and inflamed her more; whereupon her dear
“ head

“ head became distempered, which put her upon im-
“ pertinencies, and indeed I was troubled thereat;
“ for I propounded several questions in divinity to
“ her; as—By whom, and on what account, she
“ expected salvation? and, What assurances she
“ had of the certainty thereof? Though in other
“ things she talked at random, yet at the same time
“ to such questions as these she gave me as good
“ an answer as I could possibly desire or expect;
“ and at these times I bid her repeat after me cer-
“ tain prayers and ejaculations, which she always
“ did with much devotion, which was no little
“ comfort and admiration to me, that God should
“ be so good and gracious to her.

“ A little before her dear soul departed, I was
“ gone to bed; she sent for me to pray with her:
“ I got up and went to her, and asked her how she
“ did. Her answer was, that she was but looking
“ when the good should come; and thereupon we
“ went to prayers.

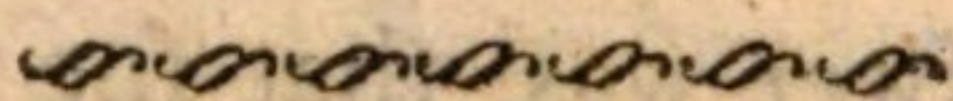
“ She had her answers in the Common Prayer-
“ Book as perfect as if she had been in perfect
“ health, and an Amen to every pathetic expres-
“ sion. When we had ended our prayers for the
“ Visitation of the Sick, we made use of those
“ prayers which are in the book called the Whole
“ Duty of Man; and when I heard her say no-
“ thing, I urged her, and said, My dear, dost
“ thou mind? — Yes, was the last word which
“ she

“ she spoke. I question not, my dear hearts, but,
 “ that the reading of these lines will cause many
 “ salt tears to spring from your eyes. Yet this
 “ may be some comfort to you, to think (as I
 “ conclude) your dear mother a glorious Saint in
 “ Heaven.

“ I could have told you of many more of
 “ your dear mother’s excellent virtues, but I hope
 “ that you will not in the least question my testi-
 “ mony, if in a few words I tell you that she was
 “ pious and upright in her conversation.

“ Now to that God who bestowed these graces
 “ on her, be ascribed all honour, glory, and do-
 “ minion, the just tribute of all created Beings,
 “ for evermore.— Amen.

“ WILLIAM MOMPESSEON.”



LETTER II.

TO SIR GEORGE SAVILLE, BARONET*.

Eyam, Sept. 1, 1666.

“ Honoured and Dear Sir,
 “ THIS is the saddest news that ever my pen
 “ could write! The Destroying Angel having
 “ taken up his quarters within my habitation, my
 “ dearest Dear is gone to her eternal rest, and is
 “ invested

* Patron of the Living of Eyam.

“invested with a crown of righteousness, having
“made a happy end.

“Indeed, had she loved herself as well as me,
“she had fled from the pit of destruction with her
“sweet babes, and might have prolonged her days,
“but that she was resolved to die a martyr to my
“interest. My drooping spirits are much re-
“freshed with her joys, which I think are un-
“utterable.

“Sir, this paper is to bid you a hearty farewell
“for ever, and to bring you my humble thanks
“for all your noble favours (and I hope that you
“will believe a dying man). I have as much love
“as honour for you, and I will bend my feeble
“knees to the God of Heaven, that you, my dear
“Lady, and your children, and their children,
“may be blest with external and eternal happi-
“ness, and that the same blessing may fall upon
“my Lady Sunderland and her relations.

“Dear Sir, let your dying Chaplain recommend
“this truth to you and your family, that no hap-
“piness nor solid comfort can be found in this
“vale of tears like living a pious life; and pray
“ever retain this rule, Never to do any thing upon
“which you dare not first ask the blessing of God
“upon the success thereof.

“Sir, I have made bold in my will with your
“name for an executor, and I hope that you will
“not

“ not take it ill. I have joined two others with
“ you, that will take from you the trouble. Your
“ favourable aspect will, I know, be a great com-
“ fort to my distressed orphans, I am not desirous
“ that they may be great, but good; and my next
“ request is, that they may be brought up in the
“ fear and admonition of the Lord.

“ Sir, I thank God I am contented to shake
“ hands with all the world, and have many com-
“ fortable assurances that God will accept me upon
“ the account of his Son; and I find God more
“ good than ever I thought or imagined, and I
“ wish from my soul that his goodness were not so
“ much abused and contemned.

“ I desire, Sir, that you will be pleased to make
“ choice of an humble pious man to succeed me in
“ my parsonage; and could I see your face before my
“ departure from hence, I would inform you which
“ way I think he may live comfortably amongst his
“ people, which would be some satisfaction to me
“ before I die.

“ Dear Sir, I beg your prayers, and desire you
“ to procure the prayers of all about you, that I
“ may not be daunted by all the powers of Hell,
“ and that I may have dying graces; that when I
“ come to die, I may be found in a dying posture;
“ and with tears I beg, that when you are praying
“ for fatherless infants, that you would then re-
“ member my two pretty babes.

“ Sir,

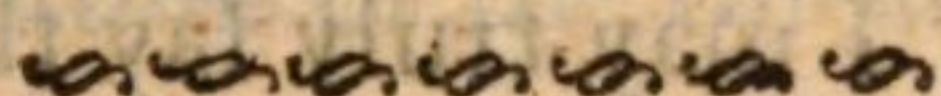
“ Sir, pardon the rude style of this paper, and
“ if my head be discomposed, you cannot wonder
“ at me. However, be pleased to believe that I
“ am,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most obliged, most affectionate,

“ and grateful servant,

“ WILLIAM MOMPESSEON.”



LETTER III.

TO JOHN BEILBY, ESQ. OF ——— IN YORK-
SHIRE.

Eyam, November 20, 1666.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I SUPPOSE this letter will seem to you no less
“ than a miracle, that my habitation is *inter vivos*.
“ I was loth to affright you with a letter from my
“ hands, therefore I made bold with a friend to
“ transcribe these lines.

“ I know that you are sensible of my condition,
“ the loss of the kindest wife in the world (whose
“ life was truly imitable, and her end most com-
“ fortful). She was in an excellent posture when
“ Death came with his summons, which fills me
“ with many comfortable assurances that she is
“ now invested with a crown of righteousness.

“ I find

“ I find this maxim verified by too sad expe-
 “ rience: *Bonum magis carendo quàm fruendo cer-*
 “ *nitur**. Had I been so thankful as my con-
 “ dition did deserve, I might yet have had my
 “ dearest Dear in my bosom. But now farewell all
 “ happy days, and God grant that I may repent
 “ my sad ingratitude!

“ The condition of this place has been so sad,
 “ that I persuade myself it did exceed all history
 “ and example. I may truly say that our town has
 “ become a Golgotha, the place of a skull; and had
 “ there not been a small remnant of us left, we
 “ had been as Sodom, and like unto Gomor-
 “ rah. My ears never heard such doleful lamen-
 “ tations — my nose never smelled such horrid
 “ smells, and my eyes never beheld such ghastly
 “ spectacles! Here have been seventy-six families
 “ visited within my parish, out of which two hun-
 “ dred and fifty-nine persons died!

“ Now (blessed be God) all our fears are over,
 “ for none have died of the infection since the
 “ eleventh of October, and all the pest-houses
 “ have been long empty. I intend (God willing)
 “ to spend most of this week in seeing all woollen
 “ cloaths fumed and purified, as well for the satis-
 “ faction as for the safety of the country.

“ Here

* “ Good is more perceivable in the privation than in the
 “ enjoyment.”

“ Here hath been such burning of goods, that
“ the like, I think, was never known; and indeed,
“ in this I think that we have been too precise. For
“ my part, I have scarce left myself apparel to shelter
“ my body from the cold, and have wasted
“ more than needed merely for example.

“ As for my own part, I cannot say that I had
“ ever better health than during the time of the
“ dreadful visitation; neither can I say that I have
“ had any symptoms of the disease. My man had
“ the distemper, and upon the appearance of a
“ tumour I gave him several chemical antidotes,
“ which had a very kind operation, and, with the
“ blessing of God, kept the venom from the heart,
“ and after the rising broke he was very well. My
“ maid hath continued in health, which is as great
“ a temporal blessing as could befall me; for if she
“ had quailed*, I should have been ill set to have
“ washed, and to have gotten my own provisions.

“ I know that I have your prayers, and question
“ not but I have fared the better for them. I do
“ conclude that the prayers of good people have
“ rescued me from the jaws of death; and certainly
“ I had been in the dust, had not Omnipotency
“ itself been conquered by some holy violence.

“ I have largely tasted the goodness of the Creator,
“ and (blessed be his name) the grim looks of
“ Death

* Quailed (old English) fell sick.

“ Death did never yet affright me. I always had
“ a firm faith, that my dear babes would do well,
“ which made me willing to shake hands with the
“ unkind froward world; yet I hope that I shall
“ esteem it a mercy, if I am frustrated of the hopes
“ I had of a translation to a better place, and (God
“ grant) that with patience I may wait for my
“ chance, and that I may make a right use of his
“ mercies: as the one hath been tart, so the other
“ hath been sweet and comfortable.

“ I perceive by a letter from Mr. Newby, that
“ you concern yourself very much for my welfare.
“ I make no question but I have your unfeigned
“ love and affection. I can assure you, that during
“ all my troubles you have had a great deal of
“ room in my thoughts.

“ Be pleased, dear Sir, to accept of the pre-
“ sentments of my kind respects, and impart them
“ to your good wife, and all my dear relations.
“ I can assure you that a line from your hand will
“ be welcome to

“ Your sorrowful and

“ affectionate Nephew

“ WILLIAM MOMPESSEON.”

JEREMY TAYLOR,

BISHOP OF DOWN.

THIS pious and eloquent Prelate said one day to a lady of his acquaintance, who had been very neglectful of the education of her son, "Madam, " if you do not chuse to fill your boy's head with " something, believe me, the Devil will *." The Bishop, from the fertility of his mind, and the extent of his imagination, has been, not improperly, styled the Shakespeare of our Divines. He seems no less intitled to the appellation of the Fletcher of that learned order, from the following elegant and tender sentiments, which are extracted from his sermon on the Blessedness of the Marriage Ring.

" Marital love is a thing as pure as light, sacred
 " as a temple, lasting as the world. That love that
 " can cease, as said an Antient, was never true.
 " Marital love contains in it all sweetness, all so-
 " ciety, all felicity, all prudence, and all wisdom.
 " It is an union of all things excellent; it contains
 " proportion, satisfaction, rest, and confidence.
 " The eyes of a wife are then," says this elegant
 and learned writer, " fair as the light of Heaven;
 " a man may then ease his cares, and lay down his
 " sorrows

* The Spanish proverb says strongly, " The Devil tempts every man, but an idle man positively tempts the Devil."

“ sorrows upon her lap*, and can retire home as
 “ to his sanctuary and refectory, and his garden of
 “ sweetness and of chaste refreshment.”

His comparison between a married and a single life, in the same sermon, is equally beautiful. “ Marriage,” says the Bishop, “ was ordained by
 “ God himself, instituted in Paradise, was the
 “ relief of natural necessity, and the first blessing
 “ from the Lord: he gave to man, not a friend,
 “ but a wife (that is, a friend and a wife too). It
 “ is the seminary of the Church, and daily brings
 “ forth sons and daughters unto God; it was
 “ ministered to by angels, and Raphael wait-
 “ ed upon a young man, that he might have
 “ a blessed marriage, and that that marriage might
 “ repair two sad families, and bless all their re-
 “ lations. Marriage is the mother of the world,
 “ and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, churches,
 “ and even heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in
 “ the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweet-
 “ nefs;

* This passage reminds us of an anecdote that is told of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. He was a man of a most savage and ferocious temper: and when he became angry, his eyes flashed fire, he foamed at the mouth, and his whole frame was convulsed; yet no sooner did his lovely Empress Catherine appear, than he used to throw himself at her feet, and lay his head in her lap. Under the pressure of her soft and beautiful hands, the throbbing of his temples ceased, and he immediately became calm and composed.

“ nefs; but fits alone, and is confined, and dies in
 “ singularity: but marriage, like the useful bee,
 “ builds a house, and gathers sweetnesss from every
 “ flower, and labours and unites into societies and
 “ republics, and sends out colonies, and fills the
 “ world with delicacies, and obeys their King,
 “ keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and pro-
 “ motes the interest of mankind, and is that state
 “ of good things to which God hath designed the
 “ present constitution of the world. Marriage
 “ hath in it the labour of love, and the delicacies
 “ of friendship; the blessings of society, and the
 “ union of hands and hearts. It hath in it less of
 “ beauty, but more of safety than a single life; it
 “ is more merry and more sad, is fuller of joys,
 “ and fuller of sorrow; it lies under more burthens,
 “ but is supported by all the strength of love and
 “ charity, and these burthens are delightful.”

Then fly the wild promiscuous embrace,
 And be the father of a virtuous race.

With what exquisitely elegant imagery Dr.
 Taylor describes the early quarrels between Man
 and Wife, “ which, unless they are prevented by
 “ good sense or good temper, are but too apt to
 “ blast the felicity of that union! Man and wife,”
 adds he, “ are equally concerned to avoid all
 “ offences of each other in the beginning of their
 “ conversation

“ conversation. Every little thing can blast an
 “ infant blossom, and the breath of the south can
 “ shake the little rings of the vine; but when by
 “ age and consolidation they stiffen into the hard-
 “ nefs of a stem, and have, by the warm embraces
 “ of the sun, and the kisses of Heaven, brought
 “ forth their clusters, they can endure the storms
 “ of the north, and the loud noises of the tempest,
 “ and yet never be broken. So is the early union
 “ of an unforced marriage, watchful and obser-
 “ vant, jealous and busy, inquisitive and careful,
 “ and apt to take alarm at every unkind word.
 “ For infirmities do not manifest themselves in the
 “ first scenes, but in the succession of a long so-
 “ ciety; and it is not choice or weakness (when it
 “ appears at first) but it is want of love or pru-
 “ dence, or it will be so expounded; and that
 “ which appears ill at first usually affrights the
 “ unexperienced man or woman, who makes un-
 “ equal conjectures, and fancies mighty sorrows
 “ by the proportions of the new and early un-
 “ kindnesses.”

From the Sermons of no Divine whatever could
 a selection be made of brilliant and useful passages
 with greater success than from those of this learned
 and eloquent Prelate, as he is occasionally inge-
 nious and pedantic, luminous and obscure, mystical
 and pious, sublime and low, embracing such a
 variety of matter, and concentrating such a mass
 of

of knowledge and of learning, that even the acute Bishop Warburton himself, who had no very contemptible idea of his own understanding, might well say, "I can fathom the understandings of most men, yet I am not certain that I can always fathom the understanding of Jeremy Taylor."

Dr. Ruft, in his funeral sermon upon the death of the Bishop of Down, says, "that he was ripe for the University long afore custom would allow of his admittance; but by the time he was thirteen years of age he was entered of Caius College, and as soon as he was a graduate, he was chosen Fellow. He was a man long afore he was of age, and knew little more of the state of childhood than its innocency and pleasantness. From the University, by the time he was Master of Arts, he removed to London, and became public Lecturer in the church of St. Paul, where he preached to the admiration and astonishment of his auditory; and by his florid and youthful beauty, and sweet and pleasant air, and sublime and raised discourse, he made his hearers take him for some young angel newly descended from the realms of glory. The fame of this new star, that outshone all the rest of the firmament, quickly came to the notice of the great Archbishop of Canterbury, who would needs have him preach before him, which he performed

"no

“ no less to his wonder than to his satisfaction,
 “ His discourse was beyond expression, and be-
 “ yond imitation; yet the wise prelate thought
 “ him too young; but the great youth humbly
 “ begged his Grace to pardon that fault, and pro-
 “ mised if he lived that he would mend it.”

JOHN WALLIS, D.D.

The Originals of the following Letters, written
 by this great Mathematician, prove the vast power
 of abstraction which his strong and energetic mind
 possessed :

“ December 22, 1669.

“ In the dark night, in bed, without pen, ink,
 “ or paper, or any thing equivalent, I did, by
 “ memory, extract the square-root of
 “ 3,0000 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000,
 “ 00000, 00000, which I found to be, 177205,
 “ 08075, 68077, 29353, *ferè*; and did the next
 “ day commit it to writing.”

“ February 18, 1670, *style Angliæ*,

“ Johannes Georgius Pelsflower (Regiomon-
 “ tanus Boruffus) giving me a visit, and desiring
 “ an example of the like (when I had for a long
 “ time been afflicted with a quartan ague) I did
 “ that

“ that night propose to myself (in bed by dark)
 “ without help to my memory, a number in fifty-
 “ three places.

“ 2,4681, 3579, 1012, 1411, 1315, 1618, 2017,

“ 1921, 2224, 2628, 3023, 2527, 2931, of which

“ I extracted the square root of 27 places; viz.

“ 157, 1030, 1687, 1482, 8058, 1715, 2171,

“ *proximè*; which numbers (as well as the other)

“ I did not commit to paper till he gave me

“ another visit March following, when I did from

“ my memory dictate them to him, who then

“ wrote them from my mouth, and took them

“ with him to examine.

“ Yours,

“ JOHN WALLIS.”

“ Oxford, Febr. 16, 1680.

“ For. Mr. Thomas Smith, B.D.

“ Fellow of Magdalen College.”

ISAAC BARROW, D.D.

The precursor of Sir Isaac Newton in mathematics, a great scholar, and a most able Divine, was a very violent Cavalier; and on Charles the Second's return, nothing being done for him, he wrote this distich:

Te magis optavit reditulum, Carole, nemo,

Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus.

O how

O how my breast did ever burn
 To see my lawful King return!
 Yet, whilst his happy fate I blefs,
 No one has felt his influence less.

Mr. Williams, in a Letter addressed to Archbishop Tillotson, which is prefixed to the folio edition of Dr. Barrow's Works, says, "His first schooling was at the Charter-house, London, for two or three years; when his greatest recreation was such sports as brought on fighting among the boys. In his after-time a very great courage remained, whereof many instances might be set down; yet he had perfectly subdued all inclination to quarrelling; but a negligence to cloaths did always continue with him. For his book he minded it not, and his father had little hope of success in the profession of a scholar, to which he had designed him. Nay, there was then so little appearance of that comfort which his father afterward received from him, that he often solemnly wished, that if it pleased God to take away any of his children from him, it might be his son Isaac. So vain a thing is man's judgment, and our providence unfit to guide our own affairs!"

When Charles the Second made him Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, he said he had given that dignity to the best scholar in the kingdom.

His Biographer says, "For our Plays, he was
 " an

“ an enemy to them, as a principal cause of the
 “ debauchery of the times (the other causes he
 “ thought to be the French education, and the ill
 “ examples of great persons). He was very free
 “ in the use of tobacco, believing it did help to
 “ regulate his thinking.”

In is person he was very thin and small, but had
 a mind of such courage, that “ one morning going
 “ out of a friend’s house, before a huge and fierce
 “ mastiff was chained up (as he used to be all the
 “ day), the dog flew at him, and he had that pre-
 “ sent courage to take him by the throat, and, after
 “ much struggling, bore him to the ground, and
 “ held him there till the people could rise and
 “ part them, without any other hurt than the
 “ straining of his hands, which he felt some days
 “ after.”

Charles the Second, who was a man of a most
 excellent understanding whenever he thought fit to
 exert it, used to say of Dr. Barrow, that he ex-
 hausted every subject which he treated. How well-
 founded this observation was, let the following
 quotation, containing a definition of Wit, evince.
 It is taken from his Sermon “ Against Foolish
 “ Talking and Jestings.”

“ Wit is indeed,” says this great Divine, a thing
 “ so versatile and multiform, appearing in so many
 “ shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so
 “ variously apprehended by several eyes and judg-
 “ ments,

“ments, that it seemeth no less hard to settle a
“clear and certain notion thereof than to make a
“portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of
“the fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat allu-
“sion to a known story, or in seasonable appli-
“cation of a trivial saying, or in forging an ap-
“posite tale; sometimes it playeth on words and
“phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of
“their sense, or the affinity of their sound; some-
“times it is wrapped up in a dress of humorous
“expression; sometimes it lurketh under an odd
“similitude; sometimes it is lodged in a sly ques-
“tion, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in
“a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or
“smartly retorting an objection: sometimes it is
“couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart
“crony or in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling me-
“taphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradic-
“tions, or in acute nonsense; sometimes a see-
“nical representation of persons or things, a coun-
“terfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture, passeth
“for it; sometimes an affected simplicity, some-
“times a presumptuous bluntness, gives it being;
“sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting
“upon what is strange, sometimes from a crafty
“wresting obvious matter to the purpose; often
“it consisteth in one knows not what, and spring-
“eth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are
“unaccountable and inexplicable, being answer-
“able

“able to the numberless roving of fancy and
“windings of language. It is, in short, a man-
“ner of speaking out of the simple and plain
“way (such as reason teacheth, and proveth
“things by,) which, by a pretty surprising un-
“couthness in conceit or expression, doth affect
“and amuse the fancy, stirring in it some won-
“der, and breeding some delight thereto. It
“raiseth admiration, as signifying a nimble saga-
“city of apprehension, a special felicity of in-
“vention, a veracity of spirit and reach of wit
“more than vulgar, it seeming to argue a rare
“quickness of parts, that one can fetch in re-
“mote conceits applicable, a notable skill that
“he can dextrously accommodate them to the
“purpose before him, together with a lively
“briskness of humour, not apt to damp those
“sportful flashes of imagination: whence, in
“Aristotle, such persons are called *Επιδεδεξιοι*,
“dextrous men, and *Εκλροποι* (men of facile and
“versatile manners, who can easily turn them-
“selves to all things, or turn all things to them-
“selves.) It also procureth delight by gratifying
“curiosity with its rareness, or semblance of dif-
“ficulty (as monsters, not for their beauty but
“for their rarity, as juggling tricks, not for their
“use but for their abstruseness, are beheld with
“pleasure), by diverting the mind from its road
“of serious thoughts, by instilling gaiety and
“airyness

“ airyness of spirit, by provoking to such dispo-
 “ sitions of spirit in way of emulation or com-
 “ plaissance, and by seasoning matters otherwise
 “ distasteful or insipid with an unusual and thence
 “ grateful tang.”

The following letter to Dr. John Mapletoft, one of the Gresham Professors (and which is included in a series of several other fragments of some of the greatest literary Characters of the last Century, published by a Grandson of Dr. Mapletoft in the European Magazine), will furnish the Reader with a specimen of Dr. Barrow's epistolary talents:—

DR. BARROW TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

“ Deare Sir,

“ I DOE heartily bid you welcome home, and
 “ receive your kind salutations most thankfully;
 “ but your project concerning Mr. Davies I can-
 “ not admitt. Trinity College is, God be
 “ thanked, in peace (I wish all Christendome
 “ were so well), and it is my duty, if I can, to
 “ keep uproars thence. I doe wish Mr. Davies
 “ heartily well, and would doe him any good I
 “ could; but this I conceive neither faisible nor
 “ fitting. We shall discourse more of it when
 “ I come. I have severely admonished T. H.
 “ for his clownish poltronry in not daring to
 “ encountre

“encountre the gentle Monsieur (that saluted
 “him from Blois. Pardon my grave avocations
 “that I deferr saying more till I shall be so happy
 “to see you. In the mean time (with my best
 “wishes and services to you, your good Madam
 “Comfortable, the good Doctor, and all our
 “friends) I am,

“Dear Sir,

“Your most affectionate friend,

“and obliged servant,

“IS. BARROW.”

Trin. Col. July 19, 1673.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

It seems strange that Charles the Second and his Ministers should have taken no notice of Butler, whose writings contributed more than the efforts of all the other Authors of that time to make the Puritans ridiculous. Wood says, “that
 “Lord Clarendon gave Mr. Butler reason to
 “hope for places and emoluments of value and
 “of credit, which, alas! he never saw.”

In the “*Mercurius Publicus*” for Nov. 20, 1663, is this very singular advertisement:—
 “Newly Published, The Second Part of Hu-
 “dibras, by the Author of the former, which
 “(if

“ (if possible) has outdone the First. Sold by
 “ John Mertin and James Allestry, at the Bell,
 “ St. Paul’s Church-yard.”

MR. DRYDEN

Has been said by some persons to have written his Tragi-comedies upon his own judgment of the excellence of that neutral drama. In a manuscript letter of his, however, he says, “ I am
 “ afraid you discover not your own opinion concerning my irregular way of Tragi-comedy (or
 “ my *Doppia Favola*). I will never defend that
 “ practice, for I know it distracts the hearers:
 “ but I know withal that it has hitherto pleased
 “ them, for the sake of variety, and for the particular taste which they have to Low Comedy.”

The scene between Malecorn and Melanax, in Dryden’s Tragedy of the Duke of Guise, appears to be taken from the story of Canope, in “ *Histoires Tragiques et Estranges de Nostre Temps par Rosset*,” 12mo. 1620.

“ Mr. Dryden died a Papist (if at all a Christian). Mr. Montague had given orders to
 “ bury him; but some Lords, as Lords Dorset,
 “ Jefferys, &c. thinking it would not be splendid
 “ enough, ordered him to be carried to Russell’s
 “ (an

“ (an Undertaker’s); there he was embalmed,
 “ and now lies in state at the Physicians College,
 “ and is to be buried with Chaucer, Cowley, &c.
 “ at Westminster Abbey, on Monday.”—Dr.
 Turner to Dr. Charlett, Master of University
 College, Oxon, May 6, 1701.

JAMES THE SECOND.

[1685—1689.]

“ Oxford, September 7, 1687.

“ ——— is at the Dean of Christ Church’s
 “ lodgings, touches there for the evil—of Christ
 “ Church? Hears one Father Hill of the Popish
 “ Chapel there. He is entertained with a ban-
 “ quet in the Bodleian Library between 10 &
 “ 11 at noon. After which he took occasion to
 “ speak a considerable time to the Vice-Chancel-
 “ lor and the rest who were nigh him; the sub-
 “ stance of what he said was in commendation of
 “ love, charity, humility, &c. and amongst other
 “ things he said it had been taken notice of, that
 “ some of us had been something proud; he also
 “ recommended preaching without book, and
 “ several other things much to the same purpose,
 “ which had been delivered the day before by
 “ Father Hill, in Canterbury Hall, and held
 “ forth

“ forth by Mr. Penn, at Silas Morton’s, as was
“ said by some that had been their auditory.

“ On Sunday night his Majesty discoursed with
“ the Vice-Chancellor about printing, and the
“ bookes which came forth here, complaining of
“ some things written in bookes of controverfy;
“ to which the Vice-Chancellor replied, that
“ there was a Priest here who printed bookes
“ without license: and upon demand whose it
“ was, he said Mr. Walker’s; and he hoped,
“ that if he had the liberty to print bookes with-
“ out license, we might have the liberty to an-
“ swer them, and that it could not be expected
“ but that it would be so. To which the King
“ said, that this was but reasonable.

“ On Monday morning, Mr. Penn (the Le-
“ gislator of Pennsylvania) rode down to Mag-
“ dalen College just before he left this place;
“ and after some discourse with some of the Fel-
“ lows, wrote a short letter, directed (To the
“ King). He wrote to this purpose: That their
“ case was hard, and that in their circumstances
“ they could not yield obedience without breach
“ of their oaths: which letter was delivered to
“ King James. I cannot learn, whether he did
“ this upon his own free motion, or by com-
“ mand, or by intercession of any others.

“ The King sent away the Magdalen Fellows,
“ commanding them to go immediately and
“ chuse

“ chuse the Bishop of Oxford for their President,
“ else they should feel the weight of his dis-
“ pleasure; but now it goes currently that he said
“ they should feel the vengeance of an angry
“ Prince. He refused to hear them speak, or to
“ receive any petition from them, telling them,
“ that he had known them to be a turbulent and
“ factious family for these 20 years and above.
“ The same night (Sunday night) they gave in
“ their answers in writing severally (there were
“ 20 upon the spot), and nineteen of them to
“ the same purpose; one only gave a dubious an-
“ swer, which was called Mr. Tompson, or he
“ that publickly made mention of the undoubted
“ President of Magd. College.

“ Sir Geo. Pudsey made a speech to the King
“ when he was mett by the City, wherein he
“ much magnified his prerogative, saying to this
“ purpose, that the laws were the grants of
“ Princes, and revocable at pleasure; that his
“ Majesty, who knew the concerns of the mean-
“ est Corporation in his dominions, could not be
“ ignorant that this loyall Corporation was in-
“ fluenced by others, otherwise they had addressed
“ as well as others.

“ The King said to the Vice-Chancellor, whilst
“ he was here, “ Church and King, Sir, mean
“ the same thing: they must stand or fall
“ together.”

“ He added, “ I would recommend humility
 “ to the University of Oxford, and that you
 “ should all preach by heart. The preachers be-
 “ yond sea are well accepted for so doing. You
 “ are indeed good scholars; but when you grow
 “ up, you grow lazy and lose all you have got-
 “ ten.”—Extracts from a Letter of Dr. Sykes
 to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College,
 Oxon.

The King said to Mr. Clifton one day, “ I do
 “ not know how it is, but I never knew a modest
 “ man make his way at Court.” “ Please your
 “ Majesty, whose fault is that?” replied Mr.
 Clifton.

James’s feelings during the apprehensions of
 the landing of the Prince of Orange are thus
 described by a contemporary writer, M. Miffon,
 who was at that time in England.

“ October 2, 1688.

“ James publishes a proclamation to remove all
 “ teams of horses, and other beasts of burden,
 “ twenty miles from the coasts.”

“ October 22.

“ James calls an extraordinary Council, at
 “ which were present fifty Peers of the kingdom,
 “ &c. and there he produces forty-one witnesses
 “ to prove that the pretended Prince of Wales is
 “ really the son of the Queen. The same day
 “ the

“ the child is baptized, and called James-Francis
 “ Edward, by the Pope’s Nuncio and a Bishop
 “ *in partibus*; the one representing the Pope, and
 “ the other the Most Christian King.”

“ October 23.

“ James the Second, being extremely restless
 “ and uneasy, ordered a weather-cock to be
 “ placed where he might see it from his apart-
 “ ment, that he might learn by his own eyes
 “ whether the wind was Protestant or Popish*.”

“ October 31.

“ I was present when James received letters
 “ from Newport, informing him, with extra-
 “ vagant exaggerations, of the dispersion of the
 “ Prince of Orange’s fleet. At his dinner he
 “ said to M. Barillon, the French Ambassador,
 “ laughing, At last the wind has declared itself
 “ Popish; and (added he, resuming his serious
 “ air, and lowering his voice,) you know that for
 “ these three days I have caused the Holy Sacra-
 “ ment to be carried in procession.”

King James, not long before he died, visited
 the austere Convent of La Trappe in Normandy,
 and

* “ This,” says Misson, “ was the way of talking, both at
 “ Court and in the City. The East wind was called Protef-
 “ tant, and the West Popish. The weathercock, large,
 “ handsome, and high, is still to be seen, 1719. It is at one
 “ end of the Banqueting-House.”

and on his taking leave of the Abbot, said to him, "Reverend Father, I have been here to perform a duty which I ought to have done long before. You and your Monks have taught me how to die, and if God spares my life, I will return to take another lesson."

James wrote a Diary of his Life, which, together with some other very curious MSS. relating to the History of Great Britain, was in the Scots College at Paris.

EDMUND WALLER.

KING JAMES the Second took Mr. Waller one day into his closet, and asked him how he liked one of the pictures in it. "My eyes, Sir," said Waller, "are dim, and I do not know it." The King said it was the Princess of Orange. "She is," said Waller, "like one of the greatest Princesses in the World." The King asked who she was, and was answered, "Queen Elizabeth."—"I wonder," said the King, "you should think so; but I must confess she had a wise Council."—"And pray, Sir," said Waller, "did you ever know a fool chuse a wise one?"

Waller took notice to his friends of King James's conduct, and said, "that he would be left like a whale upon the strand."

The

The Original of the following Letter of Mr. Waller to Colonel Godwin, when he was accused of being concerned in the Plot of 1643 against the Parliament, is in Lord Wharton's Papers in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

“ Sir,

“ If you be pleased to remember what your
“ poor neighbour has been, or did knowe what
“ his heart now is, you might perhaps be in-
“ clined to contribute something to his preserva-
“ tion. I hearde of your late being in towne,
“ but am so closely confined, that I knowe not
“ how to present my humble serviss and request
“ unto you. Alas, Sir! what should I say for
“ myself? Unless your own good-nature and
“ proneness to compassion incline you towards
“ me, I can use no argument, having deserved so
“ ill; and yet, 'tis possible you may remember,
“ I have heretofore done something better, when
“ God blest me so as to take you and my dear
“ cosen (your late friend now with God) for my
“ example. Sir, as you succeed him in the ge-
“ neral hopes of your country, so do you likewise
“ in my particular hope. I knowe you would
“ not willingly have that fall out, which he (if
“ alive) would have wished otherwise. Be not
“ offended (I beseech you) if I put you in minde
“ what

“ what you were pleased to say to your servant,
“ when the life of that worthy person was in dan-
“ ger, in a noble cause as anye is now in the
“ country. You asked me then, if I were con-
“ tent my kinsman’s blood should be spilt: and
“ truly I thinke you found not by my words
“ only, but my actions also, my earnest desire to
“ preserve and defend him, having had the ho-
“ nour to be employed among those who per-
“ suaded the shreves (the Sheriffs) with the
“ trayned bands to protect him and the rest in
“ the same danger, to the House. As then you
“ were pleased to remember I was of his bloode,
“ so I beseech you forgett it not now, and then
“ I shall have some hopes of your favour. Sir,
“ my first request is, that you will be nobly
“ pleased to use your interest with Dr. Dorislaus,
“ to shew me what lawful favour he may in the
“ tryall; and if I am forfeited to justice, that
“ you will please to incline my Lord General to
“ grant me his pardon. Your interest, both with
“ his Excellence, and in the House, is very great;
“ but I will not direct your wisdom which way
“ to favour me; only give me leave to assure you,
“ that (God with his grace assisting the resolution
“ he has given me) you shall never have cause to
“ repent the saving a life which I shall make haste
“ to render you again in the cause you maintain,
“ and

“and exprefs myself during all the life you shall
“lengthen,

“Sir,

“Your most humble, faithful, and

“obedient Servant,

“EDMUND WALLER.”

The following Original Letter from Waller to Hobbes appeared in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE for January 1790. It seems to have been written before the Restoration.

“Sir,

“ON Saterdag last I was att y^r Lodging by 9 a
“clocke in the morning (having ben by some ur-
“gent occasions prevented in my intention to wayt
“on you the day before) but came a little too late to
“tell you what I hope you will admitt this to doe,
“That I æsteeme y^r Booke, not only as a present
“of the best kinde (preferring wth Soloman wif-
“dome to any other treasure) but as the best of
“that kinde: Had I gone (as by this tyme I had
“done) to the greene dragone *to fetch it I could
“not have written *ex dono authoris* upon it as a witt-
“nes to posterity that I was not only in y^r favor
“but in y^r esteeme too (gifts being proportioned
“to the use and inclination of the receaver) and
“that w^{ch} bought would have been my chiefeft de-
“light

* William Crooke, at the Green Dragon without Temple Bar, was publisher of most of Mr. Hobbes's works.

" light only is now that and my honor too : (S^r)
 " One shewed mee this morning D^r Lucy's Cen-
 " sure † upon your Leviathan; He subscribes him-
 " self in his Epistle to the Reader William Pike
 " which (as his friend tells me) is because his name
 " in Latine is Lucius, wherein he confesses what he
 " is offended with you for observing, that a man
 " must have something of a Scoller to be a verier
 " coxcomb than ordinary, for what Englishman
 " that had not dabbled in latine would have chang-
 " ed so good a name as Lucy for that of a fish;
 " besides it is ominous that he will prove but a
 " Pike to a Leviathan, a narrowe river fish to one
 " which deserves the whole ocean for his Theater;
 " All that I observed in the preface of this Pick-
 " rill was that he says y^r doctrine takes us country
 " gentlemen &c.: sure if wisdom comes by lea-
 " sure we may possibly be as good judges of Phi-
 " losophy as country parsons are, all whose tyme
 " is spent in saluting those who come into the
 " world att gossipings, takeing leave of those that
 " goe out of it att funerals, and vexing those that
 " stay in it wth long-winded haranges: For Wallis
 " and his fellowe* you have handeled them so well
 " already

† Published first in 1657, 4to. and afterwards in 1663. See
 Wood's Athenæ Oxon. 596. Lucy was made Bishop of St.
 David's at the Restoration.

* Probably alluding to Hobbes's " Six Lessons to the Pro-
 " fessors of Mathematics of the Institution of Sir Henry Sa-
 " ville" (viz. Wallis and Ward,) 4to. 1656.

“ already that I will say nothing of them, for if I
 “ should say all I approve in you or finde ridicu-
 “ lous in your Adversarys I should requite your
 “ booke wth another; confident I am that all they
 “ write will never be read over once nor printed
 “ twice, so unlucky are thay to provoake you,

—*Che reggesse & se governa*

Qual si governa & regge l' huom che certo

Con i posteri haver pratica eterna;

Who in this age behave yourself and walke

As one of whom posterity must talke;

“ with well applying, and ill translating of wth
 “ verses I conclude the first and come now to the
 “ second part of what I should have troubled you
 “ with if I had found you in your lodging, viz:
 “ To charge you wth my most humble servise to
 “ the noble Lord* wth whom you are as also wth
 “ my acknowledgement of the kinde message I
 “ lately receaved from his Lo^p letting him knowe
 “ that because I could write nothing safely w^{ch} he
 “ might not finde in print, I went to your Lodging
 “ perposely to have troubled you with my con-
 “ jectures of what is so to befall us in order to
 “ fatisfy his Lo^p curiosity who honored me with
 “ his commands therein.

“ Here is much talke of change both of Coun-
 “ cills and of Councillors and both is believed but
 “ what

* The Earl of Devonshire.

" what or who will be next is very incertayn and
 " this incertenty proceeds not so much from se-
 " crecy as from irresolution, for rowling ourselves
 " upon Providence (as formerly) many things have
 " been debated but perhaps no one thing yet abso-
 " lutely intended. To me it seems that his High-
 " ness* (who sees a good way before him) had layd
 " sometime since a perfect foundation of Govern-
 " ment I mean by the Ma: Gen^{ls} reducing us to
 " provences and ruling us by those provincials
 " with the newe levied army &c. but fayling of
 " the good successe hoped for abroad and these ar-
 " rears and want of money at home may perhaps
 " give occasion and opportunity to such as are
 " enemys to a Settlement to retard and shooke his
 " desseins: The generall voyse att present goes for
 " a selected (not an elected) Parl^{mt} and that we
 " shall very shortly see something done there: in
 " the mean tyme desiring pardon for this tædious
 " scribling (as if I were infected wth the stile of
 " y^r frends Lucy and Wallis) I rest

" Y^r humble and obliged servant

" WALLER."

On his death-bed Waller told Dr. Birch, his
 son-in-law, who attended him in his last illness,
 " That he was once at Court when the Duke of
 " Buckingham spoke profanely before King Charles
 " the

* Oliver Cromwell.

“ the Second, and that he told him, My Lord, I am
 “ a great deal older than your Grace, and have, I
 “ believe, heard more arguments for atheism than
 “ ever your Grace did. But I have lived long
 “ enough to see that there is nothing in them, and
 “ I hope your Grace will.”

LORD CHANCELLOR JEFFERIES.

It has been said by an Ancient, “ *Ingratum si
 “ dixeris, omnia dixeris*—If you call a person un-
 “ grateful, you call him by that epithet which in-
 “ cludes every possible depravation of mind.”
 The converse of the proposition does not always
 hold true; ingratitude having been, even by many
 flagitious persons, held in so detestable a light,
 that those who have not scrupled to commit every
 other crime have been withheld, by their detes-
 tation of ingratitude, from being guilty of that
 aggregate* of them all.

Pending the disturbances on the Exclusion Bill
 of the Duke of York, &c. it was thought neces-
 sary, by the nefarious Ministry of Charles the Se-
 cond, to hang an Alderman of London, to inti-
 midate the rest of the Citizens from continuing their

* *Nihil cognovi ingratius; in quo vitio nihil mali non inest.*

CICERO ad ATTICUM.

their spirited and honourable opposition to the measures of that corrupt Court, Sir Robert Clayton was the person first intended to have been thus scandalously sacrificed; Jefferies, however, who by the interest of Sir Robert had been appointed Recorder of London, prevailed upon the Administration to spare him, and to take Mr. Alderman Cornish in his stead, who accordingly suffered, to the disgrace of all who were concerned in this infamous perversion of justice.

A learned and ingenious Collector in London has in his possession the patent for creating this insolent and cruel Magistrate Earl of Flint. Jefferies wished to have this title, not as corresponding to his general character, but as having an estate in the County of Flint. He early distinguished himself by his brutal treatment of prisoners, and of practitioners of the law whom he disliked*. At the end of the "Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England," Quarto, 1689, there is this singular advertisement: "Lately published, The Trial of Mr. Papillon; by which it is manifest that the " then

* His scandalous behaviour to one attorney cost him very dear. This gentleman seeing him in a cellar, in the disguise of a sailor's dress, at Wapping (in which he was attempting to quit the kingdom), laid hold of him and took him before the Lord Mayor, who was so frightened on seeing his old acquaintance Jefferies, who had most violently bullied him, that he fell into a fit.

“ then Lord Chief Justice (Jefferies) had neither
 “ learning, law, nor good manners, but more
 “ impudence than ten carted whores (as was said
 “ of him by King Charles the Second), in abusing
 “ all those worthy citizens who voted for Mr.
 “ Papillon and Mr. Dubois, calling them a par-
 “ cel of factious, pragmatical, sneaking, whoring,
 “ canting, snivelling, prick-eared, crop-eared,
 “ atheistical fellows, rascals and scoundrels, as in
 “ page 19, and other places of the said Trial
 “ may be seen. Sold by Michael Janeway, and
 “ most Booksellers.” Yet Jefferies, amidst all his
 cruelties, was a lover of buffoonery, Sir J.
 Reresby says, “ that he once dined with Jefferies
 “ when he was Lord Chancellor, and that the Lord
 “ Mayor was a guest, with some other Gentlemen:
 “ that Jefferies, according to custom, drank deep
 “ at dinner, and called for Mountfort, one of his
 “ Gentlemen, who had been a comedian and an ex-
 “ cellent mimic; and that to divert the company,
 “ adds Sir John (as he was pleased to term it), he
 “ made him plead before him in a feigned cause,
 “ during which he aped all the great Lawyers of
 “ the age in their tone of voice, and in their action
 “ and gesture of body.”

When that exquisite combination of musical
 instruments the present Temple organ was to be
 tried previous to its being set up in the church in
 which it is now placed, Jefferies was the umpire
 between

between the merit of it and the organ now in the New Church at Wolverhampton; and gave his judgment in favour of the first. Jefferies said of himself, that he was not near so sanguinary on the Western Circuit, as his employer James the Second wished him to have been. In that execrable business, he exhibited a striking instance of the power of virtue upon a mind the most vicious and profligate. He had no sooner retired to his lodgings at Taunton, to prepare himself for the opening of his bloody commission, than he was called upon by the Minister* of the church of St. Mary Magdalen in that town, who in a very mild manner remonstrated with him upon the illegality and barbarity of the business upon which he was then going to proceed. Jefferies heard him with great calmness, and, soon after he returned to London, sent for him, and presented him to a stall in the Cathedral of Bristol. Jefferies was committed to the Tower, on the flight of James the Second from England. He is said to have died in that fortress of a disease occasioned by drinking brandy, to lull and to hebetate the compunctions of a terrified conscience.

* The Clergyman who thus nobly distinguished himself in the cause of virtue and humanity, was Tutor to the Rev. Walter Harte, who addressed to him, under the title of *Macarius*, or the Blessed, a copy of verses in this Miscellany called "The Amaranth."

DR. SYDENHAM.

THIS great observer of Nature still keeps his well-earned and long-acknowledged medical fame, amidst the modern wildness of theory and singularity of practice. "*Opinionum commenta delet dies,*" says Tully very beautifully, "*Natura judicia confirmat.*"

Sydenham had a troop of horse when King Charles the First had made a garrison town of Oxford, and studied medicine by accidentally falling into the company of Dr. Coxe, an eminent Physician, who finding him to be a man of great parts, recommended to him his own profession; and gave him directions for his method of pursuing his studies in that art. These he pursued with such success, that in a few years afterwards he became the chief Physician of the metropolis.

Sir Richard Blackmore says of him, "that he built all his maxims and rules of practice upon repeated observations on the nature and properties of diseases, and on the power of remedies: that he compiled so good a history of distempers, and so prevalent a method of cure, that he has advanced the healing art more than Dr. Wallis, with all his curious speculations and fanciful hypotheses."

In the Dedication of one of his Treatises to his friend Dr. Mapletoft, Sydenham says, "that

“ the medical art could not be learned so well, and
 “ so surely, as by use and experience; and that he
 “ who should pay the nicest and most accurate at-
 “ tention to the symptoms of distempers, would
 “ succeed best in finding out the true means of
 “ cure.” He says afterwards, “that it was no small
 “ sanction to his method that it was approved by
 “ Mr. Locke, a common friend to them both,
 “ who had diligently considered it; than whom,”
 adds he, “ whether I consider his genius, or the
 “ acuteness and accuracy of his judgment, and his
 “ antient (that is the best) morals, I hardly think
 “ that I can find any one superior, certainly very
 “ few that are equal to him*.”

Sydenham had such confidence in exercise on horseback, that in one of his medical Treatises he says, “ that if any man were possessed of a remedy
 “ that would do equal service to the human Con-
 “ stitution, with riding gently on horseback twice
 “ a-day, he would be in possession of the Philoso-
 “ pher’s Stone.”

The very extraordinary case mentioned by this great Physician, of the cure of a most inveterate diarrhoea, in a learned Prelate, by slow journies on horseback, was that of Seth Ward, the Bishop of Sarum, a great Mathematician, and one of the first Members of the Royal Society. It is men-
 tioned

* Mr. Locke appended a copy of Latin verses to Dr. Sydenham’s “ Treatise upon Fevers.”

*Indur-
Whine*

tioned in the Life of the Bishop by Dr. Walter Pope.

Sydenham died of the gout; and in the latter part of his life is described as visited with that dreadful disorder, and sitting near an open window, on the ground-floor of his house in St. James's-square, respiring the cool breeze on a summer's evening, and reflecting with a serene countenance, and great complacency, on the alleviation to human misery that his skill in his art had enabled him to give. While this divine man was enjoying one of these delicious reveries, a thief took away from a table near to which he was sitting, a silver tankard filled with his favourite beverage, small-beer, in which a sprig of rosemary had been immersed, and ran off with it. Sydenham was too lame in his feet to ring his bell, and too feeble in his voice to give the alarm after him.

Sydenham has been accused of discouraging students in medicine from reading on their very complicated art. When Sir Richard Blackmore asked what books he should read on his profession, he replied, "Read Don Quixote; it is a very good book—I read it still." There might be many reasons given for this advice: at that time, perhaps, the art of medicine was not approaching so nearly to a science as it is at present. He, perhaps, discovered that Sir Richard had as little genius for medicine as he had for poetry; and he

very well knew, that in a profession which peculiarly requires observation and discrimination, books alone cannot supply what Nature has denied.

SIR JOHN TABOR, KNT.

WHEN Sir John went to Versailles, to try the effects of the Bark upon Louis the Fourteenth's only son, the Dauphin, who had been long ill of an intermitting fever, the Physicians who were about the Prince did not chuse to permit him to prescribe to their Royal Patient till they had asked him some medical questions: amongst others, they desired him to define what an intermitting fever was. He replied, "Gentlemen, it is a disease
(" which I can cure, and which you cannot."

Louis, however, employed him to prescribe for his son, which he did with the usual success attendant upon the heaven-descended drug which he administered. The Bark was called for a long time afterwards, at Paris and at Versailles, the "English Remedy;" and La Fontaine himself, much out of his common method of writing, has written a Poem, addressed to Madame de Bouillon, one of Cardinal Mazarine's nieces, entitled, "*Le Quinquina*." It commemorates her recovery from a fever by the use of the Bark, then called by that name.

DR. SOUTH

Was one of the ablest and most forcible Divines of the English church. His Sermons have great energy of thinking, and a nervousness of language, tainted however now and then by a vulgar expression, a ludicrous simile, and a play of words. Swift appears occasionally to have copied him; and Dr. Johnson always supposed, that Dr. Bentley had him in his mind when he wrote his famous Sermons against the Free-thinkers. Dr. South, in early life, went into Poland, as Chaplain to our Ambassador at that Court, and has published a very entertaining account of that country, and of its King, the great John Sobiesky, in a Letter. Dr. South was a man of great spirit and vivacity of mind; a most decided Tory; and not many days before his death (which happened when he was turned of eighty), on being applied to for his vote for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, he cried out with great vehemence, "Hand and heart for the Earl of Arran!"

South had a dispute with Dr. Sherlock on some subject of Divinity. Sherlock accused him of making use of wit in the controversy. South, in his reply, observed, that had it pleased God to have made him (Dr. Sherlock) a Wit, he wished to know what he would have done.

DR. BUSBY.

It was the boast of this great instructor of youth, that at one time sixteen out of the whole bench of Bishops had been educated by him. The unnecessary severity with respect to discipline which has in general been imputed to Dr. Busby, is supposed, like many other scandalous stories, to have arisen from the prejudices and malignity of party. Several letters from his scholars have been lately discovered, by which it appears that he was much beloved by them. He is said not to have allowed notes to any classical Author that was read at Westminster. The late Dr. Johnson said, that Busby used to declare that his rod was his sieve, and that whoever could not pass through that was no boy for him. He early discovered the genius of Dr. South, lurking perhaps under idleness and obstinacy. "I see," said he, "great talents in that sulky boy, and I shall endeavour to bring them out." This indeed he effected, but by means of very great severity.

 MR. OLDHAM.

This excellent Satyrist, according to his Biographer, became at one period of his life a perfect votary

votary to the bottle. He was a most agreeable companion, yet without sinking into the licentious conversation of the wits of the times in which he lived.

The following letter was written by him to one of his old Companions, after he had retired from London, and was under the impression of serious reflections. The Original is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford :

“ Croydon, Day after Midsummer.

“ Dear Heart,

“ THY last has in some measure atton'd for thy
 “ long silence: yet faith I am not quite reconcil'd
 “ y^t I cant forgive thy niggardise of ink: thy lre was
 “ so short I swear I took it for an acquittance:
 “ Prethee don't flur me off with y^e formal stale ex-
 “ cuse of businefs; it may pass with some dull
 “ tradesman, but wont with me. Know, Jack,
 “ I would write to thee if I were Secretary of
 “ State, and had all y^e affairs of y^e kingdom lying
 “ on my shoulders. Let this oblige thy next to
 “ be longer; friendship and wit together never
 “ want matter; nothing can be tedious y^t comes
 “ from thee; if thou sendst a whole quire in lres,
 “ I'd read 'em at y^e very bar, tho' brought thither
 “ upon life & death. Pardon y^e rant, & believe
 “ theres something besides poetry in't. I am glad
 “ to hear thou art a Father; mayst thou be happy
 “ in

“ in that name! As forry am I y^t R. Roddam car-
 “ ries on y^t extravagant humor still; I know not
 “ a person on earth (bating natural relations) I
 “ own a greater respect for. There is not an
 “ arranter fool in nature than a rash unguarded
 “ unconfidering finner. I protest, Jack, I find
 “ more real pleasure in living within bounds then
 “ when I allowed my self y^e largest swinge. Thou
 “ knowst there was never a more unconcern’d cox-
 “ comb then my self once; but experience and
 “ thinking have made me quit y^t humor. I think
 “ vertue & sobriety (how much soever y^e men of
 “ wit may turn ’em into ridicule) y^e only measures
 “ to be happy, & believe y^e feast of a good conscience
 “ y^e best treat y^t can make a true epicure. I find
 “ I retain all y^e briskness, aeriness, and gayety I
 “ had, but purg’d from y^e dross and lees of de-
 “ bauchery; & am as merry as ever, though not
 “ so mad. I hope thou wilt not laugh to see me
 “ talk so odly: I only whisper my present well
 “ grounded inclinations, which I believe will not
 “ be disagreeable to my friend, much less expos’d to
 “ raillery. I could trouble thee with some publick
 “ news, but y^t I hate to steal my lres out of ga-
 “ zetts. Prethee give my humble service to thy
 “ t’other self, & write as soon as thou canst to
 “ thy dear Rascal,

“ OLDHAM.”

KING WILLIAM THE THIRD.

[1689—1702.]

SIR JOHN RERESBY, in his Memoirs, tells the following story of this Prince:—"One night, at
 "a supper given by the Duke of Buckingham,
 "the King (Charles the Second) made the Prince
 "of Orange drink very hard. The Prince was
 "naturally averse to it, but being once entered
 "was more frolic and gay than the rest of the
 "company; and now the mind took him to
 "break the windows of the chambers belonging
 "to the Maids of Honour, and he had got into
 "their apartments had he not been rescued."
 Reresby's Memoirs, Year 1670.

Bishop Burnet very scandalously and very ungenerously accuses his patron, and the patron of the liberties of this country, of being guilty of one vice in which he was secret. The vice which tainted the character of this great man, is now well known to have been that of dram-drinking. William's constitution was naturally feeble, and having impaired it by immense fatigue both of body and of mind, he had recourse to that dangerous and unsuccessful expedient to renovate the powers of them.

William

William was in general so feeble, that he was lifted on horseback, but when he was once seated, no one knew better how to manage a charger than himself; his eyes flamed, and his natural dryness and coldness of manner immediately forsook him.

On his arrival in this country, he received a very elegant, and at the same time a very heart-felt compliment from one of the persons from whom it would come with the greatest propriety. Serjeant Maynard, one of the ablest Lawyers of his time, waited upon him, with the rest of that learned body, to address him on his safe arrival in England. William not very politely but very honestly told Serjeant Maynard, that he had out-lived all the great Lawyers of his time. "Sir," replied the Serjeant, "I should have out-lived the Law itself, if your Majesty had not come hither."

The following speech of this great Prince, soon after his landing in England, breathes the same spirit of manliness, firmness, and good sense, that ever seems to have dictated his words and instigated his actions. It is copied from a very scarce pamphlet, entitled, "A Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England. Part the Fourth, quarto. London, sold by Rich. Janeway, Paternoster-row, 1688."

THE SPEECH OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE TO
SOME PRINCIPAL GENTLEMEN OF SOMER-
SETSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE, ON THEIR
COMING TO JOYN HIS HIGHNESS AT EX-
ETER, THE 15 OF NOVR. 1688.

“ Tho’ we know not all your persons, yet we
“ have a catalogue of your names, and remember
“ the character of your worth and interest in your
“ country. You see we are come according to
“ your invitation and our promise: our duty to
“ God obliges us to protect the Protestant Re-
“ ligion; and our love to mankind, your liber-
“ ties and properties. We expected you that
“ dwelt so near the place of our landing, would
“ have joyn’d us sooner: not that it is now too
“ late, nor that we want your military assistance
“ so much as your countenance and presence, to
“ justify our declared pretensions, rather than ac-
“ complish our good and gracious designs. Tho’
“ we have brought both a good fleet and a good
“ army to render these kingdoms happy, by
“ rescuing all Protestants from Popery, Slavery,
“ and Arbitrary Power, by restoring them to
“ their Rights and Properties established by Law,
“ and by promoting of peace and trade, which
“ is the soul of Government, and the very life-
“ blood

“ blood of a Nation), yet we rely more on the
“ goodness of God and the justice of our cause,
“ than on any human force and power whatever.
“ Yet since God is pleased we shall make use of
“ human means, and not expect miracles for our
“ preservation and happiness, let us not neglect
“ making use of this gracious opportunity, but
“ with prudence and courage put in execution
“ our so honourable purposes. Therefore, Gen-
“ tlemen, Friends and Fellow-Protestants, we
“ bid you and all your followers most heartily
“ welcome to our Court and Camp. Let the
“ whole world now judge if our pretensions are
“ not just, generous, sincere, and above price:
“ since we might have even a Bridge of Gold to
“ return back; but it is our principle and reso-
“ lution rather to die in a good cause than live in
“ a bad one, well knowing that virtue and true
“ honour are their own rewards, and the happi-
“ ness of mankind our great and only design.”

While as Prince of Orange, and the Champion
of the Liberties of these Kingdoms, he was at
Lord Bristol's, near Sherbourn, in his way from
Torbay to London, Prince George of Denmark,
the Duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill afterwards
Duke of Marlborough, and Colonel Trelawny,
came to him. On seeing them, the Prince ex-
claimed in the words of The Chronicles, “ If ye
“ be

“ be come peaceably to me, to help me, mine
 “ heart shall be knit unto you : but if ye be come
 “ to betray me to mine enemies (seeing that there
 “ is no wrong in my hands), the God of our
 “ Fathers look thereon and rebuke it.” One of
 them replied in the words of Amasai, in the same
 chapter (the twelfth of the First Book of Chro-
 nicles), “ Thine are we, David, and on thy side,
 “ thou Son of Jesse. Peace, peace be unto thee,
 “ and peace be unto thine helpers, for thy God
 “ helpeth thee.” The Chapter goes on, “ Then
 “ David received them, and made them Captains
 “ of the Band.”

The Prince of Orange, while at Exeter, took
 up his lodgings at the Deanery ; and on quitting
 that City said of the Mayor, who continued loyal
 to the Sovereign to whom he had sworn allegiance
 (James the Second), that he was worthy to be
 trusted, for being faithful to his trust.

The Prince of Orange's army is thus described
 in a letter written from Exeter, November 24,
 1688 :—“ We conclude the Prince's army to be
 “ about ten thousand men. They are all picked
 “ men ; most of them were at the siege of Buda.
 “ They are well-disciplined, stout, and some of
 “ them of an extraordinary stature ; their civil
 “ deportment, and their honesty in paying for
 “ what they have (and the strictness of their dis-
 “ cipline

“cipline hinders them from being otherwise),
“winning not a little the affections of the coun-
“trymen, who resort hither forty or fifty in a
“gang to him.”

Bishop Burnet preached the sermon at the Coronation of this illustrious Prince, from the twenty-third Chapter of the Second Book of Samuel: “The God of Israel said, the Rock of
“Israel spake to me: He that ruleth over men
“must be just, ruling in the fear of God, and he
“shall be as the light of the morning, when the
“sun riseth, even as a morning without clouds;
“as the tender grass springeth out of the earth,
“by clear shining after rain.”

The reverse of the Medal struck for William's Coronation represents Phaëton whirled from the chariot of the Sun by Jupiter, with this motto,
“*Ne totus absumatur orbis*—To prevent the de-
“struction of the universe.”

William never appeared in spirits but when he was at the head of his troops. To some dragoon who was running away in an engagement he gave a blow with his sword in the face, saying, “Now
“I shall know where to find a coward.”

William, though by no means a sanguinary Prince, would never extend mercy to a house-breaker; he thought that bright jewel of the crown sullied, when it shed its benignant rays
upon

upon those who profane with terror and with rapine the security of that solemn and peaceful hour in which labour recreates its dissipated and fatigued spirits, and when anxiety suspends its cares, and misery forgets its woes; thinking with the elegant La Motte,

When Heav'n-descended Mercy is misplac'd,
The People suffer, and the King's disgrac'd;
'Tis Pity's self that stops the falling tear,
'Tis Clemency that bids us be severe;
And Punishment with reason we may bless,
That more chastising, still chastises less.

After the victory of Nervinde in 1693, gained by the Marshal de Luxembourg over King William, a French refugee in the King's army, to flatter the Sovereign, and to enfeeble the glory of Luxembourg, praised very much his good fortune, without mentioning his military talents: "Hold your tongue, Sir," replied King William nobly; "he has been too long a lucky General, to be nothing else but a lucky General."

"I am neither," said this excellent Prince, "for a Commonwealth after my death, nor will I be a Doge of Venice while I live."

EXTRACTS OF SOME MS. LETTERS OF JOHN
HELDER, ESQ. IN THE BODLEIAN LI-
BRARY, RELATIVE TO SOME TRANSAC-
TIONS IN THE REIGN OF THIS GREAT
PRINCE.

“ London, Nov. 7, 1689.

“ THIS day Sir Ed. Seymour, with a noble
“ company of Gentlemen, waited on King Wil-
“ liam, to desire him to issue out a Proclamation
“ with a reward to apprehend Colonel Ludlow,
“ lately arrived from Swisserland. Sir Edward
“ told the King, that the House (of Commons)
“ admired why so deadly an enemy both to the
“ Monarchy and to the King of England should
“ have the impudence to appear here, when he
“ was attainted by Act of Parliament, and when
“ he was one of those detestable Regicides that
“ murdered his Grandfather: and that the
“ opinion of the House was, that he was sent
“ for over by the Faction, to head them, that
“ when opportunity should serve he might use
“ his endeavours to the subversion of Church and
“ State. The King answered, that the Address
“ was both reasonable and just, and that he should
“ make no difficulty to issue out a Proclamation
“ immediately.”

London,

London, January 11, 1689.

" DEAR SIR,

" YESTERDAY we routed Jack Presbyter, horse
" and foot. If Gentlemen had taken my advice,
" we would have done it long since, but better
" late than never. The King gives all the en-
" couragement that man can desire. If Gentle-
" men will not attend, may all the plagues of
" Egypt attend them.

" Yours,

" W. HELYER.

" Sir Ed. Seymour and a great many more of
" our complexion are wanting, but I hope we
" shall make them attend.

" I hear that the King (William) hath sent his
" Commission to the Convocation with this mes-
" sage, That he believes the Church of England
" to be the best constituted Church in the world;
" and that he would have nothing altered, but
" what might tend to its preservation."—MS.

Letter of Mr. Helyer to Dr. Charlett, Dec. 1,
1689.

William, like many other great men, had not
long enjoyed the splendid situation of govern-
ment, the supposed compensation for all his
labours, before he found it embittered by dif-
ficulty and disappointment. More indeed is ever

expected from man in that situation than he can possibly perform: those whom he has already loaded with favours think they have a right to that addition to them which is neither honourable for themselves nor for their benefactor; while others, who have not yet tasted of his bounty, endeavour to wrest it from him by clamour, by violence, and by an unprincipled opposition to all his measures; even to those in which the safety of the country is involved. William, too sensibly experiencing these necessary concomitants upon greatness, entertained serious thoughts of quitting that country which he had entered at the hazard of his own possessions, and of his own life, to save it from slavery and superstition; and had prepared a speech to the Parliament, requesting them to name such persons as they should think fit to manage that government which himself was resolved no longer to hold. By the kindness of a Gentleman*, “whom all must love, for “he loves all,” and who never thinks his time and talents so well employed as in the assistance of his friends and in the service of the Public, the COMPILER is enabled to give a Copy of the Minutes of the Speech which this excellent and ill-treated Prince intended to make to both Houses of Parliament, some time in the year 1698,

* JOS. PLANTA, Esq. of the British Museum.

1698, from the original in his Majesty's own hand-writing, and in his own spelling:

M^L. & G^E.

Je suis venu ici dans ce Royaume au desir de cette Nation pour la sauver de ruine et pour preserver vostre Religion vos Loïs et Libertés, et

b

pour ce sujet J'ai été obligé

A

de soutenir une longue et tres onereuse Guerre pour ce Royaume laquelle par la grace de Dieu et la bravoure de cette Nation est a present terminée par une bonne paix, dans laquelle vous pouries vivre heureusement et en repos si vous vouliés contribuer a votre propre seureté ainsi que Je vous l'avois reCOMMANDÉ a l'ouverture de cette session.

* que vous aves si peu d'égard a mes advis et

Mais voyant au contraire* que ne aucun

vous prenez si peu de soin de votre seureté et vous exposés a une ruine evidente vous

* des seuls et uniques moyens que pouroit servir, & ne

destituant * des moyens ne-

a

pouvant rien faire de mon costé pour l'éviter étant hors d'état de vous defendre et protege

cessaire pour votre defense, il ne seroit pas juste ou raisonnable que Je fusse temoin de vostre perte sans vous pouvoir de-

* ce qui a esté la seule veu
que J'ay eu en venant en ce
pays

* auxquels Je puisse laisse l'ad-
ministration du

* et que Je jugeres la pou-
voir entreprendre avec succes

* vous vous mesteres en etat
que

fendre ou proteger * ainsi Je
dois vous requerir de choisir
me

et nommer telles personnes
que vous jugereres capable
*

pour administrer le Gouverne-
ment en mon absence. Vous
asseurant que quoy que Je suis
forcé

obligé a present de me retirer
hors du Royaume Je con-
serveres toujours la meme in-
clination pour son avantage et
prosperité. * Et que quand Je
poures juger que ma presence
y seroit necessaire pour vostre
defence * Je feres tout porté
a y revenir et hasarde ma vie
pour vostre seureté comme Je
l'ai fait par le passé Priant le
bon Dieu de benir vos delibe-
rations et de vous inspirer ce
qui est necessaire pour le bien
a la seureté du Royaume.

QUEEN MARY.

This excellent Princess was so composed upon her death-bed, that when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tillotson, who assisted her in those dreadful moments, stopped with tears in his eyes on coming to the commendatory prayer in the office for the sick, she said to him, "My Lord, "Why do you not go on? I am not afraid to die."

It appears, by the "Account of the Death of "Queen Mary, written by a Minister of State," that a letter of her's to King William, dissuading him from continuing to keep a Mrs. Villers as his mistress, was found in her strong box, to be delivered to her husband when she was dead. The character of Queen Mary, written by Bishop Burnet, contains a delineation of every female virtue, and of every female grace. He makes her say, that she looked upon idleness as the great corruptor of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no employment given it, it would create some of the worst to itself: and she thought, that any thing which might amuse and divert, without leaving a dreg and impression behind it, ought to fill up those vacant hours that were not claimed by devotion or business. "When her eyes," says Bishop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too much,

“ much, she found out the amusement of work* ;
 “ and in all those hours that were not given to
 “ better employments, she wrought with her own
 “ hands, and that sometimes with so constant a
 “ diligence, as if she had been to earn her bread by
 “ it. Her example soon wrought on not only those
 “ that belonged to her, but the whole town, to fol-
 “ low it, so that it was become as much the fashion
 “ to work, as it had been to be idle.”

King William has been supposed not to have
 been a very kind and tender husband to his excel-
 lent

* Dr. Johnson, with his usual acuteness of remark and
 strength of language, says in one of the Papers of his Rambler,
 “ I have always admired the wisdom of those by whom our fe-
 “ male education was instituted, for having contrived that
 “ every woman, of whatever condition, should be taught some
 “ arts of manufacture, by which the vacuities of recluse and
 “ domestic life may be filled up. Whenever,” adds he, “ chance
 “ brings within my observation a knot of young ladies busy at
 “ their needles, I consider myself as in the school of Virtue ;
 “ and though I have no extraordinary skill in plain-work or
 “ embroidery, I look upon their operations with as much sa-
 “ tisfaction as their Governess, because I regard them as pro-
 “ viding a security against the most dangerous insnarers of the
 “ soul, by enabling themselves to exclude Idleness, from their
 “ solitary moments ; and with Idleness, her attendant train of
 “ passions, fancies, chimæras, fears, sorrows, and desires. Ovid
 “ and Cervantes will inform them, that love has no power but
 “ over those whom he catches unemployed ; and Hector, in
 “ the Iliad, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with ter-
 “ ror, sends her for consolation to the loom and the distaff.”

lent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and said, "she had never once given him any reason to be displeased with her during the course of their marriage." After his death, a locket containing some hair of Queen Mary, was found hanging near his heart.

EARL OF WARRINGTON.

THIS learned and valiant nobleman, who contributed no less by his pen than by his sword to bring about that glorious epoch in the Constitution of England, the Revolution under William the Third, in one of his Charges to the Grand Jury of Wilts, thus forcibly describes the advantages of that form of government which he had laboured to procure for his countrymen.

"Gentlemen, there is not a better form of government under the sun than that of England*.
"Yet, excellent as it is, I find that many are impatient under it, and thirst extremely after that
"which

* That honest and upright Historian Philip de Comines, who was in England so early as in the reign of Edward the Fourth, says, that of all the Governments with which he was acquainted, that of England was the Government in which there was most regard paid to the common good.

“ which is called a Commonwealth ; thinking, no
“ doubt, to enjoy greater privileges and immu-
“ nities than now they do. But I am apt to be-
“ lieve, that they who are not contented under this
“ form of government, have not considered aright
“ what a Commonwealth is. A Commonwealth
“ makes a sound and a shadow of liberty to the
“ people, but in reality is but a Monarchy under
“ another name ; for if Monarchy be a tyranny un-
“ der a single person, a Commonwealth is a tyran-
“ ny under several persons. As many persons as
“ govern, so many tyrants. But let it be the best
“ that can be, yet the people under a Common-
“ wealth enjoy not that liberty which we do.

“ Gentlemen, as the excellency of this govern-
“ ment is an argument sufficient to dissuade any
“ of us from the least attempt of alteration, so ex-
“ perience has taught us, that no sort of govern-
“ ment but that under which we now live, will
“ suit or agree with England. Let us but consider
“ the late troubles (the civil wars between Charles
“ the First and his Parliament) ; let us but consider
“ how many several kinds of government were
“ then set up one after the other ; all ways were
“ tried, but nothing would do, until we were re-
“ turned to our old and antient way.”

BISHOP BURNET

Was a great gossip, of a very inquisitive turn in conversation, and of so much absence of mind, that he would occasionally mention in company circumstances that could not fail to be displeasing to persons that were present. He teased several of his friends to introduce him to Prince Eugene, whom he soon very much offended, by asking him some questions about his mother, the Countess of Soissons, who had been accused of having poisoned her husband: and he mentioned to the Prince his own evasion from France in early life, for having ridiculed Louis XIV. in some intercepted letters. Lord Godolphin he represents as a continual card-player, who, it seems, always took care to play at cards when he was in company with the Bishop, lest he should put to him impertinent and leading questions. The first Lord Shaftesbury he represents as addicted to judicial astrology, who used to talk on that subject before the Bishop merely to prevent his talking politics to him. Bishop Burnet, at the age of eighteen, wrote a Treatise on Education in very wretched language, but in which there is this curious observation: "That the Greek language, except for the New Testament is of no very great use to Gentlemen, as most of the best books in it are translated into Latin, English, or French."

According

According to Dr. Cockburn, when Bishop Burnet was presented to Charles the Second by the Duke of Lauderdale, the Duke said to his Majesty, "Sir, I bring a person to you who is not capable of forgetting any thing." The King replied, "Then, my Lord, you and I have the more reason to take care what we say to him, or before him."

In the Supplement to Bishop Burnet's "Letters on Italy," there is the following curious account of a Town in the Dominions of the Pope:

"There is a little Town in the Appennines, about twenty-five miles from Rome, called Mercia, near which there is a considerable Abbey, which belongs now to a Cardinal. The Town, though it lies within the Pope's territory, yet has such great privileges still reserved to it, that it may pass in some sort for a free Commonwealth. They make their own Laws and choose their own Magistrates; but that which is the most extraordinary part of their Constitution, and that is the most exactly observed, is, that they are so jealous of Priests, and of their having any share in the Government, that no man that can either read or write is capable of bearing a share in their Government; so that their Magistracy, which consists of four persons, is always in the hands of unlettered men, who are called there, *Li Quatri Illiterati*: for they think the least tendency to Letters would
" bring

“ bring them under the ordinary miseries that they
“ see all their neighbours are brought under by the
“ credit in which they see both the robes are
“ amongst them. And they are so shy of all
“ Churchmen, and so jealous of their liberty, that
“ when the Cardinal comes during the heats of
“ the summer sometimes to his Abbey, they take
“ no notice of him nor do they make any court to
“ him. One that has been often there told me
“ that by divers of their customs they seem to be
“ of the race of the old Latines, and that their situ-
“ ation and their poverty had at all times preserved
“ them.”

This little Town may perhaps have given rise to an opinion of the existence of a small independent Republic amongst the Appennines, which was in being in the time of Marius.

The Bishop has been accused of too much partiality to his own friends and their politics in the “ History of his own Times.” He says indeed, in his Reflections on the Ecclesiastical History of M. Varillas — “ An Historian who favours his own
“ side is to be forgiven, though he puts a little too
“ much life in his colours when he sets out the best
“ side of his party, and the worst side of those
“ from whom he differs; and if he but slightly
“ touches the failures of his friends, and severely
“ aggravates those of the other side; though in this
“ he departs from the laws of an exact Historian,
“ yet

“ yet this voice is so natural, that if it lessen the
“ credit of the writer, yet it doth not blacken him.”

It has been said, that every man's character is occasionally drawn by himself: we have here, *confitentem reum*, a man owning his own failings, and contradicting the maxim of the Roman Orator himself, “ *ut ne quid falsi audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*”

Bishop Burnet wrote a book entitled “ Some
“ Passages of the Life and Death of John Earl of
“ Rochester;” “ a book,” says the acute and fastidious Dr. Johnston, “ which the Critic ought to
“ read for its elegance; the Philosopher for its
“ argument; and the Saint for its piety.”

NICOLAS FACIO.

THE following Letter of this celebrated Mathematician cannot fail to interest every Englishman, as it relates to the particulars of an attempt against the person of the great Assertor of his Liberties, King William, and which is merely hinted at by Bishop Burnet.

The Letter is permitted to embellish this COLLECTION by the kindness of EDWARD CHAPEAU, Esq. of Worcester.

Worcester,

Worcester, January the 26th, 173

" Honoured S^r,

" I SEND you the particular account w^{ch} you de-
" fired from me, of y^r most dangerous plot of
" Count Fenil against either the liberty or y^e life
" of y^e Prince of Orange, afterwards William y^e
" Third, King of England, for whose deliverance
" I told you how it pleased God to make use of
" me as an unworthy instrument. You will find
" here a singular example of the extraordinary
" ways of God, how he chuses sometimes to work
" great deliverances by y^e most unlikely means,
" causing salvation to arise from y^r quarter from
" whence it would have been least of all expected.
" For my part, I cannot look back upon y^e whole
" series of circumstances y^r concurred, even from
" my birth and before it, to bring about this great
" event by my interposition, without admiring y^e
" secret and unperceivable ways of y^e Almighty,
" in y^r providence y^r governs all things.

" When the Reformation began to spread itself,
" some of my ancestors by my father's side, who
" were Italians, left their country to seek for
" places where they might enjoy a greater liberty
" than they could at home. That liberty they
" found amongst the G^risons, where one of them
" did settle at Chiavenna, and got y^e freedom of
" y^r city for himself and his posterity for ever.
" That public act I have seen, and remember in
" it

“ it this particularity, that after a great encomium
 “ of the person, there are these words added: *E*
 “ *per questa sola cosa a noi abominevole, &c.*; that
 “ is, being abominable unto us upon this account
 “ only, to wit, That he hath forsaken y^e Roman
 “ Catholic religion. They wrote their name *Facio*,
 “ wth my grandfather wrote in German *Fatzi*,
 “ and accordingly begun to spell it *Fatio* when he
 “ wrote in another language. But Italian authors
 “ write y^e name indifferently, *Fatio*, *Faccio*, or
 “ *Facio*, as does Bertelli in his *Tbeatro della Citta*
 “ *d’ Italia*, printed in 1616, where he quotes often
 “ y^e celebrated Historian and Critick *Bartholomeo*
 “ *Facio*, under any of those names. Thus my fa-
 “ ther’s eldest brother having been Chancellor to
 “ y^e Elector Palatine Charles Lewis, brother of
 “ Prince Rupert, and of y^e Princess Sophia, he
 “ did probably write in German his name *Fatzi*,
 “ wth I thought fit here to mention; nevertheless,
 “ in my grandfather’s funeral sermon, printed in
 “ German at Basil, his name is spelt *Facio*.

“ My grandfather left the Grisons country,
 “ having been married to, or being y^e son of
 “ a daughter of Francisco de Nigris, an Envoy
 “ of the Emperour, and so went to Vienna,
 “ where my father was born in 1625. My
 “ grandfather followed the Reformation of Cal-
 “ vin; and from Vienna he went to Basil, where
 “ he got y^e freedom of that city. He had in
 “ all,

“all at least seven sons. Being settled at Basil,
“he followed y^e way of merchandize, and took
“a lease of some silver mines, and of some iron
“works in Upper Alsatia. Those silver mines
“were rather chargeable than otherwise, but lest
“they should be forsaken, they were annexed to
“y^e iron works. However, in them there was
“found one piece of pure silver, of the bigness
“and shape of a hen’s egg, which great rarity my
“father did see. In the management of these
“mines and iron works, my grandfather, who
“lived at Basil, [employed one Mons^r. Barbaud,
“whose eldest daughter my father did marry,
“by w^{ch} means he became instructed in all things
“relating to these affairs, while his brethren had
“no knowledge of them.

“I was born the 16th of Feb^y. 1664, my father
“having already an eldest son and five daughters,
“and my grandfather died when I was but one or
“two years old. After me my father had three
“sons more, and two daughters, that is twelve
“children in all, who lived to be men and
“women, and are, I think, most of them alive
“to this day.

“My father’s paternal or private estate, when
“he married, amounted to one thousand pounds
“sterling. It fell to his share, after my grand-
“father’s decease, to remain alone concerned
“wth my other grandfather in the silver mines
“and

“ and iron works ; by w^{ch} means and y^e blessing
“ of God, my father became worth eighteen
“ thousand pounds sterling, and bought the ma-
“ nor of Duillier, about the year 1670 ; where
“ he continued Lord of y^e manor ’till the year
“ 1693, when my mother being dead the year
“ before, he yielded up that and his remaining
“ estate to his five sons, reserving for himself an
“ annuity for life. My younger and only sur-
“ viving brother, who has been a Captⁿ of Gre-
“ nadiers in y^e English forces at Piedmont, is
“ now the only possessor of Duillier. All my
“ sisters have been married, and have had larger
“ portions than y^e circumstances of our family
“ could well bear.

“ My grandfather Barbaud followed y^e Con-
“ fession of Augsberg, or the doctrine of Luther.
“ He was what they call one of the moderate
“ Lutherans, who agree much better than y^e
“ rigid ones wth persons of y^e Reformed Reli-
“ gion. He had three sons and three daugh-
“ ters. He bought, in Upper Alsatia, the
“ country of Florimont, or Blumberg, w^{ch} he
“ left to his eldest son ; the lordship or manor
“ of Grandvillars, w^{ch} he left to his second son ;
“ both w^{ch} places you may see in the geogra-
“ phical maps. He bought likewise the ma-
“ nor of Thiancour, w^{ch} he designed for his
“ youngest son : but he turning Roman Ca-
“ tholic,

“tholic, my grandfather was obliged, before
“his death, to give him three thousand pounds
“sterling for his portion. This younger son
“having been pretty long a Captain of Horse,
“and always lived with splendor, had quitted
“y^e service because he had not a regiment
“given him, as he thought he deserved; and
“indeed; in the *Lettres de Noblesse* which King
“Lewis the Fourteenth had granted to my grand-
“father, he owned the preservation of Alsatia
“was owing to that family, who were very ser-
“viceable to Marechal de Turenne, on many
“accounts, in the time of the wars. My uncle
“Grandvillars was resident for the French King
“at Strasburg before y^e place fell into his hands.
“He took to wife a lady of great fortune at
“Geneva, whose only sister, before y^e persecution,
“had been married wth y^e Marquis de Bonne, of
“the family of y^e Duke de Lesdigueres. Both
“these sisters were the only daughters of one
“of the Councillors of State of Geneva, whose
“wife was an English lady*. My uncle Flo-
“rimont, or rather y^e Providence of God, gave
“such a distaste to my father, that from the
“year 1670 he would stay in Alsatia no longer;

“These three ladies, with a few other persons, were they
“for whom Dr. Burnet performed y^e divine service at
“Geneva according to y^e rites of the Church of England,
“and y^e at these ladies house.”

“sacrificing both his interest and y^e of his sons,
“who had also a share in y^e silver mines and iron
“works, to his desire of being at rest. This uncle
“of mine had afterwards some very great losses,
“by w^{ch} means the country of Florimont did not
“go to his only son, but to his own eldest daugh-
“ter’s husband, Mons^r le Compte, who had been
“a Captⁿ of Horse in Brandenburg or in France,
“I have forgotten which.

“These particularities may seem insignificant,
“and to regard nobody but myself, but you will
“see w^h use Providence did make of them.

“Duillier is in the country of Vaud, belong-
“ing to y^e Canton of Bern, and about four-
“teen English miles from Geneva, one mile from
“the Lake, and four miles from y^e country of
“Savoy, which is on the other side of the Lake.
“We had from Duillier a fine prospect of Savoy,
“where I have seen sometimes, wth a telescope of
“five foot, people walking in different places, in
“parts remote four leagues from one another.

“My father designed that I should study di-
“vinity; and accordingly having been instructed,
“both at home and at Geneva, in y^e Latin and
“Greek tongues, I spent two or three years in
“y^e study of philosophy, mathematicks, and astro-
“nomy; and began to learn y^e Hebrew tongue,
“and to go to the lessons of y^e Divinity Pro-
“fessors. But my mother being against it, and
“designing

“ designing rather to fit me for an employ in
“ some Protestant Court of Germany, I was left
“ wholly to myself.

“ I wrote at that time to y^e celebrated Mons^r
“ Cassini, the French King's Astronomer, some
“ astronomical and mathematical letters, wth were
“ answered in the kindest manner imaginable.
“ Amongst other things, I demonstrated in these
“ letters, from the strait fascia observed on y^e
“ sphere of Saturn, that y^e diurnal motion of
“ y^e globe of that planet must be about an axis
“ nearly perpendicular to y^e great orb, but very
“ oblique to y^e plane of Saturn's Ring. I be-
“ gan to long exceedingly to go to Paris, but
“ spoke of it to none; however, my tender mo-
“ ther perceiving a change in me, asked me of
“ herself, whether I would go to that city. This
“ revived me entirely, and thither I went in the
“ spring 1682, furnished with an unlimited letter
“ of credit, by y^e excessive goodness of my father:
“ and there I did stay 'till y^e month of October
“ 1683.

“ At Paris I lived y^e latter half of the time
“ at Monsieur Bernard's, Rue de Seine, one of
“ the best Auberges in y^e city. There we had
“ y^e best sort of company, both French gentle-
“ men and strangers of quality; and amongst
“ them some Captains and other Officers of a
“ higher rank; by w^{ch} means I saw at least one
“ military

“ military commission signed by Mons^r de Lou-
“ vois. I took a most particular notice of his
“ hand, and it made so lively an impression on
“ my mind, that it is yet fresh to this very day.
“ I cannot but own here y^e great kindness of
“ Mons^r Cassini to me, w^{ch} contributed much to
“ my staying so long at Paris.

“ Being come back to Geneva, I staid there
“ awhile before I went to Duillier, where I be-
“ came particularly acquainted with Count Fenil
“ in the years 1684 and 1685. This gentleman
“ was a Piedmontese, who being fallen under
“ y^e Duke of Savoy’s displeasure, was obliged to
“ go to France, and his estate was given to his
“ eldest son. The Count being a man of merit,
“ undaunted courage, and extraordinary strength,
“ became a Captain of a troop of horse. How
“ long he served the French King in that station
“ I cannot tell, but, as he told us, his regiment
“ being once drawn up, the person that com-
“ manded it, had some words with him; and
“ drawing his pistol, and presenting it to the
“ Count, said to him, *Je ne sçai a quoi il tient que*
“ *je ne te tue*; that is, I don’t know why I should
“ not kill you. But immediately he would have
“ put up his pistol in its place again. The Count,
“ provoked at it, said to him, No, no; since you
“ have taken your pistol you shall use it; and at
“ y^e same time he took and cocked his own pistol.
“ Then

“ Then y^e Commanding Officer shot at him, and
“ missed him ; and as they must be very near one
“ another, one would think he missed him de-
“ signedly, to give his enemy an opportunity of
“ making honourably an end of the quarrel. But
“ the revengeful Italian Count, thinking his ho-
“ nour concerned, shot him dead ; and, as he was
“ well mounted, he escaped immediately, being
“ perhaps favoured by y^e regiment, or but faintly
“ pursued.

“ In his flight he took his way into y^e southern
“ parts of Alfatia, and went to my grandfather's,
“ whose youngest son he had perhaps known.
“ But the country being in the French King's
“ hands, my grandfather was glad to rid himself
“ of his guest, and gave him an earnest letter of
“ recommendation to my father and mother,
“ who lived for y^e most part at Duillier ; where,
“ partly for our own education sake, partly by our
“ parent's hospitality, strangers were kindly re-
“ ceived, and sometimes entertained for whole
“ years, as was particularly this Count, who
“ seemed to be about fifty years of age or more.
“ The Count, who received no supply from his
“ eldest son, bent his thoughts upon accommo-
“ dating his matters with France ; but tho' I
“ was very much acquainted with him, yet was I
“ not a little surpris'd, when walking alone to-
“ gether in our gardens, in a long and private
“ alley,

“alley, he acquainted me that he had written to
“Mons^r de Louvois, and proposed to him to
“seize the Prince of Orange, and deliver him
“into their hands ; and that now he had received
“a most encouraging answer. He then shewed
“me, and partly read wth me, the letter w^{ch} he
“had received, written wth Mons^r de Louvois
“own hand ; whose name being subscribed, I
“presently knew it to be written like y^t w^{ch} I had
“seen at Paris. In short, tho’ the Count was
“exceedingly reserved and severe, and much
“more feared than beloved in our family, yet it
“pleased God so to dispose his heart at y^t time,
“y^t he opened to me y^e whole design, wherein
“he did not at all doubt of success. Nor did he
“so much as require of me either an oath or pro-
“mise of keeping it secret ; yet I am fully per-
“suaded y^t he opened himself to nobody else in
“the country, where this matter remained un-
“known unto all, and even to my nearest rela-
“tions. Mons^r de Louvois assured him of y^e
“King’s pardon, giving him the greatest hopes
“and promises, and directing him to come to
“Paris. At the same time he sent him an order
“for a sum of money ; and the Count soon went
“from y^t country, declaring to nobody else, as I
“verily believe, w^{ch} way he would go.

“The plan of Count Fenil against the Prince
“of Orange was this : He knew y^t Scheveling
“is

“ is a village near y^e sea, about three miles dis-
“ tant from y^e Hague, whither all sorts of people,
“ from y^e lowest to y^e highest degree, do use to
“ go in fair weather, to take y^e air along y^e sea
“ shore. The way to it is straight, in y^e form of
“ a pleasant, stately, and very long avenue, paved
“ with bricks set on edge; and it has many rows
“ of trees on each side. The common people go
“ thither mostly in some rattling covered waggons,
“ wth go no farther than y^e village. But such per-
“ sons as have coaches go wth them quite thro’
“ the village, and form along y^e sea-shore, on
“ y^e north side of y^e way, commonly two lines of
“ coaches, going and coming back again to take
“ the air: after y^e manner practised about y^e Ring
“ in Hyde Park; with this difference only, y^e
“ y^e coaches near Scheveling go in straight lines,
“ turning back again at every end of y^e lines,
“ whose length is proportioned according to
“ y^e number of coaches: for they have but a
“ narrow space to walk in, especially at high-
“ water times. And as y^e sea lies on y^e north-
“ west side, so y^e sandy downs run parallel to it,
“ and shut up the space on y^e south-east side.
“ These downs are high and steep, and not to be
“ climbed over, especially with horses or coaches,
“ and so they cut off any communication, and
“ even y^e prospect between y^e sea-shore and y^e
“ main land, w^{ch} in these parts is sandy and wild,
“ and

“ and was then almost altogether without any
“ house in it. These downs are represented
“ in some maps of Holland or Flanders, as
“ running up towards y^e north-east, not only
“ to Catwick op Zee, where was in old time
“ y^e mouth of y^e Rhine, but for many more
“ leagues, and running towards y^e south-west,
“ as far as y^e mouth of the Meuse. The
“ breadth of y^e space between y^e sea and y^e
“ downs depends upon y^e tides, and may be
“ sometimes scarce ten or twenty yards, and
“ sometimes perhaps about a hundred. The
“ ground is sandy, and very unfit for horses to
“ gallop in ; but much more so for a set of six
“ horses incumber'd with a coach, and harnessed
“ together. But closer to y^e downs, is a deep,
“ loose, and stony gravel, without mixture of
“ sand. There is at Scheveling no harbour for
“ ships. The fishers boats lie there on the open
“ coast ; and many of y^e inhabitants, if not most
“ of them, are Roman Catholicks.

“ The Prince of Orange would often go, in
“ y^e evening, wth a chariot drawn by six horses,
“ to take y^e air for one hour or two along y^e sea-
“ shore. He had generally with him but one
“ person in y^e chariot, and a page or two to at-
“ tend him ; and in order to be more private, and
“ to avoid many troublesome solicitations, he
“ went northward a great way beyond y^e place
“ where

“ where y^e other coaches did walk, and even
“ almost out of sight, nobody presuming to fol-
“ low him.

“ By this disposition of things, the Count con-
“ ceived that he could easily, from a light ship
“ fitted for his purpose under Dutch colours,
“ come forth in a boat to the shore, wth some
“ few chosen and armed men, and intercept
“ the Prince, w^{ch} might have been done from
“ y^e same ship wth two boats at once; so that in
“ an instant the Prince would have been shut up
“ between y^e sea, y^e downs, and two small parties
“ of desperate and inexorable men, in a place al-
“ together remote from any human help, from
“ whence he could not escape without a manifest
“ miracle of Providence. The Count had stipu-
“ lated to have y^e chusing of the men himself.
“ He thought seven or eight, or at most a few
“ more, not exceeding eleven or twelve, would be
“ sufficient. I do not remember y^t he spoke to
“ me of landing more than one party, and y^t
“ between y^e Prince and Scheveling, or else I
“ might misunderstand him. But undoubtedly
“ either he himself, or others in France, would
“ have perceived y^t it was a surer and quicker
“ way by much to land two parties, if not three,
“ at once, wth as many boats from the same or
“ different vessels; there being in this no more
“ difficulty than in the landing of one.

“ He

“ He did not design to take away y^e Prince’s
 “ life, unless he could not avoid it, but to kill
 “ one or two of y^e horses, and cut y^e harness, and
 “ so to take y^e Prince alive, and carry him with oars
 “ or otherwise, in all haste to Dunkirk, wth place
 “ they could reach w^{ch} y^e tide in a few hours;
 “ especially if some vessels were disposed fitly to
 “ supply y^e Count now and then with a fresh sup-
 “ ply of rowers.

“ This was ripe for execution even in y^e year
 “ 1686, King James being then King of England.
 “ But from him y^e Prince had in effect much more
 “ to fear than to hope, whatever resentment he
 “ might perhaps have thought fit to shew after y^e
 “ thing was done. Tho’ I knew y^e Count’s vio-
 “ lent and revengeful temper very well, he having
 “ often said, y^t he could not be satisfied till he
 “ himself had taken away his eldest son’s life, yet
 “ I seriously considered w^t I could do to secure
 “ y^e Prince’s life and liberty. For tho’ probably
 “ y^e Count would not have killed him, yet he
 “ himself, or some of the men ordered to go with
 “ him, might perhaps have secret orders not to
 “ spare y^e Prince. I thought it unsafe for me to
 “ write, and y^t a letter from a stranger unknown
 “ would be disregarded: many people being apt
 “ to give advices of y^e kind without sufficient
 “ ground. So I resolved to go to Holland, and
 “ afterwards to England, for w^{ch} places y^e exces-
 “ five

“ five goodnefs of my father continued to furnifh
“ me with unlimited letters of credit, which I
“ made ufe of for y^e fpace of four years more. I
“ was become acquainted with Dr. Burnet at Ge-
“ neva, and refolved to go to Holland with him
“ about y^e end of y^e fpring 1686. He not only
“ came to Duillier, where part of our family was,
“ but when we were come to Bafil, he would ac-
“ company me to my grandfather’s.

“ We continued our journey together till we
“ came to Holland. I do not remember where I
“ began to acquaint him wth y^e Count’s defign,
“ but I did it under a ftrict promife of his keep-
“ ing it fecret; and confequently defired y^e Doc-
“ tor to acquaint the Prince wth it, and to fatisfy
“ him about my own perfon and family; w^{ch} had
“ fo much y^e more weight, becaufe I asked for no
“ recompence, but only y^t y^e thing might be kept
“ fecret, left I fhould be expofed to y^e refentment
“ of y^e Count, or of y^e French Court. The Doc-
“ tor was foon admitted to audience, and after-
“ wards into y^e particular favour of y^e Prince and
“ Princefs; having difcovered to them, as foon as
“ he poffibly could, w^t I had declared to him.
“ And by her Royal Highnefs’s direction, he ac-
“ quainted Monsieur Fagel, and fome other of y^e
“ States, wth the whole matter; who were con-
“ vinced, as y^e Doctor fays, page 789 of y^e History
“ of his own Time, y^t y^e thing was practicable.

“ I went

“ I went with y^e Doctor, at an appointed time, to
“ y^e house of one of y^e States, where either two or
“ three of them being present wth y^e Doctor, I de-
“ clared to them y^e whole story, as in y^e presence
“ of God, tho’ no oath was required from me. I
“ expressly desired of them, that all this should be
“ kept secret; trusting however chiefly to Provi-
“ dence, for I knew y^e danger I exposed myself
“ to. And indeed, as y^e Doctor says, y^e States
“ desired y^e Prince on this occasion to suffer him-
“ self to be constantly attended on by a guard
“ when he went abroad, which he was not with-
“ out some difficulty brought to comply with;
“ which sudden change, I think, could not but
“ lead y^e French King’s Embassador and emis-
“ saries into y^e knowledge or enquiry of the cause
“ from whence it did proceed.

“ I stay’d not long at y^e Hague, but took a
“ journey thro’ most of y^e United Provinces to
“ see their towns, and so went to Amsterdam and
“ Leiden, in w^{ch} places I continued for several
“ months. After w^{ch} I returned to y^e Hague,
“ where that illustrious mathematician, Mons^r
“ Huygens, wth whom I was intimately ac-
“ quainted, had taken care y^t my proficiency in
“ y^e several parts of y^e mathematics should be
“ known. The Prince being desirous to show
“ me his gratitude in a manner best fitted to my
“ inclination, the resolution was taken by y^e States
“ to

“to create in my favour a place of Professor of
“Mathematics for y^e Nobility and Gentry of
“Holland. They were to give me a house at
“y^e Hague, wth a salary at first, I think, of
“twelve hundred florins. I was to instruct, in
“French, in y^e house, my scholars in what re-
“lated to fortification, astronomy, navigation,
“architecture, and other parts of y^e Mathema-
“tics, at my own choice. I might give private
“lessons also to such as desired it, as is usual
“among Professors in y^e country. The Prince
“said he would add to that salary something of
“his own; and declared y^e he would take care
“of my advancement and fortune. Monsieur
“Halluin, one of y^e States, was appointed to set-
“tle every thing privately with myself, to my
“own satisfaction, without my appearing at all,
“or any solicitation or further trouble on my
“part, and I begun to see him for that purpose.

“One day when I was with y^e gentleman, he
“acquainted me y^e y^e States being to take under
“consideration their military affairs for y^e year,
“their time would be so taken up, that they could
“not go on with private affairs for about six
“weeks. I asked him whether I might take that
“time to go to England. He said I might, and
“accordingly I made haste to go to London in the
“spring 1687; but being mightily pleased wth
“this nation, and wth the English language, and
“having

“ having been ill at Oxford, I did not care to re-
“ turn to the Hague; where, by the impru-
“ dence of others, I might have become too
“ much exposed to the resentment of two Kings
“ and of the Count at once; but stayed in Eng-
“ land till the Prince of Orange was in full pos-
“ session of these Kingdoms.

“ The French King had in his service near
“ thirty thousand Switzers; among them many
“ Protestants, both Officers and soldiers. The
“ persecutions in France, and the Revolution in
“ England, had so disposed many of those Of-
“ ficers that had quitted the service before, and
“ were in Switzerland, that several of them came
“ to London, hoping for preferment in the army.
“ With them also there were many that had not
“ served yet; and tho’ some of both sorts were
“ of the families of General d’Erlach and Mon-
“ sieur Richberger, who were then for their lives
“ the two *Avoyers* or superior persons of the
“ Canton of Bern, and others did belong to some
“ of the best families there, yet at London they
“ all did lie altogether neglected, even some that
“ had already served for many years as Cadets in
“ the Dutch Blue Guards. This moved me very
“ much, knowing that the places which many
“ Swiss Officers had in the French army were
“ one of y^e means by w^{ch} the King of France had
“ so great an influence upon the powerful Re-
“ public

“ public of Switzerland and their allies. And
“ so I drew up in French a memorial for the
“ King, wherein I represented to his Majesty,
“ that the Swiss Protestants, for their own safety,
“ because of their frequent wars with the Roman
“ Catholic Cantons, and for the education and
“ advancement of their own young men, could
“ not avoid sending a great number of them into
“ foreign service, as did also the Roman Catho-
“ lics. That this was the main reason why the
“ French King kept so great a body of them on
“ foot. That the inclination of the Protestants
“ was entirely bent to prefer the service of Eng-
“ land and Holland, if they could meet with any
“ encouragement; and that their dispositions were
“ such, that even a considerable body of forces
“ might be raised for them in Switzerland.

“ I lived then in the same house with Mon-
“ sieur Blanchard, who had been Secretary to
“ the Marquis de Ruvigny, when he was the
“ French King's Embassador, and we did eat at
“ the same table. That gentleman was a zealous
“ Protestant, intimate and assiduous wth the
“ Dutch Embassador Monsieur Dyckvelt, and
“ he went to Court every day. I gave him my
“ memorial, w^{ch} he was mightily taken with;
“ and he carried it to Monsieur Dyckvelt, who
“ espoused it entirely, and gave it to the King.
“ At Court, Monsieur Blanchard seeing the
“ Count

“ Count de Solms, who commanded the Dutch
“ Guards; he told him roundly, that he spoiled
“ the King’s affairs by neglecting the Swiss Ca-
“ dets, who had so long served under him, and
“ not giving them the preferment which they de-
“ served. The King, having thoroughly con-
“ sidered my memorial, with Monsieur Dyck-
“ velt, who was one of the States General, they
“ both came to this resolution, which Monsieur
“ Blanchard acquainted me with: That it not
“ being practicable to keep Swiss forces upon an
“ English establishment, they would cause some
“ to be taken into the Dutch service, which they
“ did accordingly, as you shall see by and by.

“ At that time I had contracted a most intimate
“ friendship with the unfortunate John Hamp-
“ den, Esq. to whom I had also communicated
“ my memorial; and as he was much affected by
“ it, and by what I said to him about those mat-
“ ters, he not only was so good as to advance to
“ some of those Swiss Gentlemen some money,
“ but by means of the Earl of Devonshire and of
“ my Lord Mordaunt, afterwards Earl of Peter-
“ borough, wth whom he brought me to be ac-
“ quainted, he procured me commissions of Cap-
“ tains for Monsieur d’Eriach and for Monsieur
“ Richberger. This last place was in my Lord
“ Mordaunt’s own regiment, who did write to
“ Mr. Hampden, desiring that it might be for
“ me.

“ me. He also gave to Monsieur Montmolin,
“ a gentleman of a considerable family of Neuf-
“ chatel, the place of Lieutenant of his own
“ Company. The Earl of Devonshire gave a
“ place of Cornet to my brother, in his own
“ regiment of horse; and both these Lords, wth
“ others, having been put in commission, by
“ which they were authorized to view the state of
“ the army, and to turn out of it disaffected Of-
“ ficers, with a power to grant new commissions
“ themselves, they gave some to a few more of
“ those whose names I had given in to them,
“ tho’ they found very little occasion to make use
“ of their power. As for those who were still
“ left at London, a small pension had been
“ granted by the King of so much a-day, for
“ such of them as would accept of it, till they
“ should be provided for. The preferment of
“ those few who were thus advanced, without
“ their having made application to anybody, was
“ soon known in Switzerland, and among the
“ Switzers in France. New candidates, and even
“ letters from those who entertained the same
“ hopes, or would quit the French service, came
“ in so fast, that I found it necessary for my own
“ rest to leave England. So I resolved to go to
“ Utrecht with Mr. Hampden’s nephew, who
“ was then S^r William Ellis’s eldest son. This
“ was in the spring 1690.

“ While I was yet in England, the resolution
“ had been taken to send an Envoy to Switzer-
“ land, and the King had named for that employ-
“ ment — Cox, Esq. a relation of Mr. Hamp-
“ den’s. Mr. Cox had desired me to accept of
“ the place of Secretary under him, offering me
“ a salary of two hundred pounds a-year, w^{ch} I
“ did refuse. But having desired him to accept
“ of Dr. Boutrequeau in my place, he not only
“ granted it, but did allow to him y^e same salary
“ as he would have given me, tho’ it exceeded
“ w^t y^e King allowed. He likewise sent me a
“ letter of attorney from beyond sea, y^t I might
“ receive for him a considerable sum at y^e Ex-
“ chequer.

“ Thus by y^e concurrence and the joint en-
“ deavours of y^e King, and of y^e States of y^e
“ United Provinces, and of their Ministers in
“ Switzerland, a treaty was made, a body of ten
“ thousand Protestants Switzers was taken into
“ y^e Duch service, where they have been kept
“ up to this very day, and General and other Of-
“ ficers have been appointed over them; by w^{ch}
“ means y^e French King’s interest in Switzerland
“ has been very much weakened.

“ Mr. Ellis died at the Hague in y^e year 1691,
“ and in autumn I returned to England. As to
“ the Count, I was informed in Switzerland,
“ where I was in y^e years 1699, 1700, and 1701,
“ that

“ that he had indeed reconciled himself with the
 “ French Court, and that they had given him a
 “ place at Pignerol, a fortified city not far from
 “ Turin; but that having been accused of conspir-
 “ ing to betray the place into y^e hands of the
 “ Duke of Savoy, he was condemned to have his
 “ head cut off.

“ Accept, S^r, of this token of the just esteem
 “ and deference which I have for you, being fin-
 “ cerely, honoured S^r,

“ Your most humble and most

“ obedient Servant,

“ N. FACIO.”

SHEFFIELD,

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

IN the quarto edition of the works of this Nobleman, there is an unfinished relation of the Revolution in 1688, which contains some particulars very curious as far as they go. His Grace was one of the last Noblemen that quitted his old master James the Second, and replied very nobly to King William, who asked him how he would have behaved if he had been made privy to the design of bringing in the Prince of Orange? “ Sir, I
 “ should have discovered it to the King whom I
 blow “ then

“then served.” “I should not then, Sir, have
“blamed you,” was the honourable answer of
William.

SAVILLE,

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX,

Had a failing but too commonly incident to persons who have some wit but more vanity. The Marquis, according to Bishop Burnet, let his wit but too often turn upon matters of religion, so that he passed for a bold and determined atheist; though, adds the Bishop, “he often protested to
“me that he was not one, and said, he believed
“that there was not one in the world.” The Marquis wrote “Memoirs of his own Life;” the manuscript was in the possession of the late Earl of Burlington.

JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

HAD this excellent and learned man left behind him no other memorials of his integrity and observation than that recorded, at his own request, upon his tomb-stone at Wotton in Surrey, he
would

would have been entitled to the praises and to the gratitude of posterity. "Living," says he, "in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, I have learned this truth, that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in true piety." The Translator of the Life of the learned Peyresc, by Gassendi, styles Mr. Evelyn "the English Peyresc;" and indeed, no countryman of his ever better deserved that honourable appellation than the person thus designated; no one ever more resembling the learned Counsellor of the Parliament of Provence, in the extent of his knowledge, in his readiness of communicating that knowledge, and in the general modesty and simplicity of his manners, than Mr. Evelyn.

The philosophical Editor of the last edition of Mr. Evelyn's "Sylva" has thus truly and elegantly delineated the character of the Author on a blank leaf of his copy on that valuable Work:

To the memory

Of JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

A man of great learning, of sound judgment,
and of extensive benevolence.

From an early entrance into public life,
to an extreme old age,

He considered himself as living only for
the benefit of Mankind.

Reader,

Do

Do justice to this illustrious character,
And be confident,
That as long as there remains one page of his
voluminous writings,
And as long as Virtue and Science hold their
abode in this Island,
The memory of the illustrious EVELYN will
be held in the highest veneration.

Mr. Evelyn was one of the earliest Members of the Royal Society; and had the singular honour and felicity, in spite of his numerous writings, of being but once engaged in controversy. At the time of his death he had made collections for a very great and very useful Work, which was intended to be called "A General History of all Trades."

JOHN LOCKE.

THIS great philosopher is buried in the churchyard of a small village in Essex, called Oates. The inscription on his tomb-stone that is affixed to the side of the church, is nearly obliterated. An urn has been lately erected to his memory in the gardens of Mrs. More's very elegant cottage near Wrington, in Somersetshire, with this inscription:

"This

“ This Urn,
“ sacred to the memory
“ of JOHN LOCKE,
“ a native of this village,
“ was presented to Mrs. HANNAH MORE
“ by Mrs. MONTAGUE.”

It is much to be wished, that the gratitude of a lady to her instructor should be imitated upon a larger scale by a great nation, whose envied system of government he analysed with the same accuracy and sagacity with which he unravelled the intricacies of the human intellect, and that it should honour his memory with a magnificent memorial in one of its public repositories of the illustrious dead.

His celebrated “ Treatise on the Reasonableness of Christianity” is well known. It is, perhaps, known only to few that he wrote some letters to his pupil Lord Shaftesbury on the Evidences of Christianity. They are still in MS. Two gentlemen, who had perused them, declared that they were written in so affecting a manner, and with such an earnest desire to interest the young Nobleman for whose sake they were written, that they could not refrain from tears while they were reading them.

Mr. Locke, in that small but excellent treatise of his “ On the Conduct of the Understanding,” chapter ‘ Fundamental Verities,’ says, “ Our Sa-
“ viour’s

“viour’s great rule, that we should love our
 “neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental
 “truth for the regulating human society, that by
 “that alone one might, without difficulty, deter-
 “mine all the cases and doubts in social morality.”

In one of his Letters, speaking of the advantages
 of conversation, he says, “There are scarcely any
 “two men that have perfectly the same views of
 “the same thing, till they come with attention,
 “and perhaps mutual assistance, to examine it;
 “a consideration that makes conversation with the
 “living a thing much more desirable than con-
 “sulting the dead, would the living but be in-
 “quisitive after truth, apply their thoughts with
 “attention to the gaining of it, and be indifferent
 “where it was found, so they could but find it.”

In a letter of Mr. Locke’s not generally known,
 addressed to Mr. Bold, who in a letter to him had
 complained that he had lost many ideas by their
 slipping out of his mind, he tells the latter, “I
 “have had sad experience of that myself; but for
 “that Lord Bacon has provided a sure remedy.
 “For, as I remember, he advises somewhere
 “never to go without pen and ink, or something,
 “to write down all thoughts of moment that come
 “into the mind. I must own I have often omit-
 “ted it, and have often repented of it. The
 “thoughts that come unsought, and (as it were)
 “drop into the mind, are commonly the most
 “valuable

“valuable of any we have, and therefore should be
“secured, because they seldom return again.—
“You say also, that you lose many things because
“your thoughts are not steady and strong enough
“to pursue them to a just issue. Give me leave
“to think, that herein you mistake yourself and
“your own abilities. Write down your thoughts
“upon any subject, as far as you have pursued
“them, and then go on again some other time,
“when you find your mind disposed to do it, and
“so till you have carried them as far as you can,
“and you will be convinced, that if you have lost
“any, it has not been for want of strength of mind
“to bring them to an issue, but for want of me-
“mory to retain a long train of reasonings, which
“the mind having once beat out, is loth to be at
“the pains to go over again; and so your connec-
“tion and train having stopped the memory, the
“pursuit stops, and the reasoning is neglected be-
“fore it comes to the last conclusion.”

ROBERT NELSON, Esq.

THIS learned and pious Gentleman was pecu-
liarly splendid in his dress and appearance. He
was not willing to render the practice of piety
more difficult than was necessary; and, to attract
mankind

mankind to goodness, he submitted to embellish the charms of virtue by the graces of elegance; thinking, perhaps, with Virgil,

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus:

Virtue more pleasing in a pleasing form.

Dr. Johnson always supposed that Mr. Richardson had Mr. Nelson in his thoughts, when he delineated the character of Sir Charles Grandison.

The following Letters of this very exemplary person to a friend of his, will shew what early sentiments of wisdom and of virtue he entertained.

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#### LETTER I.

MR. ROBERT NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

London, the 12 Dec. 1679.

“ Dear and Honoured Sir,

“ As soon as I came to town, which was about  
 “ ten days ago, I made a strict enquiry concern-  
 “ ing your welfare, which I counted myself not a  
 “ little concerned in, by reason your many favours  
 “ and obligations, besides the just value of your  
 “ person, have engaged to me a particular respect  
 “ and esteem for yourself, so that my own happi-  
 “ ness will be much increased by any addition to  
 “ your



“ your satisfaction. I was soon informed of the al-  
“ teration of your condition, and that you had  
“ made the grand experiment of human life, which  
“ seldom admits of any means, but carries us to  
“ the utmost boundaries of happiness or misery;  
“ and being well satisfied that your great prudence  
“ would secure the former of the two extremes—  
“ for *nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia*—I thought  
“ it no ways disagreeable to congratulate your pre-  
“ sent enjoyment; nay, friendship and affection  
“ obliged me to express my just resentment, and  
“ be assured that the news of your great felicity  
“ under your present circumstances finds a wel-  
“ come reception from no one more than from my-  
“ self, the only reason that forbids my regret for  
“ your absence here in town. I heartily wish those  
“ ideas and notions you framed of matrimony  
“ may be exceeded in the possession, that propriety  
“ and enjoyment may whetten the edge of your  
“ affections, and that no part of your happiness  
“ may leave you now it ceases to be imaginary; and  
“ though Thales, who was a wise man, would  
“ seem to insinuate as if marriage was never con-  
“ venient for the wise; yet, as Alex. ab Alex. ob-  
“ serves well, “ *licet hæc ambage verbor. sapienti*  
“ *nunquam uxorem ducendam demonstraret, verunta-*  
“ *men qui hæc propenso judicio explorare vult, pro-*  
“ *fectò in conjugis multa inveniet commoda usui vitæ*  
“ *necessaria, sine quibus vix homini sapienti cœlibem*  
“ *vitam*



“ *vitam ducere expediat, &c.* Nay, all nations have  
“ honoured those that are married, and punished  
“ celibacy. Even the Utopians, that seem to  
“ have the most refined and abstracted notions of  
“ things, would have those that lived single punish-  
“ ed, as useless in a Commonwealth. The cre-  
“ ation of the world would be to little purpose  
“ without it, for *humano generi immortalitatem tri-*  
“ *buit*; and therefore *indignè vivit per quem ō vivit*  
“ *et alter*: nay, it is the opinion of some, that it is  
“ impossible to be saved without it. It would be  
“ endless to prosecute all the arguments, and enu-  
“ merate all the authorities in its behalf; though  
“ I am sensible there has a great deal been said on  
“ the other side: however, if it consisted with my  
“ interest and conveniency, and the object grati-  
“ fied my inclinations, it is not the rant and satire  
“ of a Poet, or the declamation of an Orator, that  
“ should prevail so far as to make me suspend  
“ the execution of that for which my motives were  
“ so specious and plausible: but for all my zeal I am  
“ still *mei juris* free as ever, and have yet no prof-  
“ pect of being otherwaies; and shall alwayes pray,  
“ that all the advantages of your condition may  
“ center in your match; that you may be long  
“ happy in the embraces of an excellent wife,  
“ blessed with a prosperous offspring, which may  
“ inherit your virtues as well as estate, and then  
“ all other inconveniences may be well dispensed  
“ with.



“ with. As to news, what we now most talk of,  
“ is the prorogation of the Parliament till the 11th  
“ of Nov. with a proviso, that the King may call  
“ them sooner if he pleases. It is their petitioning  
“ has enraged him, and he swears by God they  
“ may knock out his brains, but shall never cut off  
“ his head. For all this, they say they will still  
“ go on in getting subscriptions; the consequence  
“ I am afraid may be bad. I cannot enlarge,  
“ because Mrs. Firmin sends for my letter, and  
“ says it will be too late, if it does not go pre-  
“ sently. My humble service to your Lady, Mr.  
“ Dent, and my Lady Brograve, and all the good  
“ company, and be assured that I am

“ Your obliged humble servant,

“ ROBERT NELSON.”

“ All your devout friends are much your ser-  
“ vants.

“ My mother presents her humble service to  
“ you and your Lady.

“ To my worthy friend the much-

“ honoured Dr. MAPLETOFT, att

“ Hamwelby, in Hartfordshire.”

LETTER



## LETTER II.

MR. ROBERT NELSON TO DR. MAPLETOFT.

“ London, 2d January 1679.

“ Worthy Sir,

“ I AM very sensible that the true ground and  
 “ reason of most of the disappointments many men  
 “ meet with in the grand transactions of their  
 “ lives, proceeds not so much from the nature of  
 “ things themselves, as from those extravagant  
 “ conceptions they form of them; and that the  
 “ chiefest ingredient of their unhappiness, is the  
 “ false opinion they have entertained of sub-  
 “ lunary enjoyments, whereby their expectations  
 “ are raised to so high a pitch, that as 'tis not  
 “ in the capacity of things to gratify, so they  
 “ were never designed for that purpose; which  
 “ gave occasion to that noble saying of Epictetus,  
 “ *homines perturbantur non rebus, sed iis quas de*  
 “ *rebus habent opinionibus* \*; and to that of Seneca  
 “ to the same sense, *sæpius opinione quàm re labo-*  
 “ *ramus* †. Now a wise man, that takes a true  
 “ estimate of all those things which makes the  
 “ greatest figure in the world, will never promise  
 “ himself complete satisfaction, because they are  
 “ not

\* Men are not disturbed by things themselves, but by the opinions they entertain of things.

† The opinion of the thing often gives us more trouble than the thing itself.



“not the adequate objects of his desires. He  
“knows that the best state of things here has a  
“great mixture, and he is the happy man whose  
“condition admits of the least inconveniency, a  
“total exemption being no wise the privilege of  
“human nature. And hereupon I could lay a  
“sure foundation for your happiness, since those  
“notions I have observed you to entertain will  
“never tend to diminish it. Besides, your pre-  
“sent circumstances must greatly enhance it; for  
“according to the Italians (for whose acquaint-  
“ance I must always acknowledge myself debtor  
“to yourself) *senza moglie al lato* \*, *l' uomo non*  
“*e' beato*. Sir, I was lately to wait upon Madam  
“Houblon, who made strict enquirys after you.  
“Your letter enabled me to give her full satisfac-  
“tion in all points; though, she says, she reckons  
“you so discreet a person, that now you are  
“married, you'll never complain of any incon-  
“veniencies, but make the best of a bad market;  
“however, I look upon this as measuring other  
“people's corn by our own bushell, imagining  
“our sentiments must be the rule for others to  
“steer by: notwithstanding, I was so far obliged  
“as to be esteemed among your friends and ac-  
“quaintance, which is no small addition to my  
“own character. According to the company  
“men

\* A man is not happy unless he has a wife by the side of him.



“ men keep in town, you well know we have our  
“ apprehensions of public affairs. In some places  
“ we are told, the petition for the Parliament’s  
“ setting goes on, and that ’tis countenanced by  
“ men of credit and reputation : in another place,  
“ you shall hear it exposed, and confidently af-  
“ firmed, that none but the rascality and fana-  
“ ticks are engaged in it. I heard from pretty  
“ good hands yesterday, that the parliament would  
“ be dissolved before the 26th January : ’tis  
“ hoped, in order to call a new one. We expect  
“ the Duke of York here in ten days : the design  
“ of his sudden return is not known. We talk  
“ mightily of a letter the Prince of Orange has  
“ sent to the King ; some say, to persuade him to  
“ a strict alliance with Holland ; others, to fore-  
“ warn him of the designs of the Monsieur against  
“ him, who has, ’tis said, drawn down many of  
“ his men to Dunkirk and Calice ; but I think  
“ every spring of late years has afforded us dis-  
“ course of a French invasion. Your friend and  
“ school-fellow Mr. Dryden has been severely  
“ beaten, for being the supposed author of a late  
“ very abusive lampoon. There has been a good  
“ sum of money offered to find who set them on  
“ work : ’tis said they received their orders from  
“ the Duchess of Portsmouth, who is concerned  
“ in the lampoon. My humble service pray to  
“ to your Lady, who I am glad to hear thrives so  
“ bravely,



“bravely, as to give hopes of an *hans en kelder* ;  
“the like to the rest of the good company ; and be  
“assured that I am

“Your obliged humble servant,

“ROBERT NELSON.

“My mother’s service attends you and your  
“Lady.

“To the worthy Dr. MAPLE-

“TOFT, att Hamels, in

“Hartfordshire.”

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BOERHAAVE.

“FIFTY years are now elapsed,” says the  
learned Baron Haller, “since I was the disciple  
“of the immortal Boerhaave ; but his image  
“is continually present to my mind. I have  
“always before my eyes the venerable simpli-  
“city of that great man, who possessed in an  
“eminent degree the power of persuasion. How  
“often have I heard him say, when he spoke  
“of the precepts of the Gospel, that the Divine  
“Teacher of it had much more knowledge of the  
“human heart than Socrates ! He particularly  
“alluded to that sentence in the New Testa-  
“ment, “Whosoever looketh after a woman to  
“lust after her, hath already committed adultery



“ with her in his heart : for” added my illustrious master, “ the first attacks of vice are always “ feeble ; reason has then some power over the “ mind. It is then in the very moment that such “ thoughts occur as have a tendency to withdraw “ us from our duty, that if we with diligence “ suppress them, and turn our attention to some- “ thing else, we may avoid the approaching dan- “ ger, and not fall into the temptations of vice.”

Boerhaave wrote in Latin a Commentary on his own Life, in which, in the third person, he takes notice of his opinions, of his studies, and of his pursuits. He there tells us, “ that he was “ persuaded the Scriptures, as recorded in their “ originals, did instruct us in the way of salva- “ tion, and afford tranquillity to the mind, when “ joined with obedience to Christ’s precepts and “ example.” He complains, however, that many of those who make the most unequivocal profession of our Saviour’s doctrine, pay too little deference to his example recommended in one of his precepts—“ Learn of me, for I am meek and “ lowly in heart.”

Not long before he died, he told his friends, that he had never doubted of the spiritual and immaterial nature of the soul ; but that in a very severe illness with which he was afflicted, he had a kind of experimental certainty of the distinction between corporeal and thinking substances, which  
mere



mere reason and philosophy cannot supply, and had opportunities of contemplating that wonderful and inexplicable union of soul and body. "This," says Dr. Johnson in his exquisite Life of him, "he illustrated by the effects which the infirmities of his body had upon his faculties ; which yet they did not so oppress or vanquish, but that his soul was always master of itself, and always resigned to the pleasure of its Author."

This great man, on all occasions, declared Sir Isaac Newton to have been a most accurate observer in chemistry, as well as in the other branches of natural philosophy. In his Lectures he constantly called the immortal Sydenham, the British Hippocrates.

Music and gardening were the constant amusements of Boerhaave. In the latter part of his life his great pleasure was to retire to his country seat near Leyden, where he had a garden of eight acres, enriched with all the exotic shrubs and plants which he could procure, that would live in that soil. "Thus," says Dr. Lobb, "the amusement of the youth and of the age of this great man was of the same kind—the cultivation of plants ; an employment coeval with mankind, the first to which necessity compelled them, and the last to which, wearied with the tiresome round of vanities, they are fond of re-

P 2

treating,



“treating, as to the most innocent and entertaining recreation.”

Boerhaave is buried in the great Church of Leyden, under a large marble urn thus simply inscribed :

*Salutifero Boerhaavii Genio*

*Sacr.*

It has been mentioned, to the honour of Boerhaave, by one of his Biographers, that he received the visits of three crowned heads—the Grand Duke of Tuscany, William the Third, and Peter the Great, the last of whom slept in his barge all night, over against the house of our illustrious Professor, that he might have two hours conversation with him before he gave his Lectures. These visits most assuredly did more honour to the Princes than to the Philosopher, whose power, like that of the Poets mentioned by Charles the Ninth in his Epistle to Ronfard, is exercised upon the minds, while that of the Sovereign is confined to the bodies of mankind.

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SIR JOSIAH CHILD, BART.

THIS sensible Writer, in his “Essay upon Trade,” enumerating the causes of the wealth of



of the Merchants of the Republic of Holland in his time, mentions the education of their children, as well daughters as sons, as having considerable influence, "all which," continues he, "be they  
"of never so great quality or estate, they always  
"take care to bring up to write perfectly good  
"hands, and to have the full knowledge and use  
"of arithmetic and merchant's accounts; the  
"well understanding and practice of which does  
"strongly infuse into most that are owners of that  
"quality, of either sex, not only an ability for  
"commerce of all kinds, but a strong aptitude,  
"love, and delight in it: and in regard the wo-  
"men are as knowing therein as the men, it does  
"encourage their husbands to hold on their trades  
"to the day of their death; knowing the capa-  
"city of their wives to get in their estates, and  
"carry on their trades after their death.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Besides, it has been observed in the nature  
"of arithmetic, that, like other parts of the  
"mathematics, it does not only improve the ra-  
"tional faculties, but inclines those that are ex-  
"pert in it to thriftiness and good husbandry;  
"and prevents both husbands and wives, in some  
"measure, from running out of their estates,  
"when they have it always in their heads what  
"their



“ their expences amount to, and how soon by that  
“ course their ruin must overtake them \*.”

Sir Josiah mentions another cause: “ Their  
“ keeping up public registers of all lands and  
“ houses sold or mortgaged; whereby many  
“ chargeable lawfuits are prevented, and the se-  
“ curities

\* The present universal rage for accomplishments in female education, and the emulation of the acquirements of a singer or a dancer at the Opera, cannot fail to remind all scholars of what Sallust says of the too-celebrated Sempronia Penult, that she sang and danced better than an honest woman should do †. These accomplishments, with whatever difficulty they are attained, however memory and petty diligence may be employed, have no effect upon the heart or the understanding, and seem by the frequency of their occurrence to defeat the purpose for which they were originally intended. They excite that desire of distinction for trifles, which might be roused to the nobler purposes of wisdom and of virtue; and render that sex that, according to Lord Bacon, are destined to be young men’s mistresses, middle aged men’s companions, and old men’s nurses; that sex that was destined to charm, to please, and to solace mankind in their various relations to them, to increase their enjoyment and diminish their calamities, discontented with those valuable and honourable qualities of domestic life, and apt to seek after that public applause which should be bestowed upon those only who exhibit their talents for their maintenance and support. “ What makes our modern  
“ Ladies get husbands with such difficulty,” says Mademoiselle Deshouliers archly, “ is, that they are merely working nets  
“ when they should be making cages !”

† Cantare & psallere melius quam necesse est probæ.

Sallus, Bell. Catilin.



“curities of lands and houses rendered real securities\*.”

Our Poor Laws have been for some years past, a constant subject of complaint and of speculation. Sir Josiah Child sees only one error in them: “the leaving it to the care of every parish to maintain their own poor only.” His reasons are detailed in his book.

## QUEEN ANNE.

[1702—1714.]

WHEN the husband of this Princess, George Prince of Denmark, joined King William, James the Second merely said, “What, has the little  
“ *Est-il*

\* In England, at present, two counties only possess public Registers of Mortgages. It might perhaps be adviseable for the Government to cause public Registers of Mortgages to be every where established in the Kingdom, and to raise a tax for the use of the public, *ad valorem*, on the Registry of each Mortgage. This would answer two advantageous purposes: give security to those who lent money on estates, and produce revenue; and a third, not necessary to be mentioned, would take place. Annuities arising from Landed Estates might be registered in the same manner. It would surely, in these times of financiering distress, be a good speculation in Government to grant annuities for lives. As a grantor, it would ultimately gain considerably; and the grantees would have the greatest security possible for the money they had laid out—the faith of a great, a rich, and an honest Nation.



“*Est-il possible* left me at last?” But when he heard of Anne’s defection he said, “Good God, am I then abandoned by my children?”

It appears by the Memoirs of the times, that Anne was very anxious that no violence should be offered to her brother’s life, when he fought in the French army against those of the Allies. Had this Princess lived longer, great efforts would most probably have been made to place him upon the throne of these kingdoms after her death. The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Bolingbroke were well affected to his succession; Lord Oxford was wavering.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, in her “Opinions,” says, “The Queen’s journey to Nottingham was purely accidental, but occasioned by the great fright she was in when King James the Second returned to Salisbury; upon which she said she would jump out of the window rather than see her father; and upon that sent to the Bishop of London to consult with others what she should do, who carried her into the City, and from thence to Nottingham. She was never expensive, but saved money out of her 50,000l a year, which, after she came to the crown, was paid to Prince George of Denmark, which was his by right. She made no foolish buildings, nor bought one jewel in the whole time of her reign.”

“A little



“ A little before the Peace of Utrecht, Bishop  
 “ Lloyd, then 83 or 84 years of age, came to  
 “ Queen Anne and told her, he could prove from  
 “ Daniel and the Revelations, that she ought not  
 “ to make a Peace. The Queen replied, “ My  
 “ Lord, I am no Divine: I cannot argue that  
 “ matter; but Lord Oxford may perhaps answer  
 “ your objections.” A time appointed; the  
 “ Presence Chamber full of Nobility to hear the  
 “ conference; whereon the Lord Oxford con-  
 “ founded the Prophet, and exposed him to the  
 “ last degree. Lord Oxford rehearsed the whole  
 “ conference to me, and ’twas the most diverting  
 “ thing I ever heard in my life; a vast deal of  
 “ learning, managed with a great deal of art.”

MS. Letter to Dr. Charlett.

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SOPHIA,

ELECTRESS OF HANOVER.

THIS source of the illustrious family that has  
 reigned over this country for near a century, with  
 such happiness to it and such honour to them-  
 selves, is thus described by an English traveller,  
 Mr. Toland, in the year 1703:—“ The Electress  
 “ is seventy-three years of age, which she bears  
 “ so



“so wonderfully well, that had I not many  
“vouchers, I should scarce dare venture to re-  
“late it. She has ever enjoyed extraordinary  
“health, which keeps her still very vigorous, of  
“a chearful countenance, and merry disposition;  
“the steps as firm and erect as any young lady,  
“has not one wrinkle in her face, which is still  
“very agreeable, nor one tooth out of her head,  
“and reads without spectacles, as I often saw her  
“do letters of a small character in the dusk of  
“the evening. She is as great a worker as Queen  
“Mary (the wife of William the Third) was,  
“and you cannot turn yourself in the palace  
“without meeting some monuments of her in-  
“dustry, all the chairs of the Presence-Chamber  
“being wrought with her own hands. She is  
“the most constant and greatest walker I ever  
“knew, never missing a day (if it proves fair) to  
“walk for one or two hours, and often more, in  
“the fine garden of Herenhausen. She perfectly  
“tires all those of her Court that attend her in  
“that exercise, but such as have the honour to  
“be entertained by her in discourse. She has  
“been long admired by all the learned world, as  
“a woman of incomparable knowledge in di-  
“vinity, philosophy, history, and the subjects of  
“all sort of books (of which she has a pro-  
“digious quantity). She speaks five languages  
“so well, that by her accent it might be a dispute  
“which



“ which of them was her first: they are Low  
“ Dutch, German, French, Italian, and English,  
“ which last she speaks as truly and as easily as  
“ any Native. But, indeed, the Electress is so  
“ entirely English in her person, in her be-  
“ haviour, and in her humour, and all her in-  
“ clinations, that she could not possibly miss of  
“ any thing that belongs peculiarly to our Eng-  
“ land. She was ever glad to see Englishmen,  
“ long before the Act of Succession:—she pro-  
“ fesses to admire our form of Government, and  
“ understands it well: she asks so many questions  
“ about families, customs, and laws, and the  
“ like, as sufficiently demonstrate her profound  
“ wisdom and experience. She is adored for her  
“ goodness amongst the inhabitants of the coun-  
“ try, and gains the hearts of all strangers by her  
“ unparalleled affability. No distinction is ever  
“ made in her Court concerning the parties into  
“ which England is divided, and whereof they  
“ carry the effects and impressions wheresoever  
“ they go, which makes others sometimes uneasy  
“ as well as themselves. In her Court it is  
“ enough that you be an Englishman, nor can  
“ you ever discover by her treatment of them  
“ which are better liked, the Whigs or the  
“ Tories. These are the instructions given to all  
“ her servants, and they take care to execute them  
“ with the utmost exactness. I was the first who  
“ had



“ had the honour of kissing her hand on account  
 “ of the Act of Succession ; and she said, amongst  
 “ other things, that she was afraid the Nation had  
 “ already repented of the choice of an old woman,  
 “ but that she hoped none of her posterity would  
 “ give them any reason to be weary of their do-  
 “ minion.”

The Electress wrote to King William, request-  
 ing him not to pass by in her favour the House of  
 Stuart. This letter, with several other very cu-  
 rious letters and papers, was burnt by the fire at  
 Kensington Palace.

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REV. JOHN NORRIS,

RECTOR OF BEMERTON.

THE ingenious Mr. Melmoth, in that excel-  
 lent little work of Biography lately published by  
 him, entitled, “ Memoirs of an Eminent Ad-  
 “ vocate lately deceased,” has printed a very in-  
 teresting Letter of Mr. Norris. The following  
 Letter, copied from the Original in the Bodleian  
 Library, is a good comment on the piety and  
 simplicity that universally prevail in the writings  
 of this excellent Divine :

“ Sir,

“ I am obliged to you for the favour of your  
 “ letter ; and since you are pleased to think that  
 “ little



“ little Tract of mine worthy of another impres-  
“ sion, if my Bookseller be as willing to under-  
“ take it (as I presume upon such encouragement  
“ as you mention he will) I shall be content to be  
“ at the pains to revise it, and to correct what I  
“ think may need correction in it; for which 'tis  
“ not unlikely that there may be occasion in a  
“ thing written so long ago, and when I was but  
“ a young man. Particularly what you are  
“ pleased to suggest shall be taken into considera-  
“ tion: that especially which concerns B<sup>p</sup> Sander-  
“ son, for whose judgement I want no due re-  
“ verence; tho authority is an argument of the  
“ least weight with me in matters of a rational  
“ nature.

“ But as to the continuation of his intended  
“ scheme, tho I am indebted to my friends for  
“ their favourable opinion of my abilitys, I can-  
“ not so easily think myself sufficient for such an  
“ undertaking, nor will my stock of health serve  
“ for it, nor will my leisure; whereof indeed I  
“ have very little, not only by reason of my pa-  
“ rochial charge, but also because of the abund-  
“ ance of company I am exposed to, and the  
“ multitude of vigils wherewith I am conti-  
“ nually interrupted and ingaged. But after all,  
“ I am not so well satisfyed with the subjects of  
“ that scheme, whether they are the most usefull  
“ of any in the world to imploy the consideration  
“ and



“ and time of a writer. And besides, perhaps I  
 “ may have other designs, tho I must needs say  
 “ that I see no great reason that I have to labour  
 “ on for the publick, unless I had more encourage-  
 “ ment. Not that I am ambitious of prefer-  
 “ ment, or covetous of much wealth (God  
 “ knows I am neither); but I might perhaps be  
 “ glad to be a little easier in the world, which in-  
 “ deed is but strait and hard with me; the clear  
 “ income of my parsonage not being much above  
 “ threescore and ten pounds a year, all things dis-  
 “ charged; and what that is to maintain and  
 “ breed up a family, and to live with some credit,  
 “ decency, and reputation (as I must do), in a  
 “ dear country and so public a place, being so  
 “ near a great town and a great road, where I am  
 “ exposed to so much company from all parts, I  
 “ leave you, S<sup>r</sup>, to judge: and I have but little  
 “ reason to hope ever to see it better, especially as  
 “ the world now goes. The B. of S. I find,  
 “ and am also so inform’d from those who well  
 “ know his mind in that matter, is absolutely re-  
 “ solv’d I shall never have any thing here; and  
 “ *fata, you know, non sunt demulcenda*. But as  
 “ I expect no preferment, so I thank God I can be  
 “ contented without it. Only if my friends in the  
 “ University, particularly yourself and the worthy  
 “ Warden of All Souls, would be so kind as for  
 “ my sake to show some kindness to my son (who  
 “ is



"is almost ready to come thither), in giving him  
 "their assisting hand towards the procuring of a  
 "fellowship, I should accept the favour very  
 "thankfully, and think the pains sufficiently re-  
 "warded which I have bestowed to serve the  
 "public. S<sup>r</sup>, it is not my talent to solicit for  
 "preferment, nor am I at all forward to do it;  
 "but having bred one of my sons a scholar, (and  
 "a pretty good one I think he is for his age), and  
 "not being able out of my little income to afford  
 "him a maintenance for the finishing his educa-  
 "tion, I am forced to bespeak the favour of my  
 "friends in his behalf; and I hope I am not im-  
 "modest or unreasonable in such a request. If  
 "I am, I hope you will however pardon the bold-  
 "ness and freedom of,

"Honour'd S<sup>r</sup>,

"Your obliged and very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

"J. NORRIS.

"Bemerton,

"April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1707.

"For the Rev<sup>nd</sup> D<sup>r</sup>. Charlett,

"Master of University Col-

"lege in Oxford."



GEORGE HICKES, D. D.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THIS GREAT  
SEPTENTRIONAL SCHOLAR TO THE REV.  
DR. CHARLETTE, MASTER OF UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE, OXON.

“ November 24, 1694.

“ Dear Sir,

\* \* \* \* \*

“ I AM glad that you are going to found Ar-  
“ menian and Sclavonian Letters. You have an  
“ oracle for the former language amongst you, I  
“ mean Dr. Hyde; but is there any one that stu-  
“ dies or designs to study the latter? which I  
“ should certainly do were I ten years younger.  
“ If there be, I must make bold to trouble him  
“ with some queries. If you could get an inge-  
“ nious young Welchman to study that (the Scla-  
“ vonian language) and the old Northern lan-  
“ guages, you would do the world some service  
“ by raising up such a man. For (as I take it)  
“ there are four old original European languages;  
“ the Greek, the Sclavonic, the Gothic, and the  
“ Celtic or antient British; and he that under-  
“ standeth them all, as an ingenious Welchman  
“ that hath learned Greek may easily do, will be  
“ able to illustrate the harmony of languages, an-  
“ cient and modern (Latin also comprehended,  
“ because it is little else but Greek). He will  
“ also



" also thereby be enabled to illustrate many things  
 " in antiquity which yet lie in darknes; and the  
 " discoveries he will find himself able to make in  
 " those things will be so delightful to him, that he  
 " will scarce be sensible of his pains. I designed  
 " (had I not been drawn from my station) to have  
 " trained up one to these studies, and made him  
 " my amanuensis; but now, having neither good  
 " health, nor good sight, nor amanuensis to help  
 " me, nor quiet enough to do that little I could  
 " not otherwise do, without, I am become in a  
 " manner useles and good for nothing; and am  
 " far from deserving the compliments you give me  
 " respecting these languages."

\* \* \* \* \*

" I am, &c.

" GEORGE HICKES."

The Original of the following curious Letter of this learned Prelate is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford :

" Jan. 23, 1711<sup>10</sup>.

" Dear Sir,

" I am so taken up with writing Additions to  
 " the third Edition of my Book\*, that of late I  
 " have

\* Hickes's "Thesaurus." When Pantherus the learned German saw the first Edition of this Book, he exclaimed to Mr. Thwaites, who shewed it to him, "*Per Deum nihil Gallia sub auspiciis Ludovici magni agnificentius aut augustius edidit.*"



“ have scarce written letters to any ; but can defer  
“ sending you my humble thanks no longer for  
“ your kind New-year’s gifts, the stately Alma-  
“ nack and the Orations *ex Poetis Latinis* ; where,  
“ after looking upon the title-page, I happened to  
“ dip into page 46, when I cast my eyes on the  
“ *Sortes Virgilianæ* of Charles I.

“ *Et bello audacis populi vexatus,*” &c.

“ This gave me some melancholick reflections  
“ for an hour or two, and made me call to mind  
“ the story of Bernini and his bust, burnt at  
“ Whitehall. It made me also call to mind the  
“ omens that happened at the Coronation of his  
“ son James the Second, which I saw viz. The  
“ tottering of the Crown upon his head; the  
“ broken canopy over it; and the rent flag hanging  
“ upon the White Tower, when I came home  
“ from the Coronation. It was torn by the wind  
“ at the same time the signal was given to the  
“ Tower that he was crowned. I put no great  
“ stress upon these omens, but I cannot despise  
“ them; most of them, I believe, came by chance,  
“ but some from superior intellectual agents,  
“ especially those which regard the fate of Kings  
“ and Nations. I pray give my most humble ser-  
“ vice to Sir Ph. Sydenham and all my friends;  
“ and



“and accept the same from him who is, with true  
“respect,

“Sir,

“Your most obliged and

“humble Servant,

“GEO. HICKES.”

“To the Rev. Dr. Charlett,

“Master of University

“College, Oxford.”

---

ANDREW FLETCHER,

OF SALTOUN.

THIS upright Patriot used to observe of the cant appellations of his time, Whigs and Tories, that they were names made use of to cloak the knaves of both parties. “Prejudice and opinion,” says this excellent man, “govern the world, to the  
“great darknefs and ruin of mankind; and though  
“we daily find men so rational as to charm by the  
“disinterested rectitude of their sentiments in all  
“other things, yet when we touch upon any  
“wrong opinion of theirs (with which they have  
“been early prepossessed, we find them more ir-  
“rational than any thing in nature, and not only  
“not to be convinced, but obstinately resolved



“not to hear any thing against them.” He said, that when he was at some German University, he was told of a person who was hereditary Professor of Divinity there, at which he smiled. He was answered, “Why not an hereditary Professor, as well as an hereditary King?” \*

The speeches of Fletcher never took up above a quarter of an hour, and are filled with matter and sound reasoning. The Orators of the present day seem to think, with Dom' Noel d' Argonne, that what they want in depth, they ought to make up in length; and their hearers appear to forget another observation of this acute Carthusian, “that it is surprising, since eloquence has begun to be sufficiently known, that it should still continue to dupe any one.”

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### GEORGE THE FIRST.

[1714—1727.]

THE following account of this excellent Prince, is taken from a Pamphlet written by Mr. Toland in the year 1705.

“The

\* “The most terrible of all calamities,” says the good and acute Pascal, “are civil wars. They must most assuredly

“take



“ The Elector George-Louis was born in the  
“ year 1660. He is a middle-sized, well-pro-  
“ portioned man, of a genteel address, and good  
“ appearance. He is not much addicted to any  
“ diversion except hunting. He is reserved, speaks  
“ little, but judiciously. He understands our  
“ Constitution the best of any Foreigner I ever  
“ knew ; and though he is well versed in the art  
“ of war, and of invincible courage, having  
“ often exposed his person to great dangers in  
“ Hungary, in the Morea, on the Rhine, and in  
“ Flanders, yet he is naturally of very peaceable  
“ inclinations. He is a perfect man of business,  
“ exactly regular in the œconomy of his revenues ;  
“ reads all dispatches himself at first hand, and  
“ writes most of his own letters. I need give no  
“ more particular proof of his frugality in laying  
“ out the public money, than that all the expences  
“ of his Court (as to eating, drinking, fire and  
“ candles, and the like) are duly paid every Sa-  
“ turday night. The Officers of his Army receive  
“ their pay every month, as likewise his Envoys  
“ in every part of Europe ; and all the Officers  
“ of

“ take place, if you pretend to recompense merit ; for every  
“ one will tell you, that he has merit. The evil then to fear  
“ from a fool, who should happen to come to the Crown by  
“ hereditary succession, is neither so great nor so certain.”—

*Pensées de Pascal*, part 1. article 8.



“ of his Household, with the rest that are on the  
 “ Civil List, are cleared off every half-year.”

This Prince understood English so ill, that the only method of communication between him and one of his Ministers, who could not speak French, was in bad Latin. On coming to the Crown of England, he told his Ministers, that as he knew very little of the Constitution and customs of England, he should put himself entirely in their hands, and be governed by them : “ Then,” added he, “ you  
 “ become completely answerable for every thing  
 “ that I do.” \*

This wise Prince knew too well the sacrifices of their opinion to that of the Sovereign, which Ministers are but too apt to make in order to preserve their situations ; and he had too much magnanimity to tempt them by their own selfishness and desire of aggrandisement to defer to him without conviction, and too much honour to permit that they, and perhaps the country itself, should suffer in consequence of his interposition in a manner unwarranted by the Constitution, which with great wisdom takes off all responsibility for measures of Government from the Sovereign, and places it upon the Ministers. A German

\* “ An idle Prince,” says the acute Beaumelle, “ lets his Ministers do every thing for him ; Kings of a moderate capacity wish to be their own Ministers ; Kings of genius govern without Ministers.”



man nobleman was one day congratulating this Monarch on his being Sovereign of this Kingdom and of Hanover. "Rather," said he "congratulate me on having such a Subject in one, as Newton ; and such a subject in the other, as Leibnitz."

The Maxims of this excellent Prince were, "Never to forsake a friend ; to endeavour to do justice to every person ; and not to fear any one."

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#### DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

How much better this great Warrior could fight than spell, the following Letters very plainly evince:

Jully the 29th, 1714.

" Sir,

" I received this day the favour of your obliging letter of the 25th, and that I may loose no time in obeying your comands, I write this in the bateing place in my way to Oslende. I wish you as much happinefs as you can desire, and that wee may live to meet in England, which will give me many opertunetys of telling you how faithfully I am

" Your most humble servant,

" MARLBOROUGH."

" The



“ The Duchess of Marl. is your humble ser-  
 “ vant, and gives you many thanks for the favour  
 “ of remembering her.”

“ Monsieur,

“ Monf. BUBB, Gentelhome

“ Angloife,

“ à la Haye.”

Sept. 3, 1707.

“ Sir,

“ The bearer will acquaint you with what I  
 “ have write, in order to have this business agreed  
 “ friendly (if possible). I desire the pictars may  
 “ go with my brother, and leave it to your care  
 “ that they be originels.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your friend and humble servant,

“ MARLBOROUGH.”

“ To MR. SANDBY.

The Duke was first presented by his Father to be Page to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton. His establishment being full, he was introduced to the Duchess of York, James the Second's first wife, by which means his sister became acquainted with James the Second; and perhaps, no less to this circumstance than to that of his possessing very great military talents, we may attribute the great degree of favour in which he was held by that unfortunate Monarch. Turenne, in whose army



he was a volunteer, speaks of him as a young man that was likely to make a figure in the military profession.

The Duke, though no epicure himself, had, in common with Louis XIV. a pleasure in seeing others eat, and when he was particularly pleased, exercised his pleasure, though it cost him something. Lord Cadogan used to say, that he remembered seeing the Duke completely out of humour one day, a thing very unusual with him, and much agitated: in the evening, however, a messenger arrived, who brought him some news which he liked. He immediately ordered the messenger to be placed in a situation where no one could speak to him, and ordered his coach to be opened, and some cantines to be taken out, containing hams and other good things, and spread before some of the principal Officers, he looking on and tasting nothing.

Of the wonderful avarice of this great man, the late Lord Bath used to tell the following story: Himself and his brother, General Pulteney, (who had been Aid-du-Camp to the Duke in Flanders) were playing at cards at a house in Bath, at that time known by the name of Westgate-House, and which then happened to be the lodgings of Lord Bath. The Duke had lost some money, and on going away desired General Pulteney to lend him sixpence to pay his chair-hire.

This



This he of course did, and when the Duke had left the room, Lord Bath said to his brother, "I would venture any sum, now, that the Duke goes home on foot. Do pray follow him out." The General followed him, and to his astonishment saw him walk home to his lodgings.

This great man was completely under the management of his wife, as the following story, well-known in his family, evinces. The Duke had noticed the behaviour of a young Officer in an engagement in Flanders, and sent him over to England with some dispatches, and with a letter to the Duchess, recommending him to her to procure a superior Commission for him in the army. The Duchess read the letter, and approved of it, but asked the young man where the thousand pounds were for his increase of rank. The young man blushed, and said that he was really master of no such sum. "Well, then," said she "you may return to the Duke." This he did very soon afterwards, and told him how he had been received by the Duchess. The Duke laughingly said, "Well, I thought that it would be so; you shall, however, do better another time;" and, presenting him with a thousand pounds, sent him over to England. The last expedition proved a successful one.

The Duke was talking one day before Prince Eugene of his regard for his Queen (Anne).  
"Regina



“*Regina Pecunia*,” said the Prince in a whisper to some one that sat near him.

The Duke of Marlborough at his death left Prince Eugene his sword. On receiving this mark of his rival’s great and fond esteem for him, he immediately drew it out of the scabbard, and flourishing it, said, “*Voilà l’épée que j’ai suivie par toute cette longue guerre.*”

The Duke of Marlborough possessed great command of temper, and never permitted it to be ruffled by little things, in which even the greatest men have been occasionally found unguarded.—As he was one day riding with Commissary Mariot, it began to rain, and he called to his servant for his cloak. The servant not bringing the cloak immediately, he called for it again. The servant being embarrassed with the straps and buckles, did not come up to him. At last, it raining very hard, the Duke called to him again, and asked him what he was about that he did not bring his cloak. “You must stay, Sir,” grumbles the fellow, if it rains cats and dogs, ’till I can get at it.” The Duke turned round to Mariot, and said very coolly, “Now I would not be of that fellow’s temper for all the world.”

The Duke had a most exquisite person and a very squeaking voice. Pope repeated to Bishop Warburton some lines he had made on the Duke  
of



of Marlborough, in which, malignantly enough, he made him “in accents of a whining Ghost,”

lament the son he lost.

Lord Bolingbroke, with greater dignity of mind, when some of his French friends were thinking to pay their court to him by blaming the Duke for his avarice, replied to them, “I am the  
“the last person in the world to be told of this.  
“I knew the Duke of Marlborough better than  
“any of you; and he was so great a man that I  
“have entirely forgotten all his failings.”

Lord Bolingbroke, with the same dignity of mind, late in life, gave an equal testimony in print to the merit of this great man. In the Eighth Letter on the Study of History, he speaks of him in the following manner:

“I take with pleasure this opportunity of doing justice to that great man, whose faults I  
“knew, whose virtues I admired, and whose  
“memory, as the greatest General, and as the  
“greatest Minister that our country, or perhaps  
“any other has produced, I honour.”

The Duke got the nick-name of “Silly” from his using that word when he did not like any proposal that was made to him: as, “Will your  
“Grace besiege Lisle?—“Oh, silly.”—“Will  
“you then besiege Ypres?”—“No!—silly,  
“silly.”

It



It is well known that Lord Bolingbroke used to tell his friends, in the latter years of his life, after his attainder was reversed, that the Duke of Marlborough had agreed to join the new Tory Ministry after Lord Oxford's dismissal: and that, as he was expected to land immediately at Dover, orders were sent to fire the guns of the Castle on his landing. It has been said, and upon good authority, that fortunately for the Duke, a friend of his on board a packet from Dover met the Duke's ship at sea with the news of Queen Anne's death; and that, after some consultation, it was determined that the Duke should proceed on his voyage, and give out that he was returning to England to join the friends of the Hanover family.

Though the Duke of Marlborough was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces by George the First, he never had his confidence; and had so little weight with him, that when he wished only to appoint a friend of his to an Ensigncy, he used to desire Mr. Pulteney (then Secretary at War) to go in to the King with his name. The King, when he was elector of Hanover, was displeased with him for drawing down every campaign such large bodies of German troops to his own army in Flanders, that the army of the Empire upon the Rhine was always obliged to act upon the defensive.



SARAH,

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

THE following joint letter of this celebrated Lady and of her Husband, John Duke of Marlborough, addressed to GEORGE BUBB, Esq; (afterwards Lord MELCOMBE) was kindly communicated to the COMPLIER by PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Esq. Member of Parliament for the County of Wilts :

“ St. Alban’s, April 24, 1715.

“ Sir,

“ I have just now received the favour of your  
 “ letter from Madrid of the 15th of this month,  
 “ which is so very obliging, that I can’t let the  
 “ post go without returning my thanks to you.  
 “ The account you have given me of your travels  
 “ made me laugh more than I have done for a  
 “ great while: for which if you are angry, I beg  
 “ your pardon; for I remember, when I was in  
 “ the same condition, I thought it past a jest.  
 “ But I hope these sorts of sufferings will make  
 “ you have a great relish for the conveniences that  
 “ I design to make this summer at Blenheim,  
 “ where I promise you that all my friends shall  
 “ have whatever I think can contribute to make  
 “ them stay with us. When I talked with our  
 “ Ambass-



“ Ambassadour of his going abroad, I thought hee  
“ did not seem so fond of his journey as to make  
“ me apprehend he will be offended at me for  
“ wishing him, as soon as possible, at one of my  
“ country-houses, where he and you shall always  
“ have a very hearty wellcome; and, to tell you  
“ the truth, I am simple enough to like that way  
“ of life much better than any Court.

“ It was very natural, after your description  
“ of Madrid, to reflect upon the blood and trea-  
“ sure that it has cost to make the Emperor master  
“ of it; and I would fain flatter myself, from the  
“ melancholy account which you give me of the  
“ chief place in it, that the last honest Ministry  
“ have not done us so much mischief as they  
“ intended, by giving it to France.

“ Pray let me know if there is any thing worth  
“ your buying for me, in any place you come  
“ through in your way home, that can come  
“ without trouble to you. If there is, I will re-  
“ turn your money, for I love to buy any thing,  
“ whenever I can, that is pritty and useful. But  
“ in this great affair I must desire you to consult  
“ a little with the Ambassadour; which you won't  
“ take ill, since you remember, that at Antwerp  
“ you did not so much depend upon your own ex-  
“ perience as not to employ me. The Duke of  
“ Marlborough tells me, hee will write to you in  
“ this



“ this letter, and therefore ’tis time for me to con-  
 “ clude, and to assure you that I am

“ Your most faithful and

“ most humble servant,

“ S. MARLBOROUGH.

“ My humble servifs to the Ambaffadour and  
 “ Mr Egerton.”

\* \* \* \*

“ LADY MARLB. letter is very long, that I  
 “ must onely take this opportunity of thanking  
 “ you for your kind remembrance; and I defir  
 “ you will be fo good as to make my sincere com-  
 “ pliments to my Lord Ambaffador.”

This fingular woman in the latter part of her life became bed-ridden. Paper, pen, and ink, were laid by the fide of her bed, and ſhe uſed occaſionally to write down either what ſhe remembered, or what came into her head. A ſelection from theſe looſe papers of the Duchefs was made ſome years ago, with great judgment, by the learned and ingenious Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. under the title of “ The Opinions of Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough, publiſhed from Original MSS.” Edinburgh, 1788.

In this work her Grace entertains the following opinion, which will moſt probably not be thought very wide of the truth, under the article “ Patriots, 1738 :”— “ I think that all the people in  
 “ places, and thoſe of the patriots that have a mind

“ to



“ to have them, will keep and get all the employ-  
“ ments to the last moment, without any regard  
“ to what may happen in England.”

Under the article “ Purchase of Land,” her Grace says, with as much truth as most predictions dictated by spleen and ill-humour contain, under the year 1738 — “ From fear of a sponge, I have  
“ sold my stock low and bought land dear, which  
“ I did because I thought that would hold longest.”

Under the next year she says, “ Went in the  
“ City to bid for Lord Yarmouth’s Estate, which  
“ I believe I shall have; and I do think it neces-  
“ sary to do it, because land will be the last thing  
“ taken from us; and I expect, a little sooner or  
“ later, a sponge which will put an end to all  
“ stocks and money lent to the Government.”

The Duchess, like many other persons of a violent temper, and of disappointed pride, is but too apt to impute the cause of her misery to the defects of others, instead of descending to the source of it in herself.

“ 1739. As to my own particular,” says the Duchess, “ I have nothing to reproach myself  
“ with; and I think it very improbable that I  
“ should live to suffer what others will do who  
“ have contributed to the ruin of their country. I  
“ have always thought, that the greatest happi-  
“ nefs of life was to love and value somebody ex-  
“ tremely that returned it, and to see them often;  
VOL. II. R “ and



“and if one has an easy fortune, that is what  
 “make one’s life pass away agreeably. But, alas!  
 “there is such a change in the world since I knew  
 “it first, that though one’s natural pleasure is to  
 “love people, the generality of the world are in  
 “something so disagreeable that it is impossible to  
 “do it; and added to this, I am a cripple, lifted  
 “about like a child, and very seldom free from  
 “pain.”

The two following short letters have perhaps  
 little to recommend them, but that they are Ori-  
 ginal Letters of this celebrated Lady.

“I beg you will give me leave to trouble you  
 “with this letter, and beg the favour of you to  
 “shew it to the Prince. There are perpetually a  
 “thousand lies of me — That I am very indifferent  
 “about; but I hear now that it is said I was angry  
 “with Dr. Hollands for waiting upon the Prince.  
 “Upon my word, so far from it, that I never  
 “once named his Highness: I think I have the  
 “honour to be enough known to him, that he will  
 “not doubt of the truth of this, after I have given  
 “my word upon it. If I had not a respect for  
 “the Prince, I should not have troubled myself  
 “about it.

“I am, Sir,

“Your most humble servant,

“MARLBOROUGH.”

August 19, 1733.



“ Sir,

“ I must trouble you with my thanks for the  
“ favour of your two obliging letters, and so soon,  
“ which makes it the more so.

“ I am, Sir, with regard,

“ Your most humble servant,

“ MARLBOROUGH.”

“ I beg my humble duty to the Prince, and  
“ many thanks for the honour of enquiring  
“ how I do. I am still the same as I have been  
“ this long time, very ill.”

During the preparations for the trial of Harley  
Earl of Oxford, a relation of his went to the  
Duchess of Marlborough, with a copy of a letter  
which the Duke had written to the Pretender.  
She taking the letter from him, and reading it,  
tore it to pieces. He then shewed her the origi-  
nal. The trial soon after was stopped, on a sup-  
posed misunderstanding between the Houses of  
Lords and Commons.

### LORD PETERBOROUGH.

THIS lively Nobleman was once taken by the  
mob for the Duke of Marlborough (who was  
then in disgrace with them); and being about to



be roughly treated by these friends to summary justice, he told them, "Gentlemen, I can convince you by two reasons that I am not the Duke of Marlborough. In the first place, I have only five guineas in my pocket; and in the second, they are heartily at your service." So throwing his purse amongst them, he got out of their hands, with loud huzzas and acclamations\*.

Lord Peterborough was cut for the stone at Bristol. The Surgeon (as usual) wished to have him bound. He refused; the Surgeon persisted; till at last he told the Surgeon, that it should never be said that a Mordaunt was seen bound. "Do your best, Sir." He then ordered the Surgeon to place him in the position most advantageous for the operation, and in which he remained

\* The late Lord Bottetourt, in passing through Gloucester, soon after the Cyder-tax, in which he had taken a part that was not very popular in that country, observed himself burning in effigy in one of the streets of that city. He stopped his coach, and giving a purse of guineas to the mob that surrounded the fire, said, "Pray, Gentlemen, if you will burn me, at least do me the favour to burn me like a Gentleman. Do not let me linger: I see that you have not forgotten enough." This good-humoured and ready speech appeased the fury of the people immediately; they gave him three cheers, and permitted him to proceed quietly on his journey.



mained without flinching till it was over. In three weeks afterwards he was at Bevis Mount.

The Earl was so active a traveller, that Queen Anne's Ministers used to say, that they wrote *at* him, and not *to* him. Of himself he said, that he believed he had seen more Kings and more postillions than any person beside. He left behind him in manuscript the Memoirs of his Life, in which he seems not to have spared his own character, and which, from delicate regard to his reputation, his amiable and elegant widow consigned to the flames.

Lord Peterborough was a man of frolic. Richardson, in his Anecdotes, says, "The great Earl of Peterborough, who had much sense, much wit, and much whim, leaped out of his chariot one day, on seeing a dancing-master, with pearl-coloured silk stockings, lightly stepping over the broad stones, and picking his way, in extremely dirty weather, and ran after him (who soon took to his heels) with his drawn sword, in order to drive him into the mud, but into which he of course followed himself."

Dr. Freind, in his account of Lord Peterborough's conduct in Spain, says, "he never ordered off a detachment of a hundred men without going with them himself." Of his own courage his Lordship used to say, that it proceeded



proceeded from his not knowing his danger; in this agreeing with Turenne, that a coward had only one of the three faculties of the mind, "apprehension."

Lord Peterborough, when he lodged with Fenelon at Cambray, was so charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbishop, that he exclaimed at parting, "If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself."

When he was in Spain, the remittances from England not coming to his troops, he supplied them for some time with money from his own pocket.

Speaking of himself and the French General who opposed him in the business of the Spanish Succession, he said, "*Comme nous sommes des grands ânes pour combattre pour ces deux gros benêts ?*" alluding to the characters of the two competitors for the Spanish monarchy.

Lord Peterborough was asked one day by a Frenchman, if we had the ceremonies of the coronation of a king amongst us.—"*Sacre t'on les Roi chez vous, my Lord ?*"—"Oui," replied the witty Peer; "*on les sacre et on les massacre aussi.*"



## LORD SOMERS.

THIS great Lawyer, to whom every Englishman who feels the blessings of that Constitution of Government under which he has the happiness to live owes the highest obligations, for the excellent and spirited defences he made of the two great bulwarks of it, the limited succession to the crown, and the trial by jury, is thus splendidly yet justly delineated by the nervous and spirited pencil of Lord Orford, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."—"He was one of those divine men, who like a chapel in a palace remain unprofaned, whilst all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly. All the traditionary accounts of him," adds the noble writer, "and the historians of the last age, represent him as the most incorrupt lawyer, and the honestest Statesman; as a master orator, a genius of the finest taste, and as a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity."

The following Anecdotes of Lord Somers were copied many years ago from a manuscript in the possession of the late Dr. Birch.

"April 26, 1716, died John Lord Somers.  
 "Burnet hath done him justice in several places,  
 "and



“ and Addison has given us his character in  
“ colours so strong, that little remaineth to be  
“ added.

“ His application and capacity were equally  
“ great and uncommon. At his first going to  
“ school, he never gave himself any of the diver-  
“ sions of children of his age; for at noon the  
“ book was never out of his hand. To the last  
“ years of his life a few hours of sleep sufficed:  
“ at waking, a reader attended, and entertained  
“ him with the most valuable authors. Such  
“ management raised him to the highest eminency  
“ in his own profession, and gave him a su-  
“ periority in all kind of useful knowledge and  
“ learning.

“ Natural strength and clearness of under-  
“ standing thus improved, was the distinguishing  
“ peculiarity which appeared in all his perform-  
“ ances. Every thing was easy and correct, pure  
“ and proper. He was unwearied in the applica-  
“ tion of all his abilities for the service of his  
“ country. As a writer, he greatly assisted the  
“ cause of liberty in the days of its utmost peril.  
“ As an advocate, a judge, a senator, and a  
“ minister, the highest praises and the most grate-  
“ ful remembrance are due to his merit.

“ He was invariable and uniform in the pur-  
“ suit of right paths. As he well understood,  
“ he was equally firm in adhering to the interest  
“ of



“ of his country while in its service, and when in  
“ a private station. To this uniformity the ca-  
“ lumnies and reproaches of his enemies may be  
“ truly ascribed. They envied him his supe-  
“ riority; and as their wishes and designs were  
“ far from being engaged for the real welfare of  
“ society, a man so upright and able naturally  
“ became the object of their hatred; and they  
“ had too easy and too much credit. What  
“ greater misfortune can be entailed on popular  
“ government, than forwardness in receiving all  
“ the impressions of malevolence!

“ When I had finished my letter, it came into  
“ my head to add Somers’s character, which was  
“ uniform, to Shrewsbury, which was all de-  
“ formity.

“ I have been so very short, not only for the  
“ reasons prefixed, but in expectation of your  
“ having additions from your truly worthy friend  
“ Mr. Yorke. The account of his behaviour at  
“ school I had many years ago from a school-fel-  
“ low. I think Walsall in Staffordshire was the  
“ place where they learned their grammar to-  
“ gether. I remember very well his account of  
“ Johnny Somers being a weakly boy, wearing  
“ a black cap, and never so much as looking on  
“ when they were at play, &c.

“ Mr. Winnington’s account is, that by the  
“ exactness of his knowledge and behaviour he  
“ dis-



“discouraged his father and all the young men  
“who knew him. They were afraid to be in his  
“company.”

Towards the close of Lord Somers's Treatise\* on the Succession, there is this very remarkable passage: “I will not (though I safely might)  
“challenge these men to tell me wherever any  
“settled nation, which had laws of their own,  
“and were not under the immediate force of a  
“Conqueror, did ever admit of a King of  
“another religion than their own. I will not  
“insist on it, that the crown is not a bare inheri-  
“tance, but an inheritance accompanying an office  
“of trust, and that if a man's defects render him  
“incapable of that trust, he has also forfeited the  
“inheritance.” In another place of this golden Treatise he says, “I need not say how far a na-  
“tion is to be excused for executing justice sum-  
“marily, and without the tedious formalities of  
“law, when the necessity of things requires  
“haste, and the party flies from justice, and the  
“confederates are numerous and daring, and the  
“Prince's life in danger.”

A pre-

\* The title runs thus: “A Brief History of the Succession, collected out of the Records, and the most Authentic Historians, written for the Satisfaction of the Earl of ————.” It was written in favour of the attempt to exclude the Duke of York about the year 1679, and reprinted in 1714.



A pretender to literature having owned a copy of verses which Lord Somers wrote, was asked by his Lordship, when he was presented to him as Lord Chancellor, whether he was really the author of the lines in question. "Yes, my Lord," replied the pretended Poet, "it is a trifle, I did it off-hand." On hearing this, Lord Somers burst out into a loud fit of laughter, and the Gentleman withdrew in the greatest confusion.

"The King (George the First)," says Lord Bolingbroke in a manuscript letter, "set out from Hanover in the resolution of taking the Whigs indeed into favour; but of oppressing no set of men who acknowledged the government, and submitted quietly to it. As soon as he came to Holland, a contrary resolution was taken by the joint importunity of the Allies and of some of the Whigs.

"Lord Townshend came triumphantly to acquaint Lord Somers with all the measures of proscription and of persecution which they intended, and to which the King had at last consented. The old Peer asked him what he meant, and shed tears on the foresight of measures like to those of the Roman Triumvirate."



## EARL STANHOPE,

SECRETARY OF STATE TO GEORGE I.

WHISTON says, of this Nobleman, "After he  
 " had been some time a Courtier, I freely asked  
 " him whether he had been able to keep his integ-  
 " rity at Court; to which he made me no reply,  
 " whence I concluded he had not been able to do  
 " it, for he would never tell a lie." A different  
 inference might be drawn from his silence, which  
 probably was occasioned only by his disgust at the  
 impertinence of the question.

Lord Stanhope was at Eton School with one of  
 the Scotch Noblemen who were condemned after  
 the Rebellion in 1715. He requested the life of  
 his old school-fellow (whom he had never seen  
 since that time) of the Privy Council, whilst they  
 were deliberating upon the signing of the warrant  
 of execution of these unfortunate Noblemen. His  
 request was refused, till he threatened to give up  
 his place if the Council did not comply with it.  
 This menace procured him the life of his associate  
 in early life, to whom he afterwards sent a hand-  
 some sum of money.

Of such advantage are sometimes the connec-  
 tions that are formed in public schools. What  
 may profit, may likewise hurt. The gold that  
 purchases bread may purchase poison, and the  
 seminary



seminary that administers to virtuous and to honest friendship, may likewise administer to a society in vice and in wickedness: yet, every thing in human life being but a choice of difficulties, it seems wiser to prefer a public to a private education, on account of the greater advantages it holds forth\*. A young man will most assuredly become wiser, and most probably more virtuous, by public than by private education; for virtue consists in action and in trial.

The

\* Osborne begins his celebrated "Advice to a Son" thus: "Though I can never pay enough to your Grandfather's memory for his tender care of my education, yet I must observe in it this mistake, that by keeping me at home, where I was one of *my young Masters*, I lost the advantage of my most docile time. For, not undergoing the same discipline, I must needs fall short of their experience that are bred up in free-schools, who, plotting to rob an orchard, &c. run through all the subtleties required in taking a town, being made by use familiar to secrecy and compliance with opportunity — qualities never afterwards to be attained at cheaper rates than the hazard of all. Whereas these see the danger of trusting others, and the rocks they fall upon by too obstinate an adherence to their own imprudent resolutions, and all this under no higher penalty than that of a whipping. And," adds he, "it is possible this indulgence of my father might be the cause I afforded him so poor a return for all his cost. Children," continues Osborne, attain to an exacter knowledge both of themselves and of the world, in free and populous schools, than under a more solitary education."



The following anecdote of the high sense of honour in two Eton Boys, is well known to many persons who have been educated in that illustrious seminary.

“ Two young men, one of whom was the late  
“ Lord Baltimore, went out a-shooting, and were  
“ detected in that unpardonable offence by one of  
“ the Masters. He came up quickly enough to  
“ one of them to discover his person; the other,  
“ perhaps having quicker heels, got off unknown.  
“ The detected culprit was flogged pretty severe-  
“ ly, and threatened with repetitions of the same  
“ discipline if he did not discover his companion.  
“ This, however, he persisted in refusing, in spite  
“ of reiterated punishment. His companion, who  
“ was confined to his room at his boarding-  
“ house by a fore throat (which he had got by  
“ leaping into a ditch to escape the detection  
“ of the Master), on hearing with what severity  
“ his friend was treated on his account, went  
“ into school, with his throat wrapped up, and  
“ nobly told the Master, that he was the boy  
“ that was out a-shooting with the young man  
“ who, with such a magnanimous perseverance  
“ had refused to give up his name.”



MR. ADDISON.

THE Public is here presented with two Letters of this excellent Writer. The Original of the first is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford: the Original of the second is in the possession of H. PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Esq.

LETTER I.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I hope this will find you safe at Geneva ;  
 “ and that the adventure of the Rivulet, which  
 “ you have so well celebrated in yor last, has bin  
 “ y<sup>e</sup> worst you have met with in your journey  
 “ thither. I can’t but envy your being among  
 “ the Alpes, where you may see frost and snow in  
 “ the Dog-days: we are here quite burnt up, and  
 “ at least ten degrees nearer the Sun than when  
 “ you left us. I am very well satisfied ’twas in  
 “ August that Virgil wrote his “ *O quis me gelidis*  
 “ *sub montibus Hæmi,*” &c. Our days at present,  
 “ like those in the first chapter of Genesis, consist  
 “ only of y<sup>e</sup> evening and the morning; for the  
 “ Roman noons are as silent as the midnights at  
 “ other countrys. But among all these incon-  
 “ veniencys, the greatest I suffer is from your  
 “ departure,



“ departure, w<sup>th</sup> is more afflicting to me than the  
 “ canicule. I am forc’d, for want of better com-  
 “ pany, to converse mostly w<sup>th</sup> pictures, statues,  
 “ and medals : for you must know I deal very  
 “ much in ancient coins, and can count out a  
 “ sum in sesterces with as much ease as in pounds  
 “ sterling. I am a great critic in rust, and can  
 “ tell you y<sup>e</sup> age of it at first sight : I am only in  
 “ some danger of losing my acquaintance with  
 “ our English money ; for at present I am much  
 “ more us’d to y<sup>e</sup> Roman. If you glean up any  
 “ of our country news, be so kind as to forward  
 “ it this way. Pray give Mr. Dashwood and my  
 “ very humble service to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas ; and accept  
 “ of y<sup>e</sup> same yo<sup>r</sup>self from,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most affectionate,

“ humble servant,

“ J. ADDISON.

“ Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>.

“ My L<sup>d</sup> Bernard, &c. give their H. service.”



## LETTER II.

“ Cockpitt, April 22, 1717.

“ Sir,

“ I am to desire, in case any further conversa-  
 “ tion shall pass between you and Mon<sup>sr</sup> de  
 “ Alberoni,



“ Alberoni, on the subject of an accommodation  
“ between the Emperor and King of Spain, by  
“ the interposition of his Majesty, to send me an  
“ account of it, on a separate letter, without  
“ mixing it with any other matters.

“ I am sorry to find that I am not likely to en-  
“ joy your correspondence very long; but shall be  
“ very proud of your friendship and acquaintance  
“ upon your arrival in England; being, with  
“ great esteem,

“ Sir,

“ You most obedient and

“ most humble Servant,

“ J. ADDISON.

“ Mr. Bubb.”

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#### LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD.

THIS acute and learned Nobleman was one of the most liberal patrons of men of letters and of ingenuity, that ever filled the high and important office of Lord Chancellor of England.

Montesquieu looks upon the power of impeachment by the House of Commons as one of the palladia of the British Constitution; yet, like every other excellent thing, it is liable occasionally to be perverted: it lies sometimes at the mercy of the prejudice of party, and the malignity of faction.



By the following Account of the Impeachment of Lord Macclesfield, from the “ Life of the late  
 “ excellent Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester,” it will appear that personal pique, rather than a love for justice, was permitted to take place on that very solemn occasion :

“ In the year 1725, the Lord Chancellor, then  
 “ Earl of Macclesfield, resigned the Great Seal  
 “ to his Majesty King George the First; which  
 “ resignation was soon followed with an impeach-  
 “ ment of his Lordship by the House of Com-  
 “ mons, sent up to the Lords. The ground of this,  
 “ upon the best information which Dr. Pearce  
 “ could get, and which he believes to have been  
 “ the true one, was as follows :

“ In the unhappy year 1720, commonly called  
 “ the South-Sea year, the money of the suitors in  
 “ Chancery was, by ancient custom, ordered by  
 “ the Lord Chancellour to be paid into the hands  
 “ of the Master in Chancery, whose turn it was to  
 “ be in the Court, when an order was made by the  
 “ Lord Chancellour to deposit any sum of money  
 “ for the security of the suitors. This custom  
 “ is now altered; a better and more secure man-  
 “ ner of lodging the money being now established :  
 “ but the former custom then prevailed, and one  
 “ of the Masters in Chancery, Mr. Dormer, hav-  
 “ ing in 1720 trafficked with the suitors’ money  
 “ in ’Change-alley, and dying soon after, it was  
 “ found



“ found out, that he was deficient in his accounts  
 “ of the suitors’ money to near the value of  
 “ £.60,000. This raised a mighty commotion  
 “ among the suitors, and all who were any way  
 “ interested in the Court of Chancery, either as  
 “ suitors or as pleaders and practitioners there;  
 “ (some of the last sort having personal resent-  
 “ ments against that Lord from motives which  
 “ were unworthy (as it might have been ex-  
 “ pected) of operating so far to the prejudice,  
 “ as they did, of a Chancellor generally well  
 “ esteemed for his great abilities and integrity in  
 “ that important office). But operate thus they  
 “ did, as he found by fatal experience; for when  
 “ the fire was once kindled, there wanted not  
 “ those who contributed their assistance to raise it  
 “ up to a flame. The late King George the Se-  
 “ cond was then Prince of Wales, and had lived  
 “ separately from his Father, as he had been or-  
 “ dered to do; and the education of his children  
 “ had been detained from him, upon an opinion  
 “ then given by ten of the twelve Judges, called  
 “ together at his Majesty’s command by Lord  
 “ Macclesfield, then Chancellor, upon this ques-  
 “ tion: Whether the education of the Grand-  
 “ children did belong to their Grandfather, as  
 “ Sovereign; or to the Prince of Wales, as Father?  
 “ This meeting of the Judges having been called  
 “ by the Chancellor, and the question having  
 “ been



“ been put to them by him upon his Majesty’s  
 “ order for so doing, and the answer of the Judges  
 “ being not pleasing to the Prince of Wales, he  
 “ bore it with some resentment; and when the  
 “ House of Commons took the affair of the lost  
 “ suitors’ money into consideration, all the Mem-  
 “ bers of the House of Commons, who were  
 “ servants of the Prince’s Court at Leicester-  
 “ house, and all others of them who paid their  
 “ addresses there, very readily joined in the out-  
 “ cry against Lord Macclesfield, and came into  
 “ the impeachment. Sir Robert Walpole was  
 “ at first unwilling to encourage such a precedent  
 “ as the impeachment of a Minister of State,  
 “ though he had some degree of ill-will to that  
 “ Lord on former ministerial motives; however,  
 “ when he found that it could not be easily  
 “ stopped, he came into the design, and as far  
 “ concurred as he safely could with it, well know-  
 “ ing that the King looked upon Lord Maccles-  
 “ field with a gracious eye, and thought that his  
 “ son, the Prince of Wales, had too much con-  
 “ tributed to increase the flame, for his being  
 “ concerned in doing what was so much to his  
 “ mind and so much against his son’s.

“ Lord Macclesfield’s trial before the House  
 “ of Lords is in print; and to Dr. Pearce, who  
 “ was every day present at it, it appears, that the  
 “ judgement of that House was a severe one. He  
 “ was



“ was unanimously declared guilty, and was fined  
 “ £. 30,000, though he had some time before  
 “ paid £. 10,000 into the Court of Chancery,  
 “ which was the whole sum received by him from  
 “ the two last whom he had appointed to be  
 “ Masters there, and which two largest sums were  
 “ the most clamoured against. And the House  
 “ of Lords directed, that he should be confined in  
 “ the Tower till the fine of £. 30,000 was paid.  
 “ This judgement was given upon a statute so  
 “ long ago made as in the reign of Richard the  
 “ Second, which forbade the selling of the Office  
 “ of a Master in the Chancery. That statute had  
 “ never been repealed, but a contrary custom had  
 “ prevailed beyond the memory of man. Lord  
 “ Macclesfield could have proved the fact to be  
 “ so with regard to several of his more immediate  
 “ predecessors; but when he called upon his wit-  
 “ nesses who were then present to prove the fact,  
 “ Lord Townsend stood up and objected to it,  
 “ saying, ‘ My Lords, I hope that you will not  
 “ suffer witnesses to be produced to this purpose;  
 “ for that will only shew that this sort of cor-  
 “ ruption is hereditary:’ using the word heredi-  
 “ tary, on this occasion, by a very ridiculous mis-  
 “ take. Lord Macclesfield was, as I said, de-  
 “ clared to be guilty, and a fine of £. 30,000 was  
 “ laid upon him; but, as he was then unable to  
 “ pay it, he borrowed it all of his son-in-law, Sir  
 “ William



“ William Heathcote ; mortgaging a part of his  
 “ small estate of £. 3,100 per annum, and the  
 “ money was all by degrees repaid to Sir William  
 “ by Lord Macclesfield’s son after his father’s  
 “ death.

“ The knowledge of two circumstances, which  
 “ not many persons are informed of, may contri-  
 “ bute not a little to take off much of the odium of  
 “ the charge brought against the noble Earl, and of  
 “ that of the sentence given upon it in the House  
 “ of Lords. The one was, that before Lord King,  
 “ who succeeded him as Chancellour, accepted  
 “ of that high post, an additional salary of £. 1,500  
 “ or £. 2,000 a year was annexed, it was credibly  
 “ said, to the post out of the Hanaper-office, by  
 “ way of recompence for the loss which would  
 “ arise to the Chancellour for the time being, by  
 “ that judgment of the House of Lords ; though  
 “ he was still allowed to dispose of the Master-  
 “ ships to his friends and relations, or to the re-  
 “ commendations of men in power, who could  
 “ in another way serve his friends and relations.

“ The other circumstance was, that when some  
 “ bill was brought before the Lords, it is not re-  
 “ membered what the bill was, a Lord objecting  
 “ to some clause of it, or expression in it, said,  
 “ ‘ That in time perhaps the Masterships in Chan-  
 “ cery might come again to be sold,’ the Lord  
 “ Chancellour King acquainted the House, that it  
 “ appeared



“ appeared on their journals, that in King Wil-  
 “ liam’s reign, when a bill for preventing the  
 “ Lord Lieutenants of Counties from felling the  
 “ office of Clerk of the Peace in those Counties  
 “ was brought from the Commons to the Lords,  
 “ a motion was made by one of the Lords for a  
 “ clause to be added, that the Lord Chancellour  
 “ should be restrained from felling the Master-  
 “ ships in Chancery ; but that the Lords, after a  
 “ a debate, rejected the clause, and passed the bill  
 “ without it.

“ King George the First, being fully sensible  
 “ that the Earl’s case was hard, and that he had  
 “ suffered chiefly upon his account, sent him word  
 “ that he intended to repay the £. 30,000 to him  
 “ out of his privy purse, as fast as he could spare  
 “ the money. Sir Robert Walpole delivered this  
 “ message to Lord Macclesfield, with some gra-  
 “ cious expressions of the King in his favour.  
 “ And accordingly, within twelve months, Sir  
 “ Robert paid him £. 1,000 by his Majesty’s  
 “ order. In the next year, Sir Robert sent him  
 “ word, that he had received his Majesty’s farther  
 “ order to pay him £2,000 more, when his Lord-  
 “ ship was pleased to send for it. Lord Maccles-  
 “ field, thinking it not so genteel to send for it  
 “ immediately, let a month or five weeks pass  
 “ over, and then his Majesty went towards Ha-  
 “ nover, and died at Osnaburgh in his way thi-  
 “ ther



“ ther, in 1727. Upon the news of his death,  
 “ Lord Macclesfield’s son waited upon Sir Robert  
 “ by his father’s order to receive the money ; but  
 “ he was then told by him, that ‘ His late Ma-  
 “ jesty and he had a running account, and that at  
 “ present he could not tell on whose side the  
 “ balance was, and that therefore he could not  
 “ venture to pay the £. 2,000.’ So that the sum  
 “ of £. 1000 was all that Lord Macclesfield ever  
 “ received from the intended bounty of his gra-  
 “ cious Master.

“ Lord Macclesfield lived after that till the year  
 “ 1732, during all which time Dr Pearce was so  
 “ favourably received by him, that their acquaint-  
 “ ance might be called strict friendship, and they  
 “ frequently dined and supped each at the other’s  
 “ house : and upon the Doctor’s coming to visit  
 “ him one day, he found him walking in one of  
 “ his rooms in great pain by a suppression of  
 “ urine, which had, as he said, come upon him in  
 “ the night before : he then told the Doctor,  
 “ ‘ That his mother had died of the same disorder  
 “ on the eighth day of it,’ and added, ‘ and so  
 “ shall I ;’ which accordingly happened ; for on  
 “ the eighth day Doctor Pearce came to him, as  
 “ he had done on all the preceding days, and  
 “ found him beyond all hopes of life and assist-  
 “ ance of his Physicians. He was drowning in-  
 “ wardly, and felt himself dying from his feet up-  
 “ wards.



"wards. He retained all his senses to the last:  
 "he received the holy communion in company  
 "with his son and Lady Parker, Doctor Pearce,  
 "and Mr. Clark, afterwards Sir Thomas and  
 "Master of the Rolls, which three last left him  
 "at eight o'clock, and about ten that night he  
 "asked if his Physician was gone. Being told  
 "that he was, he replied, 'And I am going too;  
 "but I will close my eye-lids myself:' which ac-  
 "cordingly he did, and died in a few moments  
 "afterwards, on April 22, 1732, Æ. 64.

"This was the end of this great and good man;  
 "who, during all the time that Dr. Pearce had  
 "the happiness of knowing him, seemed to him  
 "to live under a constant sense of religion as a  
 "Christian, at his hours of leisure reading and  
 "studying the Holy Scriptures, more especially  
 "after his misfortunes had removed him from the  
 "business and fatigues of his office as Chancel-  
 "lor."

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#### LORD CHANCELLOR KING,

Who was a man of honesty and of diligence,  
 though not a man of very great parts, took for  
 his



his motto, "*Labor ipse Voluptas.*" A friend of his thus turned it into verse:

'Tis not the splendour of the place,  
 The gilded coach, the purse, the mace,  
 Nor all the pompous train of state,  
 The crouds that at your Levee wait,  
 That make you happy, make you great: }  
 But while mankind you strive to bless  
 With all the talents you possess,  
 While the chief pleasure you receive  
 Comes from the pleasure which you give;  
 This takes the heart, and conquers spite,  
 And makes the heavy burden light;  
 For pleasure, rightly understood,  
 Is only labour to be good.

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GRANVILLE,

LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE following letter was written by this elegant Nobleman to his Nephew, on his taking orders:

" My dear Nephew,

" When I look upon the date of your last letter, I must own myself blameable for not having  
 " sooner returned you my thanks for it.

" I approve very well of your resolution of de-  
 " dicating



“dicating yourself to the service of God: you  
 “could not chuse a better master, provided you  
 “have so sufficiently searched your heart as to be  
 “persuaded you can serve him well: in so doing,  
 “you may secure to yourself many blessings in  
 “this world, as well as a sure expectation in the  
 “next.

“There is one thing which I perceive you have  
 “not yet thoroughly purged yourself from, which  
 “is flattery: you have bestowed so much of that  
 “upon me in your letter, that I hope you have  
 “no more left, and that you meant it only to  
 “take your leave of such flights of fancy, which,  
 “however well meant, oftener put a man out of  
 “countenance than oblige.

“You are now become a searcher after truth:  
 “I shall hereafter take it more kindly to be justly  
 “reproved by you, than to be undeservedly com-  
 “plimented.

“I would not have you understand me as if I  
 “recommend to you a sour Presbyterian severity;  
 “that is yet more to be avoided. Advice, like  
 “physic, should be so sweetened and prepared as  
 “to be made palatable, or nature may be apt to  
 “revolt against it. Be always sincere, but at the  
 “same time always polite. Be humble, without  
 “descending from your character; reprove and  
 “correct, without offending good manners: to  
 “be a cynic is as bad as to be a sycophant. You  
 “are



“ are not to lay aside the gentleman with your  
 “ sword, nor to put on the gown to hide your  
 “ birth and good-breeding, but to adorn it.

“ Such has been the malice of the world from  
 “ the beginning, that pride, avarice, and ambi-  
 “ tion, have been charged upon the priesthood in  
 “ all ages, in all countries, and in all religions :  
 “ what they are most obliged to combat against in  
 “ their pulpits, they are most accused of encou-  
 “ raging in their conduct. It behoves you there-  
 “ fore to be more upon your guard in this, than  
 “ in any other profession. Let your example con-  
 “ firm your doctrine; and let no man ever have  
 “ it in his power to reproach you with practising  
 “ contrary to what you preach.

“ You had an uncle, Dr. Denis Granville,  
 “ Dean of Durham, whose memory I shall ever  
 “ revere; make him your example. Sanctity sat  
 “ so easy, so unaffected, and so graceful upon  
 “ him, that in him we beheld the very ‘ beauty  
 “ of holiness:’ he was as chearful, as familiar,  
 “ and condescending in his conversation, as he  
 “ was strict, regular, and exemplary in his piety;  
 “ as well-bred and accomplished as a courtier, as  
 “ reverend and venerable as an apostle: he was  
 “ indeed in every thing apostolical, for he aban-  
 “ doned all to follow his Lord and Master. May  
 “ you resemble him! May he revive in you!  
 “ May his spirit descend upon you, as Elijah’s  
 “ upon



“ upon Elifha ! And may the great God of Hea-  
 “ ven, in guiding, directing, and strengthening  
 “ your pious resolutions, pour down his best and  
 “ choicest blessings upon you !

“ You will ever find me, dear nephew, your  
 “ most affectionate uncle, and sincere friend, &c.

“ LANSDOWNE.”

Lord Bacon, whose great mind pervaded every  
 object of art and of nature, says finely, in speak-  
 ing of sermons, ‘ Wines which at the first treading  
 “ run gently, are pleasanter than those which are  
 “ forced by the wine-press, for these taste of the  
 “ stone, and of the husk of the grape : so,’ adds  
 “ he, ‘ those doctrines are exceedingly whole-  
 “ some and sweet, which flow from the Scriptures  
 “ gently pressed, and are not wrested into con-  
 “ troversies and common-places.”

Our Clergy are too apt, in their discourses, to  
 raise doubts against that religion which they should  
 merely teach. “ They raise doubts” (according  
 to the last excellent Charge of the present BISHOP  
 OF HEREFORD) “ to persons who have very pro-  
 “ bably never heard of them before ; and the  
 “ doubts of those who have had the misfortune to  
 “ hear them before, cannot be solved in a discourse  
 “ of half an hour.”



## POPE.

“As Mr. Pope,” says Richardson, “and  
 “myself were one day considering the works of  
 “St. Eyremond, he asked me how I liked that  
 “way of writing in which prose and verse were  
 “mixed together. I said, I liked it well, for that  
 “sort of off-hand occasional productions.”—  
 “Why,” replied he, “I have some thoughts of  
 “turning out some sketches I have by me of va-  
 “rious accidents and reflections in this manner.”

Pope, like many other affectedly delicate persons, professed to be fond of certain dishes merely on account of their rarity. A Nobleman, a friend of his, who wished to correct this disgusting failing in him, made his cook dress up a rabbit, trussed up as a foreign bird, to which he gave some fine name, and seasoned it with something extremely flavoury. The Bard ate of it very heartily, and expressed his relish of the taste of the supposed dainty; and was not a little displeased when his friend told him the trick he had put upon him.

Pope, according to Mr. Spence, in his “Anecdotes,” desired Sir Robert Walpole to procure from the Cardinal Fleury a benefice for his Catholic friend the Rev. Mr. Southcote. The great and good-humoured Minister (in spite of the satire with



with which Pope had lashed Kings and Ministers) wrote to the Cardinal, who gave Mr. Southcote a benefice somewhere in the South of France.

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### DEAN SWIFT.

THE idea of Swift's "Battle of the Books" was taken from a little French book, called "*La Guerre des Bêtes.*" Paris, 1671. "*Il Divortio Celeste*" of Ferrante Pallavichini\* very probably gave rise to the "Tale of the Tub."

Swift's disdain of popular applause was very dignified: when the mob of Dublin were shouting

\* Pallavichini's fate was very singular: he was an Augustine Monk, a native of Placentia, and had offended Urban the Eighth by his "*Divortio Celeste*," (a book written against the corruptions of the Church of Rome) and by some satires against the Barberini family, that of the Pope. Urban was much displeased with Pallavichini, and procured some one to decoy him into the *Comté Venaissin*, under pretence of being his friend. Pallavichini was imprudent enough to do as he was desired, and had no sooner arrived at Carpentras than his companion delivered him up to the Legate of Avignon, who caused him to be beheaded. A real and strenuous friend of Pallavichini vowed vengeance against the traitor, and pursued him wherever he could trace his steps; he at last found him at Florence, and assassinated him with a stiletto.

The "*Divortio Celeste*" has been translated into French by La Monnoye, and into English in the last century.



ing at his heels, he used to exclaim, “How happy  
“now would all this holloing make my Lord  
“Mayor!”

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### MATTHEW PRIOR.

IN the Library at Bulstrode there are two Essays written by Prior; one of them is upon Learning, in which he mentions that Tompion, the distinguished watch-maker of his time, was put apprentice to a lock-smith. Prior was a man of learning, and had a very lively imagination: he seems very likely to have added something to what had been said on the subject; it is therefore to be hoped, that it will be soon given to the Public.

In the latter part of his life he resided at Down Hall, Essex, and amused himself with a select party of friends at any kind of nonsense that occurred. Sir James Thornhill was often of the party, and in the evening, between dinner and supper, used to make drawings of some of Mr. Prior's guests. Prior used to write verses under them. Under the head of Mr. Timothy Thomas, Chaplain to Lord Oxford, Prior wrote—

This phiz, so well drawn, you may easily know,  
It was done by a Knight for one Tom with an O.

Under



Under Christian the Seal-Engraver's head Prior wrote—

This, done by candlelight and hazard,  
Is meant to shew Kit Christian's mazzard.

An ingenious and elegant Collector has many of these portraits, with the verses under them in Prior's hand-writing.

At Lord Oxford's Seat at Wimple (now Lord Hardwicke's) there hung a fine picture of Harley in his Speaker's robes, with the roll of the Bill in his hand for bringing in the present family; which, if I mistake not, was done by his casting vote. In allusion to Harley's being afterwards sent to the Tower, Prior wrote with a pencil on the white scroll,—“Bill paid such a day.”

He, like many an Ex-Minister, became hypochondriacal in the latter part of his life; his active mind, not having any pabulum to feed it, began to prey upon itself. He became deaf, or at least thought himself so. When some one asked him, whether he had ever observed himself deaf when he was in office: “Faith,” replied he, “I was then so afraid of my head, that I did not attend very much to my ears.”

He kept his Fellowship of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the last. “The salary,” said he, “will always ensure me a bit of mutton and a clean shirt.” Prior (who had been Minister-



Plenipotentiary) printed his Poems by subscription in the latter part of his life for subsistence, and made two thousand pounds by them. It is singular enough that he should have been recommended to Queen Anne to be her Ambassador at the Court of France, as being very conversant in matters of trade and commerce. Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himself peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. He presented his College with a picture of himself, in a very fine brocaded suit of clothes;—he there has very much *l'air noble*. This Picture has never been engraved.

The late excellent Dukes of Portland had five Dialogues of the Dead in MS. written by this celebrated Poet\*. One was between Charles the

\* Prior's Dialogues in the Dukes of Portland's possession are thus described in the Preface to Nichols's "Collection of Poems."

"The late Recorder of Cambridge [Pont] had seen some  
 "MS. Dialogues of the Dead of Prior's; they were prose,  
 "but had verse intermixed freely: and the specimen, I heard,  
 "proved it. The Dialogue was between Sir Thomas More  
 "and the Vicar of Bray. You must allow that the characters  
 "are well chosen; and the speakers maintain their respective  
 "opinions smartly: at last the Knight seems to come over to  
 "his adversary, at least so far as to allow that the doctrine was  
 "convenient, if not honourable; but that he did not see how  
 "any man could allow himself to act thus: when the Vicar  
 "concludes;



the Fifth and Clennard the grammarian; another between Sir Thomas More and the Vicar of Bray; another, I believe, between Oliver Cromwell and his Porter. They are said to abound in readinefs of repartee and livelinefs of remark. It is to be hoped that they will be published.

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### SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.

WHEN this ingenious Architect had finished the noble palace of Blenheim, Sarah Duchefs of Marlborough faid to him, “ Now, Sir John, you  
 “ have built us fo fine a house, pray who is to  
 “ make the gardens, and lay out the park for  
 “ us ? ” — “ Your Grace,” obferved Sir John very acutely, “ fhould apply to the beft landscape-  
 “ painter you know.”

“ concludes; Nothing eafier, with proper management; &c.  
 “ You muft go the right way to work—

“ For Confcience, like a fiery horfe,

“ Will ftumble if you check his courfe;

“ But ride him with an eafy rein,

“ And rub him down with worldly gain,

“ He’ll carry you through thick and thin;

“ Safe, although dirty, to your inn.”

“ This certainly is fterling fenfe.”



The epitaph made for Sir John,

Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee;

is remembered more on account of its point than of the truth it contains. Size and massiveness are the requisites to sublimity in Architecture, and Sir John did not, perhaps, pay that regard to the distinct parts of his great works which some other Architects have done, but he considered the whole:

*Felix opere in summo, quia ponere totum  
Scit.*

“In the buildings of Vanbrugh,” says that great Painter and elegant Writer Sir Joshua Reynolds (who with great propriety and acuteness called in the aid of metaphysics to generalize the principles of art), “who was a Poet as well as an Architect, there is a greater display of imagination than we shall find, perhaps, in any other; and this is the ground of the effect we feel in many of his works, notwithstanding the faults with which many of them are charged. For this purpose, Vanbrugh appears to have had recourse to some principles of the Gothic Architecture, which, though not so antient as the Grecian, is more so to our imagination, with which



“ which the Artist is more concerned than with  
“ absolute truth.\*

“ To speak of Vanbrugh,” adds Sir Joshua,  
“ in the language of a Painter, he had originality  
“ of invention ; he understood light and shadow,  
“ and had great skill in composition. To support  
“ his principal object, he produced his second and  
“ third

\* The effects of the Gothic Architecture were, perhaps, never better described, than in a MS. Letter which the Compiler received a few years ago from a young gentleman of great genius, and of correct and exquisite taste. It is written from Beauvais in France. “ The Cathedral, the Bishop’s Palace,  
“ and the Church of the Virgin in this City, form a very rich  
“ assemblage of Gothic grandeur. The external appearance of  
“ the Cathedral is heavy, owing probably to its unfinished  
“ state, and to its wanting that noble Gothic feature, a spire.  
“ But within, it unites the great and beautiful in a high degree. It is of a stupendous length, and the arches are of the  
“ most beautiful gothic form, highly pointed. The roof  
“ wants lightness, and has not enough of those fretted subdivisions that intimate the entanglement of a grove, where the  
“ smaller branches meet at top. The Gothic Architects appear  
“ to have made the grove, which was itself the temple of their  
“ forefathers, their model, and to have rendered many of its  
“ beauties subservient to their purposes. A Gothic building  
“ has all the complicated luxuriance of a wood. It possesses  
“ the same contrasted effects of light and shade, and gives the  
“ same play to the imagination ; in which respect it is more  
“ poetic than the Grecian Architecture, which, like elegant  
“ prose, puts you in immediate possession of its meaning. In  
“ the Gothic Architecture, much more is meant than meets  
“ the eye.”



“ third groupés or masses. He perfectly under-  
“ stood in his art, what is the most difficult in  
“ ours—the conduct of the back-ground, by  
“ which the design and invention are set off to  
“ the greatest advantage. What the back-ground  
“ is in painting, in Architecture is the real ground  
“ on which the building is erected ; and no Ar-  
“ chitect took greater care that his Work should  
“ not appear crude and hard, that is, that it did  
“ not abruptly start out of the ground without  
“ expectation or preparation.

“ This,” adds Sir Joshua, “ is a tribute which  
“ a Painter owes to an Architect who composed  
“ like a Painter, and was defrauded of the due re-  
“ ward of his merit by the Wits of his time, who  
“ did not understand the principles of composition  
“ in poetry better than he, and who knew little or  
“ nothing of what he understood perfectly, the  
“ general ruling principles of Architecture and  
“ Painting. Vanbrugh’s fate was that of the  
“ great Perrault. Both were the objects of the  
“ petulant sarcasms of factious men of letters, and  
“ both have left some of the fairest monuments  
“ which, to this day, decorate their several coun-  
“ tries ; the Façade of the Louvre, Blenheim, and  
“ Castle Howard.”

Sir John Vanbrugh seems to have been original  
in whatever he did. He was told one day by a  
friend, how like to the Fables of La Fontaine his  
Fables



Fables in the Comedy of Æsop were, as to style and manner. "They may be so," said he, "for ought I know, but I assure you that I never read La Fontaine." Vanbrugh's dialogue in his Comedies is natural and easy, completely unlike the witty though elaborate repartee of Congreve and of Dryden.

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## CONGREVE.

THIS sprightly writer has been in general supposed to have written his Comedies without any reference to life or nature. The following transcript from a manuscript letter of Mr. Dryden to Mr. Walfsh (Mr. Pope's friend) will shew how ill this observation is founded:

"Congreve's *Double Dealer* (says he) is much  
"censured by the greater part of the Town, and  
"is defended only by the best judges, who, you  
"know, are commonly the fewest; yet it gains  
"ground daily, and has already been acted eight  
"times. The women think he has exposed their  
"bitchery too much, and the gentlemen are of-  
"fended with him for the discovery of their  
"follies, and the way of their intrigues under the  
"notion of friendship to their ladies' husbands."

Dr.



Dr. Johnson objects to the plots of Congreve's Comedies, in some of which the play terminates with a marriage in a mask. This excellent and acute critic did not, perhaps, recollect, that till the beginning of Queen Anne's reign women used to come to the theatres in a mask. This practice was forbidden by a proclamation of that Queen, in the first year of her reign.

Mr. Congreve, after having been at the expence of the education of the young representative of his antient and illustrious family, left nearly the whole of his fortune to Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough.

An Essay on the Difference between Wit and Humour, in a Letter to Mr. Dennis the Critic, from Mr. Congreve, is printed in the Baskerville edition of this comic writer's works. It is very short, but very well done.

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#### LORD GRANVILLE

Was an excellent Greek scholar and a most eloquent speaker. Abbé de Longuerue says of him, " Lord Carteret knows all the Greek Testament " by heart, from the first Chapter of St. Matthew " to the last Chapter of the Apocalypse. It is a " most



“most astonishing thing to hear him recite it  
 “verse by verse, as if he had the book actually  
 “before him.”

Lord Granville's \* gaiety of mind never for-  
 took him: he laughed, of course, when he was in  
 office; and when he was dismissed from office,  
 he laughed at the manœuvres that had been  
 employed to get him out.

Mr. Wood, in the Preface to his “Travels to  
 “ascertain the Country of Homer,” represents  
 this Nobleman in a very distinguished light; as  
 under the pressure of speedy dissolution, yet giving  
 what remained of life to the service of his country;  
 and dying nearly as he lived, with some noble  
 lines of Homer in his mouth.

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#### SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

THE following Extracts are taken from the  
 Journal of this great Architect, which he kept  
 when he went to Paris in 1665.

“An

\* ———, on being dismissed from Administration, was  
 taken ill, and sent for Sir William Duncan. Sir William, ask-  
 ing the servant what ailed his master, was told that he had a  
 bilious complaint. “Faith,” replied Sir William, “I never  
 “knew an Ex-Minister in my life without a bilious com-  
 “plaint.”



“ An academy of painters, sculptors and ar-  
“ chitects, with the chief artificers of the Louvre,  
“ meet every first and last Saturday of the month.  
“ M. Colbert, Superintendant, comes to the  
“ Louvre every Wednesday and (if business pre-  
“ vents not) Thursday. M. Charles introduced  
“ me to Bernini, who shewed me his designs for  
“ the Louvre, and of the King’s (Louis XIV.)  
“ statue\*. The King’s houses I could not miss.  
“ Fontainebleau has a stately wildness and vastness  
“ suitable to the desert it stands in. The antique  
“ mass of the Castle of St. Germain’s and the  
“ hanging gardens are delightfully surprizing (I  
“ mean to any man of judgment) for the pleasures  
“ below vanish away in the breath that is spent  
“ in ascending. The palace, or (if you please)  
“ the Cabinet, of Versailles called me twice to  
“ see it; the mixtures of brick and stone, blue  
“ tile and gold, made it look like a rich livery;  
“ not a niche in it but is crowded with little  
“ curiosities of ornament. The women, as they  
“ have made the language and the fashion, and  
“ meddle with politics and philosophy, so they  
“ sway also in Architecture. Works of filgrand  
“ and little trinkets are in great vogue, but  
“ building

\* Bernini’s design for the Louvre was not adopted; it is engraved in one of Perelle’s books of Views. Bernini made a bust, but no statue of Louis, I believe.



“ building ought certainly to have the attribute  
“ of \* Eternal, and therefore the only thing in-  
“ capable of new fashions.”

In

\* Many of the buildings which have remained to us from the Antients, are universally allowed to be perfect models of the art of Architecture. In spite of the rewards offered by Sovereigns, and of that innate desire of man to do something more and better than his predecessors have done, every attempt to add another Order of Architecture to the Five long since transmitted to us from the Greeks has been vain and fruitless, and has in general effected nothing but a variation in the Corinthian Order. The art of building being an art of which the constituent parts are utility and beauty, must have soon arrived at its point of perfection. We have little left to do but to arrange and to compare. What has the rage of inventing in Architecture produced in our times? May-poles instead of columns, capitals of no order, and adjuncts and decorations so whimsical, so minute, so split into small parts and tortured into grotesque forms, that, as Lord Bacon observes of plots in gardens, “ you may see as good sights often in tarts.” It should, however, be mentioned to the honour of the Architect of that great national ornament Somerset-House, that he has never depraved the art with any capricious innovation. He has ever made the Antients his models, and he has not pretended to vary and to invent, where variation and invention are not only superfluous but mischievous. He has only with great taste and judgment selected and compounded what he has already found perfect to his hands. His buildings are, therefore, always grand, yet simple; not distracting the eye with broken lines, petty divisions, or arbitrary and meretricious ornaments, but preserving always that unity of design and that magic of effect, which render them the best comments on his own excellent Treatise on the Art of Architecture.



In the Library of All Souls College, in Oxford, there are several volumes of original drawings\* of this great Architect. They were, I believe, presented to the College by his son. The title of one of them is, "*Delineationes Novæ Fabricæ Templi Paulini juxta tertiam Propositionem et ex Sententiâ Regis Caroli Secundi sub Privato Sigillo expressæ 14 Maii, Ann. 1678.*" Sir Christopher appears to have floated very much in his designs for St. Paul's Cathedral. One of them is very much like that of San Gallo for St. Peter's at Rome. In another, the dome is crowned with a pine-apple, and it is curious to observe how every design for the present beautiful dome excels the other. The favourite design, however, of the great Architect himself was not taken. In one of his manuscript letters to a person who was desirous to build some great work, Sir Christopher says, "A building of that consequence you goe about deserves good care in the designe, and able workmen to performe it; and that he who takes the general management may have a prospect of the whole; and make  
" all

\* Many of them are interesting: the design for the inside of St. Paul's Cathedral, with the high altar under a canopy, amongst some others, deserves to be engraved. The wealthy and learned Society to which they belong will some day or other, with the liberality of Gentlemen and Scholars, give them in that form to the public.



“all parts, outside and inside, correspond well  
“together: to this end I have comprised the  
“whole design in fix figures.” In another of  
his Letters, speaking of his progress in build-  
ing St. Paul’s, he says, “I have received a con-  
“siderable sum, which, though not proportion-  
“able to the greatnesse of the work, is notwith-  
“standing sufficient to begin the same; and with  
“all the materials and other assistances which may  
“probably be expected, will put the new quire  
“in great forwardness.”

Sir Christopher used to tell his friends with  
great pleasure, “that whilst he was building St.  
“Paul’s, he told one of the workmen to bring  
“him a piece of stone for some purpose or other.  
“The workman brought him an old grave-stone,  
“on which was inscribed RESURGAM, and that  
“he accepted it as a lucky omen.”

When Sir Christopher built the church of St.  
Dunstan’s in the East, the noblest monument of  
his geometrical skill, he had most certainly in his  
eye the High Church of Edinburgh, and St.  
Nicolas’s Church at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His  
towers that adorn the front of Westminster Ab-  
bey were taken from those of Beverley Minster in  
Yorkshire. Sir Christopher intended a spire for  
the middle of the church, but gave it up, from  
apprehension that the fabric would not bear it.

Sir



Sir Christopher was much impeded and harassed in his great work of St. Paul's by the care of expence in the Curators of it. He had designed a very fine Baldaquino for the altar, like that of St. Peter's at Rome. Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, had sent for the marbles for its composition; or rather, as the "*Parentalia*" says, the specimens were shewn to the Architect by that Prelate. Sir Christopher not approving of them, the design was given up. He wished the cupola to have been painted in Mosaic, a kind of painting as durable as the place itself. Stone was not allowed him to fill up the piers of that wonder of Architecture the Dome; rubble was given to him in its stead: in consequence of which there are settlements in that part of the church. The present liberal Chapter of the Cathedral having admitted sculpture into it without fees, in the monuments of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Howard, it is to be hoped that the illustrious Architect of the fabric will partake of the honour of a statue in his own Church, and that the Cathedral of St. Paul will become the British Temple of Fame \*. The effect of

\* Westminster Abbey is indeed so crowded with Monuments, that the beauty of the exquisite proportions in that elegant Gothic fabrick is quite destroyed. The Monuments themselves have no effect, either singly or taken together, and the whole appears rather like a Statuary's shop, than a repository



of decoration on the interior of this Church, may be observed by inspecting a Plate, published some years ago by Mr. Gwynne, in which the Dome and the parts under it are seen as ornamented according to the intention of Sir Christopher. To make the perspective of the church appear with the greatest picturesque effect, the heavy and immense organ that crosses the entrance into the choir should be placed on one side, as is done at Winchester, and painted glass should be inserted into the East window, which at present casts no "dim religious light."

In that entertaining and instructive work the *Parentalia* \*, written by Mr. Joseph Ames, Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, and published by the Grandson of Sir Christopher Wren, this extraordinary and striking passage occurs; a passage to which credit can only be given by those who know how the Demon of Politics, like that of Fate, confounds all distinctions; how it elevates blockheads, how it depresses men of talents; how

fitory of distinguished sepulture. The late Sir Joshua Reynolds, looking no less with the eye of affection than with that of taste, could find no proper place for the statue of his illustrious friend Dr. Johnson amongst the Monuments of the eminent dead that are buried in the Abbey.

\* The *PARENTALIA* not only contains an account of Sir Christopher Wren's Works, but also a very elaborate Dissertation on Gothic Architecture, written by Sir Christopher himself.



how it tears from the mouth of Genius, exhausted with toil for the public good, and bending under a load of helpless age, for which it has made no provision, that bread which it bestows upon the idle and the selfish; upon those whose life and death, as the acute Roman Historian says, are nearly the same\*.

“ In the year 1718, the fourth year of the  
 “ Reign of George the First (*credite Posteris*) Sir  
 “ Christopher Wren’s patent for the office of Sur-  
 “ veyor of the Royal Works was superseded in the  
 “ fourscore and sixth year of his age, and after  
 “ more than fifty years spent in a continual active  
 “ and laborious service to the Crown and Public.  
 “ At that time his merits and labours were not  
 “ remembered by some. He then betook himself  
 “ to a country retirement, saying only with the  
 “ Stoic, *Nunc me jubet Fortuna expeditiùs philoso-*  
 “ *phari*. In which recess, free from worldly  
 “ affairs, he passed the greater part of the five  
 “ last following years of his life in contemplation  
 “ and studies, and principally in the contempla-  
 “ tion of the Holy Scriptures, chearful in solitude,  
 “ and as well pleased to die in the shade as in the  
 “ light †.”

“ Part

\* *Quorum vitam et mortem juxta esse estimo.* SALLUST.

† The great Dr. Barrow, in an oration at Gresham College spoken by him in the year 1662, in his rapturous strain of panegyric thus describes Sir Christopher Wren, then a young  
 man.



“ Part of his thoughts for the discovery of the  
 “ longitude at sea, a review of some former tracts  
 “ in astronomy and mathematics, had a share in  
 “ the employment of those hours he could spare  
 “ from meditation and researches into holy writ  
 “ during his last retreat, when it appeared, that  
 “ though time had enfeebled his limbs (which  
 “ was his chief ailment), yet had it but little in-  
 “ fluence on the vigour of his mind, which con-  
 “ tinued with a vivacity rarely found at that age,  
 “ till within a few days of his dissolution; and not  
 “ till then could cease the continued aim of his  
 “ whole life to be (in his own words) *beneficus hu-*  
 “ *mano generi*; for his great humanity appeared to  
 “ the last in benevolence and complacency, free  
 “ from moroseness in behaviour or aspect.”

“ *Hic jacet*

“ *CHRISTOPHORUS WREN, Eques.*

“ *Si Monumentum quæris*

“ *Circumspice,*

Is the inscription on the sarcophagus that contains  
 the remains of this great Geometer and celebrated  
 Architect. This, however, should have been en-  
 graven upon the stone that is in the middle of the  
 pavement

man. “ *Præcociores neminem unquam præstitisse spes, ita*  
 “ *nec maturiores quemquam fructus protulisse, prodigium*  
 “ *olim pueri, nunc miraculum viri, immo dæmonium ho-*  
 “ *minis, sufficerit meminisse ingeniosissimum & optimum*  
 “ *Christophorum Wrennum.*”



pavement directly under the Dome of St. Paul's, and not placed in the vault beneath it.

Sir Christopher Wren was a man of small stature. When Charles the Second came to see the hunting-palace he had built for him at Newmarket, he thought the rooms too low. Sir Christopher walked about them, and looking up, replied, "Sir, and please your Majesty, I think they are high enough." The King squatted down to Sir Christopher's height, and creeping about in this whimsical posture, cried, "Aye, Sir Christopher, I think they are high enough."

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#### SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

IN the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Dr. Samuel Clarke was the most complete literary character that England ever produced. Every one must be inclined to be of this opinion, when he considers what a good critical scholar, what an excellent philosopher, what an acute metaphysician he was. Amongst Dr. Clarke's papers was found a letter from Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, offering him an Irish Bishoprick, which he refused; and a letter of that great Greek scholar Dr. Bentley to him, expressive of his concurrence of opinion with



with him upon the formation of the tenses of the Greek verbs, which he has so fully illustrated in a note on the first book of his edition of Homer.

This great man was so chary of his time, that he constantly took with him wherever he went some book or other in his pocket. This he used to pull out in company and read, and scratch under the remarkable passages with his nail.

Dr. Clarke has been censured by some idle and foolish persons for playing at cards, and for being occasionally a practical joker. Those who make this objection only to the perfection of the character of Dr. Clarke, do not consider that the most busy persons are in general the most easily amused. The Doctor's great and fervid mind, wearied with laborious and painful thinking, required mere respite and relaxation from toil, and did not exact either the delicacy or the violence of amusement which those persons demand whose great business is pleasure.

The son of this great Divine assured a learned and venerable person now living, that his father paid great attention to the Book of the Revelations; that he looked upon it as a canonical book; and that he had made some few MS. notes on the margin of it, in his Greek testament, relating to particular persons and things, which he had thought shadowed out in some of its types and figures.



Joseph Scaliger is made to say, in the second part of the "Scaligeriana," that Calvin was a very prudent man in not having, in his general Comment upon the New Testament, meddled with the Apocalypse. "But of this," says that proud Pedant, in the first "Scaligeriana," "I can boast, that I am well acquainted with every thing in the Revelations, a book truly canonical, except that Chapter in which "woe" is seven times repeated. I do not indeed know, whether it relates to the past, or to a future time."

That honour to humanity Sir Isaac Newton says, with his usual sagacity and modesty, in his Observations on the Apocalypse, "The folly of interpreters \* has been, to foretell times and things

\* "This," says the investigating Montagne, "I have seen with my own eyes, that in times of public confusion, mankind, astounded with their fortune, with an excess of superstition go and search from Heaven the causes, and the ancient threatenings of their misfortunes; and in this they have been so strangely happy in my times, that they have persuaded me, that as it is an amusement of ardent and of uncupied minds, that those persons who are endued with that subtlety of untying and unravelling matter, may put into any writing whatever what they wish to find in it. Every thing indeed seems to assist them, the doubtful, fantastic, and obscure prophetic language, which never gives any precise sense, so that posterity may give it what sense they think fit."



“ things by this prophecy, as if God designed to  
 “ make them prophets. By this rashness they  
 “ have not only exposed themselves, but brought  
 “ the prophecy also into contempt. The design  
 “ of God was much otherwise: he gave this and  
 “ the prophecies of the Old Testament, not to  
 “ gratify men’s curiosities, by enabling them to  
 “ foreknow things; but that after they were ful-  
 “ filled, they might be interpreted by the event;  
 “ and his own providence, not the interpreter’s,  
 “ be then manifested thereby to the world.”

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SIR ISAAC NEWTON,

As Lucretius says of his great Philosopher,

*Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, & omnis  
 Præstrinxit, stellas exortus uti Ætherius Sol,*

Whose comprehensive energy of mind  
 Obscur’d the meaner talents of mankind,  
 As the ris’n Sun in radiant glory bright  
 Extinguishes the Star’s diminish’d light,  
 says, with a noble modesty, in one of his letters  
 to Dr. Bentley, “ When I wrote my Treatise  
 “ about our System, I had an eye upon such prin-  
 “ ciples as might work with considering men for  
 “ the



“ the belief of a Deity ; and nothing can rejoice  
 “ me more than to find it useful for that purpose :  
 “ but if I have done the public any service this  
 “ way, it is due to nothing but industry and  
 “ patient thought\*.

“ You sometimes,” adds this great Philosopher, “ speak of gravity as essential and inherent  
 “ to matter. Pray do not ascribe that notion to  
 “ me ; for the cause of gravity is what I do not  
 “ pretend to know, and therefore would take  
 “ more time to consider it.”

“ The hypothesis of matter’s being at first  
 “ evenly spread through the Heavens is, in my  
 “ opinion, inconsistent with the hypothesis of  
 “ innate gravity, without a supernatural power  
 “ to assist them ; and therefore it infers a Deity.”

Dr. Johnson said that he had been told by an acquaintance of Sir Isaac, that in early life he started as a clamorous infidel ; but that, as he became more informed on the subject, he was converted to Christianity, and became one of its most zealous defenders.

As

\* “ *Genie c’est le travail,*” says M. de Buffon, “ Genius is  
 “ the repeated effort of thinking ; it comes not by inspiration,  
 “ but is the working of a powerful mind applied to a particular subject.” Sir Isaac Newton told Bishop Pearce, “ that  
 “ he had spent thirty years, at intervals, in reading over all  
 “ the authors or parts of authors, which could furnish him  
 “ with materials for his “ *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms ;*”  
 “ and that he had written that Work over sixteen times with  
 “ his own hand.”



As Dr. Edmund Halley, the Astronomer, a man of very lively parts, was one day talking against Christianity before Sir Isaac, and saying that it wanted mathematical demonstration, Sir Isaac stopped him by saying, "Mun, you had better hold your tongue; you have never sufficiently considered the matter."

Sir Isaac bore his last illness, that of the stone, with great fortitude and resignation; "and though," as his Niece used to say, "his agony was so great, that large drops of sweat forced themselves through a double nightcap which he wore, he never complained or cried out."

Backgammon was a favourite recreation with him, at which he used to play with Mr. Flamstead. Fontenelle concludes his exquisite Eulogium upon this great man with saying, that he distinguished himself from other men by no kind of singularity whatever: a distinction but too often affected by many who, possessing no degree of Sir Isaac's talents or virtues, and having no claims to the indulgence of others, endeavour to procure celebrity to themselves by affectation. Sir Isaac, indeed, was in one respect but too like the common race of mortals: his desire of gain induced him to have some concern in the fatal bubble of the South Sea; by which (as his Niece used to say) he lost twenty thousand pounds. Of this, however, he never much liked to hear; nor, perhaps,



perhaps, should it ever be mentioned, but to warn mankind against the indulgence of a passion which rendered the character of this wonder of humanity imperfect, and which has too often entailed disgrace and ruin on those who have improvidently suffered themselves to be governed by it.

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PHILIP,

DUKE OF WHARTON,

In one of his speeches in the reign of George the First, said, in the House of Peers,

“ My Lords,

“ There was, in the reign of Tiberius, a favourite Minister, by name Sejanus: the first step he took was to wean the Emperor’s affections from his son; the next, to carry the Emperor abroad; and so Rome was ruined.”

Lord Stanhope replied, “ That the Romans were most certainly a great people, and furnished many illustrious examples in their History, which ought to be carefully read: and which, he made no doubt, the noble Peer who spoke last had done. The Romans were likewise universally allowed to be a wise people, and that they shewed themselves to be so in nothing more than by debarring young Noblemen



“ men from speaking in the Senate ’till they under-  
“ stood good manners and propriety of language;  
“ and as the Duke had quoted an instance from  
“ their history of a bad Minister, he begged leave  
“ to quote from the same history an instance of a  
“ great man, a patriot of his country, who had a  
“ son so profligate, that he would have betrayed  
“ the liberties of it. For which his father him-  
“ self (the elder Brutus) had him whipped to  
“ death.”

No human being ever commenced his career with fairer prospects of happiness than this unfortunate Nobleman. He was no less distinguished for the powers of his mind than for the graces of his person. He was educated at home by his father, whose great desire was to make him a perfect orator. In this he so well succeeded, that the matter of his speeches, no less than his manner of delivering them, fascinated every one who heard him. The first prelude to his misfortunes arose from his privately marrying a young lady inferior to him in birth and in fortune. The finishing stroke was put to them by the too early death of his father, when, becoming free from paternal restraint, the Duke gave into those various excesses which embittered the happiness of his life, and at last brought him to the grave. He soon became, as Mr. Pope says,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,  
A rebel to the very King he lov'd.

In



In his travels in early life with his Tutor, his Grace picked up a bear's cub, of which he affected to be very fond, and carried it about with him: but when he became tired of his Tutor's company and admonitions, he quitted him one day suddenly, leaving his cub behind him, with a note addressed to his Tutor, to acquaint him, that being no longer able to support his ill-treatment, he thought proper to quit him; and that he left him his cub, that he might not be without a companion better suited to him than himself. Having dismissed his Governor, he returned to England, where he soon distinguished himself as a speaker in the House of Peers. He made an excellent speech on the trial of Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, in favour of that Prelate, having been furnished with materials on the subject by the Minister Sir Robert Walpole, whom he induced to believe that he should speak against the Bishop. Soon after this he quitted England and went to Lyons, from which place he wrote to the Pretender, then living at Avignon, and sent him a present of a very fine horse. The Pretender, on receiving this present, sent one of his principal gentlemen to invite him to his Court, where he was received with the greatest respect, and had the Order of the Garter and the title of Duke of Northumberland conferred upon him. Thus attached to the party of that unfortunate Prince, he came

to



to Paris, where he is described as follows in a dispatch of that excellent and able Minister Sir Benjamin Keene.

“ The Duke of Wharton has not been sober,  
“ or scarce had a pipe out of his mouth, since he  
“ left St. Ildefonso,,’

\* \* \* \* \*

“ Wharton made his compliments, and placed  
“ himself by me. I did not think myself obliged  
“ to turn out his star and garter, because, as he  
“ is an everlasting tippler and talker, in all probability he would lavish out something that  
“ might be of use to me to know; or at least might  
“ discover, by the warmth of his hopes and expectations, whether any scheme was to be put in  
“ immediate execution in favour of his dear master (as he calls the Pretender). He declared  
“ himself to be the Pretender’s Prime Minister,  
“ and Duke of Wharton and Northumberland.  
“ Hitherto,” added he, “ my master’s interest has  
“ been managed by the Duke of Perth, and three  
“ or four other old women, who meet under the  
“ portal of St. Germain’s. He wanted a Whig,  
“ and a brisk one too, to put them in a right  
“ train, and I am the man. You may now look  
“ upon me as Sir Philip Wharton, Knight of the  
“ Garter, running a race with Sir Robert Walpole,  
“ Knight of the Bath; running a course; and he  
“ shall



“ shall be hard pressed, I assure you. He bought  
“ my family pictures, but they shall not be long  
“ in his possession; that account is still open; nei-  
“ ther he nor King George shall be six months at  
“ ease, as long as I have the honour to serve in the  
“ employment I am now in.

“ He mentioned great things from Muscovy,  
“ and talked such nonsense and contradictions,  
“ that it is neither worth my while to remember  
“ nor yours to read them. I used him very *cava-*  
“ *lierement*, upon which he was much affronted—  
“ Sword and pistol next day. But before I slept,  
“ a gentleman was sent to desire that every thing  
“ might be forgotten. What a pleasure must it  
“ have been to have killed a Prime Minister !”

This vapouring, however, of the Duke did not last long: he retired to Spain, where he married one of the Queen's Ladies of the Bed-chamber without a shilling, and was soon afterwards seized with a disease of langour, occasioned by his former excesses, which by slow degrees ended in a premature death at the age of thirty-two. A mineral water in the mountains of Catelonia appeared for some time to have stopped the progress of his disorder. He relapsed, however, soon afterwards, and in his way to the same salutary springs fell from his horse, in one of the fainting-fits to which he had been subject, in a small village, and was carried by some charitable Monks  
of



of the Order of St. Bernard into their Convent, where they administered to his necessities in the best manner they could. Under their hospitable roof he languished a week, and then died. His funeral was performed in the same simple and cheap manner which the fathers observed to the brethren of their own community. Not long before he died he wrote to a friend, to whom he sent a MS. tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots, and some Poems, and finished his letter with these beautiful lines of Dryden to his friend Congreve :

Be kind to my remains ; and oh defend  
Against your judgment your departed friend !  
Let not th' insulting foe my fame pursue,  
But shade those laurels that descend to you.

Thus died, unattended and unlamented,

This life of pleasure and this soul of whim ;

Too fatally realizing the melancholy description of the Wits by the celebrated Roger Ascham, in his "Schoolmaster:"

"Commonlie men very quick of witte be also  
"very light of conditions." In youth they be rea-  
"die scoffers, privie mockers, and ever over-  
"light and merry ; in age they are testie, very  
"waspish, and alwaies over-miserable. And yet  
"fewe of them come to any great age, by reason  
" of



“ of their misordered life when they are yonge; but  
“ a great deal fewer of them come to shew any  
“ great countenance, or bear any great authoritie  
“ abroad in the world: but either live obscurely,  
“ men wot not how, or dye obscurely, men mark  
“ not when.”

The character of Lovelace in Clarissa has been supposed to be that of this Nobleman; and what makes the supposition more likely is, that “ The True Briton,” a political paper in which the Duke used to write, was printed by Mr. Richardson.

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## GEORGE THE SECOND.

[1727—1760.]

THIS Prince was very anxious to save the life of Dr. Cameron, against whom execution was awarded for treason five years after the act of attainder. When he was desired to sign one of the death-warrants for a similar offence, he said, in the true spirit of mercy that has ever distinguished his illustrious House, “ Surely there has been too  
“ much blood already spilt upon this occasion!”

This Prince seemed to have none of that love of individual and distinct property which has marked the character of many Sovereigns. His



Majesty came one day to Richmond Gardens, and finding the gates of them locked, while some decently dressed persons were standing on the outside, called for the head-gardener in a great passion, and told him to open the door immediately: "My subjects, Sir," added he, "walk where they please."

The same gardener complaining to him one day that the company in Richmond Gardens had taken up some of the flower-roots and shrubs that were planted there, his only reply was, shaking his cane at him, "Plant more then, you block-head you."

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#### QUEEN CAROLINE.

THIS excellent Princess one day observing that her daughter, the Princess ———, had made one of the Ladies about her stand a long time while she was talking to her upon some trifling subject, was resolved to give her a practical reprimand for her ill-behaviour, that should have more weight than verbal precept. When the Princess therefore came to her in the evening as usual to read to her, and was drawing herself a chair to sit down, the Queen said, "No, my dear, you must not sit



“ sit at present ; for I intend to make you stand  
“ this evening as long as you suffered Lady —  
“ to remain in the same position.”

Bishop Butler's abstruse work on the “ Analogy of Religion to Human Nature,” was a favourite book with this Queen. She told Mr. Sale, the Orientalist, that she read it every day at breakfast ; so light did her metaphysical mind make of that book which Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester, said he never could look into without making his head ache.

The talents and knowledge of this illustrious Princess gave her great influence with her husband, which she always employed to good purposes ; and which, perhaps, were never better exercised than in causing that great and excellent Minister Sir Robert Walpole to be continued in his employments on the accession of George the Second. One hundred thousand pounds were wanted to pay the debts that Monarch had incurred when he was Prince of Wales. The party in opposition had refused to procure the money. Sir Robert Walpole, however, offered it, and remained Prime Minister. Sir Thomas Hanmer was so enraged at the folly of the Tories in not complying with this request of paying the Prince's debts, made to them by the Queen herself, that he retired into the country, and took no farther part in politics.



DR. BUTLER,

BISHOP OF DURHAM.

THIS great Metaphysician was all spirit, all intellect, like his celebrated Book on the Analogy of Religion to Nature; that book which Mr. Hume asserted to be the best defence of Christianity he had ever known. The late learned Dr. Halifax, Bishop of St. Asaph, has analyzed it with great sagacity; and has extremely well defended the memory of its illustrious Author against some imputations of superstition which were thrown upon him. Dr. Butler's book is rendered more difficult to be understood than even the obscure nature of the subject required it to be, by the pains the Author himself took (as he told his Chaplain, the present Dean of Gloucester) to obviate every difficulty that might be made to any of his positions.

The Bishop was extremely abstinent in his diet, and so anxious for the purity of the professors of religion, that he used to declare his disapprobation of the marriage of the Clergy.

“Do not,” said he one day to his Chaplain, as if bursting from a fit of reverie, — “Do not  
“whole bodies of men instantaneously lose their  
“wits as a private individual does?”



## SIR ROBERT WALPOLE,

AFTERWARDS EARL OF ORFORD.

SIR ROBERT used to say, in speaking of corruption, "We Ministers are generally called, and are sometimes, tempters; but we are oftener tempted."

When he quarrelled with Lord Sunderland, he went into Opposition; and on the debate upon the capital clause in the Mutiny Bill, he made use of this strong expression, "Whoever gives the power of blood, gives blood." The question being carried in favour of Ministry by a small majority, Sir Robert said, after the division, "Faith, I was afraid that we had got the question;" his good sense perfectly well enabling him to see, that armies could not be kept in order without strict discipline and the power of life and death.

Sir Robert had very exact intelligence of what was passing at the Court of the Pretender. When Alderman Barber visited the Minister after his return from Rome, he asked him how his old friend the Pretender did. The Alderman was much surprised. Sir Robert then, having related some particulars of a conversation, said, "Well, Jack, go and sin no more, lest a worse thing befall thee."

Soon



Soon after the dissolution of the South-Sea Company, Sir Robert brought in the Land-tax bill, and laid it upon the table, adding, that the bill should lay there till the enquiry was gone through, and the country satisfied.

Sir Robert always declared, that he meant the Excise scheme in 1733 as an ease to the owners of land, as an efficacious and cheap method of collecting revenue, and as a prevention against fraud. The Opposition, as a venerable and excellent Politician has always declared, thought so well of the scheme, that they held themselves bound in conscience not to oppose it. Lord Bolingbroke, however, sent round to their leaders, and asked them, whether they wished that Sir Robert should be Minister for ever. "It is," said he, "one of the wisest schemes that ever entered into the head of any Minister, and it is for that reason you ought to oppose it. A foolish scheme of course brings disgrace upon the person who proposes it. So go down to the House of Commons; call John Bull's house his castle; and talk of the tyranny and oppression of the regulations of the Excise." This was done so effectually, and such a clamour raised against the good people of England, that Sir Robert was obliged to give up his very wise scheme, which he did in one of the best speeches he ever made. Soon after being compelled to relinquish his Excise bill, one



of the American Governors proposed to him a tax upon America. "Why," replied he, "you see I have Old England already set against me; do you think that I can wish to have New England set against me also?"

The late Lord North told Dr. Johnson, that Sir Robert had once got possession of some treasonable letters of Mr. Shippen; and that he sent for him, shewed him the letters, and burnt them before his face. Soon afterwards it was necessary in a new Parliament for Mr. Shippen to take the oaths of allegiance to George the Second, when Sir Robert placed himself over against him, and smiled whilst he was sworn by the Clerk. Mr. Shippen then came up to him, and said, "Indeed, Robin, this is hardly fair."

Dr. Johnson said one day of Sir Robert, that he was the best Minister this country ever had; "for," added he, "he would have kept it in perpetual peace, if we (meaning the Tories and those in opposition to him) would have let him." And what greater eulogium can be bestowed upon any Minister, than that his great and universal aim was to render the country of which he is entrusted with the care, tranquil and flourishing? It should be likewise remarked to the honour of this Minister, that (as that sagacious and excellent politician the Dean of Gloucester tells us) he took off by one act of parliament upwards of one



one hundred petty and teasing Custom-house duties.

There is extant a letter of this wise and excellent Statesman to the Duke of Newcastle, written during the time of the ferment in Ireland respecting Wood's Halfpence. He appears to approve highly of the plan, but says, "If after all the  
" Irish dislike it, I will give it up ; as I would  
" never wish to oppose the general sense of a  
" country in any measure whatsoever."

During the division upon the celebrated Chippenham Election, Sir Robert stood near to the worthy Baronet, whose success on that occasion was the cause of his quitting his situation as Prime Minister, and said to him (on observing a particular person dividing against him), "Observe that  
" fellow, Sir Edward ; I saved him from the gal-  
" lows in the year ———"

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DR. CHEYNE.

WHILE some one was talking before this acute Scotchman of the excellence of Human Nature, "Hoot, hoot, mon," says he, "Human Nature is a  
" rogue and a scoundrel, or why would it perpe-  
" tually stand in need of laws and of religion?"

Dr.



Dr. Cheyne's memory, independent of his medical and mathematical merit, should ever be held in veneration by all wise and good men for the golden rule of conduct which he prescribed to himself (mentioned by Mr. Boswell in his entertaining Tour to Scotland), and which unites the utmost acuteness of worldly wisdom with the most exalted sense of religion :

“ To neglect nothing to secure my eternal  
“ peace, more than if I had been certified I should  
“ die within the day; nor to mind any thing that my  
“ secular duties and obligations demanded of me,  
“ less than if I had been ensured to live fifty years  
“ more.”

“ Religious persons,” say the Messieurs de Port Royal, “ are apt in worldly matters to do too  
“ little for themselves, to act without sufficient  
“ consideration, and then, by way of correcting  
“ themselves, and excusing themselves to others,  
“ to impute the necessary ill consequences of their  
“ imprudent and foolish conduct to the decrees of  
“ Providence. Men of the world in general are  
“ slower in deciding, and weigh in a nicer balance  
“ what effects their actions may produce, without  
“ reference to religious obligation, and perhaps  
“ succeed better in the present system of things.  
“ They are, therefore, in Scripture, said to be  
“ wiser than the children of light.”



## DR. YOUNG

Was so much in earnest in whatever he was doing, that preaching one day at the Chapel Royal before George the Second, and observing him extremely inattentive, he raised his voice very much; and finding that ineffectual, he burst into tears.

The last Poem he wrote was that on Resignation, addressed to the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, to whom he recommended the only Christian virtue that could give her the least difficulty to practise:—Resignation on the death of a beloved husband, who, as a naval Commander, had performed distinguished services to his country.

Young's Tragedies are very grand and noble:

—*spirant Tragicum satis et feliciter audent.*

The diction is elevated, the characters are well drawn, and the situations interesting. He appears to have written above the taste of our times, which seem to have no wish, that

——— gorgeous Tragedy

In scepter'd pall come sweeping by,

to agitate the mind, which, according to Aristotle, it disciplines by means of terror and of pity.

The



The following Lines appeared some time since  
in the WHITEHALL EVENING POST:

ON THE PRESENT TASTE FOR PUBLIC PLEA-  
SURE IN LONDON.

—*Migravit ab aure voluptas*

*Omnis, ad incertos oculos, & gaudia vana.* HOR.

GREAT Shakspeare's nature, Otway's tale of woe,  
The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of Rowe,  
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful strain,  
Solicit now Britannia's sons in vain;

Jonson's stern humour, Vanbrugh's sprightly ease,  
And Congreve's flashes now no longer please.

Purcell's soft notes, Corelli's melody,  
And Handel, wondrous Master! to untie  
The hidden chains and links of Harmony,

With unavailing efforts tempt the ear

Their varied powers of magic sounds to hear,

Sated with excellence, to whim we fly,

And own no sense but the capricious eye;

With transport see the Antic's French grimace

And gestures, never stealing into grace:

The human form, in Nature's high disdain,

Contorted, as in agony of pain;

Th' extended quivering foot with rapture view,

Critics sublime of Pantomima's shoe.

S.

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DR. MIDDLETON.

THIS learned and investigating Writer left be-  
hind him an unfinished MS. against the use of  
Prayer,



Prayer. He had treated on two parts of that duty and of that consolation—on Supplication, and on Thanksgiving. He had said nothing on the third part, that of Intercession. On his widow's death, his MS. papers fell into the hands of the present virtuous and learned Father of Physic in this country, who threw this pernicious treatise into the fire; his acuteness and philanthropy exerting themselves with the same energy against the poison of the mind, which they had ever employed against the contagion of the body.

Lord Bolingbroke used to tell his friends, that he could never get through the Doctor's "Life of Cicero." This was, perhaps, owing to his inserting so many quotations from Tully's writings; the translations of which were furnished him (as he told Dr. Lancaster) by his patron Lord Harvey, and could not, perhaps, be refused.

Dr. Middleton was of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Bentley, the Master of it, who was no great friend to Music, gave Dr. Middleton the disgraceful epithet of "fiddling Conyers," from his playing not unfrequently upon the violin. Middleton was, however, long afterwards even with the Master; for when Dr. Bentley's Proposals for his Edition of the New Testament in Greek came out, he attacked them with such strength



strength of observation and acuteness of sarcasm, that the Doctor thought fit to decline his projected undertaking.

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### AARON HILL.

THIS excellent Man told Savage the Poet, that Lord Bolingbroke was the finest Gentleman he had ever seen; and Savage one day paid Aaron Hill the same compliment, when he had occasion to speak of him to the late Dr. Johnson.

Hill's Tragedy of "Ethelwold" concludes thus, with an energy unusual with its author, and worthy of Dryden himself;

Oh Leolyn, be obstinately just,  
Indulge no passion and deceive no trust;  
Let never Man be bold enough to say,  
Thus far, no farther, shall my passion stray;  
The first crime past, compels us into more,  
And guilt grows fate, that was but choice before.

Dom' Noel d'Argonne, the Carthusian, who wrote that exquisite literary Miscellany, "*Les Mélanges de la Littérature par Vigneuil de Merveille*," has an observation similar to those lines. "With many persons," says he, "the early age of life is passed in sowing in their  
" minds



“ minds the vices that are most suitable to their  
 “ inclinations; the middle age goes on in nourish-  
 “ ing and maturing those vices; and the last age  
 “ concludes in gathering in pain and in anguish  
 “ the bitter fruits of these most accursed feeds.”

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### ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

WHEN this great seaman was appointed to the command of a guard-ship that was stationed at the Nore, he sent away several of the newly-pressed men that were brought to him, in company with some experienced seamen, in frigates and small vessels, to the mouths of many of the creeks and rivers on the coasts of Kent and of Suffex, to guard those countries from an invasion which was then projecting by the French\*.

This excellent Officer was so anxious for the honour of the sea-service, and for that of himself, that when Lord Anson, then First Lord of the Admiralty,

\* “ The Admiral is gone in a great hurry to the Nore,  
 “ where he is sent to command, in order to defend the river  
 “ and the coasts from an invasion, which it is every day  
 “ expected the French will attempt. He has thirty Lieute-  
 “ nants and two Captains under his orders, whom he is to  
 “ employ in small vessels to guard the coasts.”

*MS. Letters, December 6, 1745.*



Admiralty, refused to confirm his promotion of two naval Officers to the rank of Post-Captains, in consequence of their having distinguished themselves at the siege of Louisburgh, he threatened to give up his seat at the Board of Admiralty. Lord Anson, however, not to be deprived of the advice and experience of this great seaman, thought fit to retract his opposition.

In some French Memoirs Mr. Boscawen is represented as having, at the siege of Louisburgh, wholly given himself up to the direction of a particular Captain in that arduous and enterprising business. This is by no means true. Whoever knew Mr. Boscawen *au fond*—whoever was acquainted with his knowledge in his profession, with his powers of resource upon every occasion, with his intrepidity of mind, his manliness and independence of conduct and of character, can never give the least degree of credit to this foolish and hazarded assertion. The Admiral, however, upon other occasions, and in other circumstances, deferred to the opinions of those with whom he was professionally connected. He was once sent with a command to intercept a St. Domingo fleet of merchantmen, and was waiting near the track which it was supposed they would take. One of his seamen came to him to tell him that the fleet was now in sight. The Admiral took his glass, and from his superior



perior power of eye, or perhaps from previous information, said, that the sailor was mistaken, and that what he saw was the grand French fleet. The seamen, however, persisted. The Admiral desired some others of his crew to look through the glass; who all, with their brains heated with the prospect of a prize, declared, that what they saw was the St. Domingo fleet. He nobly replied, "Gentlemen, you shall never say that I have stood in the way of your enriching yourselves; I submit to you; but remember, when you find your mistake, you must stand by me." The mistake was soon discovered, and the Admiral, by such an exertion of manœuvres as the service has not often seen, saved his ship.

He was so little infected with the spirit of party which, in the last war, prevailed in our navy, to the ruin of the country, and to the disgrace of the profession, that when, on his return from some expedition, he found his friends out of place, and another Administration appointed, and was asked whether he would continue as a Lord of the Admiralty with them; he replied very nobly, "The Country has a right to the services of its professional men: should I be sent again upon any expedition, my situation at the Admiralty will facilitate the equipment of the fleet I am to command."

Mr.



Mr. Boscawen thought with the celebrated Admiral Blake, "It is not for us to mind State affairs, but to prevent Foreigners from fooling us."

No stronger testimony of the merit of Admiral Boscawen can be given, than that afforded by the late Lord Chatham when Prime Minister of this Country: "When I apply," said he, "to other Officers respecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties; you always find expedients." Of Lord Chatham Mr. Boscawen said, "He alone can carry on the war, and he alone should be permitted to make the peace\*."

The following inscription is on the Admiral's monument, in the church of St. Michael Penkevel, in Cornwall. It is supposed to have been written by his excellent and disconsolate Widow, who appears in it to have felt no less sensibly the loss her Country experienced, than that which she herself sustained:

*Satis*

\* When the Duke of Bedford went over to Paris as Ambassador in 1763, he insisted much on some point in the treaty in which he was opposed by the French Ministry. He then told them, that if they continued their opposition to it, he should immediately return to England, and advise his Sovereign to place Lord Chatham at the head of affairs. This threat had its proper effect upon those who had suffered from the exertions of that great man, and they immediately gave up the disputed point to the Ambassador.



*Satis gloria, sed haud satis reipublicæ.*

Here lies the Right Honourable

EDWARD BOSCAWEN,

Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines,

Lord of the Admiralty, and one of his

Majesty's Most Honourable Privy

Council.

His birth, though noble,

His titles, though illustrious,

Were but incidental additions to his greatness.

HISTORY,

In more expressive and more indelible

characters,

Will inform latest posterity

With what ardent zeal,

With what successful valour,

He served his country;

And taught her enemies

To dread her naval power.

In command

He was equal to every emergency,

Superior to every difficulty;

In his high departments masterly and upright;

His example formed, while

His patronage rewarded

MERIT.

With the highest exertions of military greatness,

He united the gentlest offices of humanity:

His concern for the interests, and

unwearied attention to the health

Of all under his command,

Softened the necessary exactions of duty

And the rigours of discipline,

By



By the care of a Guardian, and the  
tendernefs of a Father.

Thus beloved and rever'd,  
Amiable in private life, as illuftrious in public,  
This gallant and profitable fervant of his country,  
When he was beginning to reap the harveft  
Of his toils and dangers,  
In the full meridian of years and glory,  
After having been providentially preferved  
Through every peril incident to his profeflion,  
Died of a fever  
On the 10th of January, in the year 1761,  
The 50th of his age,  
At Hatchlands Park, in Surrey;  
A feat he had juft finifhed, at the expence  
Of the enemies of his country;  
And (amidft the groans and tears  
Of his beloved Cornifhmen) was here deposited.  
His once happy Wife infcribes this marble,  
An equal testimony of his worth  
And of her affection.

---

JOHN HOUGH,

BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

THIS intrepid and excellent Prelate thus ad-  
dreffed the Commiffioners whom King James the  
Second



Second sent to Magdalen College, Oxon \* to impose a Catholic Fellow upon that learned and venerable Society:

“ My Lords,

“ You say your Commission gives you authority to change and alter our statutes and to make  
 “ new ones, as you think fit: now, my Lords,  
 “ we † have taken an oath, not only to observe  
 “ our statutes (laying his hand upon the Book of  
 “ the Statutes of the College), but to admit of no  
 “ new ones, or alterations in these. This must  
 “ be my behaviour here: I must admit of no al-  
 “ teration from them, and by the grace of God I  
 “ never will.”

The Bishop was as amiable and excellent in private as he was upright and spirited in public life: His servant having one day let fall a very fine barometer belonging to him, which he had caused to be brought into his drawing-room to shew to his company, the glass broke and the quicksilver flew about the floor; the Bishop, turning round

\* Mr. Gibbon is surely mistaken when he talks of the Monks of † Magdalen. This College has produced many distinguished persons. The name of Dr. Hough is no less dear to the lovers of freedom, than the name of Dr. Routh is dear to the lovers of virtue and of learning. The eloquence and the piety of Dr. Horne require no panegyrist.

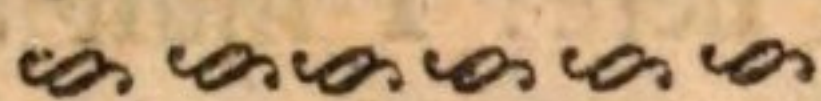
† Dr. Hough was at that time President of Magdalen College.

‡ See his Letters.



to his guests, said with a smile, "I protest I never  
" saw the quicksilver so low in all my life."

By the kindness of SIR EDWARD WINNINGTON,  
BART. the three following Letters of Dr. Hough  
are permitted to embellish this Collection. They  
were addressed to John Townsend, Esq. and will  
be perused with that satisfaction with which we  
ever contemplate simplicity of character united  
with energy of mind, the constituent parts of the  
heroic disposition.



#### LETTER I.

" Sir,

" Hoping this will find its way to Birbury be-  
" fore you leave the place, I send it to present you  
" with my best thanks for your kind letter of the  
" 5<sup>th</sup> instant; indeed you could not have obliged  
" me more than in letting me know that all of you  
" under that roof were well, and particularly that  
" my dear cousin Biddulph was delivered from  
" her painful indisposition. I am sure I suffered  
" in my mind so long as I heard she was uneasy;  
" and now that she has recovered her health, I  
" share with her in the pleasure. I most heartily  
" rejoice, and pray it may continue till she arrives  
" at my age, and many years beyond it. The last  
" post



“ post brought me the melancholy news of poor  
 “ Harry Bosvile’s death, which you may imagine  
 “ has put me under a good deal of concern ; for I  
 “ have lost in him an honest, useful, and friendly  
 “ man, and shall have some difficulty in finding out  
 “ another whom I may with equal confidence em-  
 “ ploy in transacting my little affairs in town; but  
 “ the condition of this life unavoidably exposes  
 “ us to such misfortunes ; and if God is pleased to  
 “ lengthen our days, we must frequently expect  
 “ to be shortened in one or other of the comforts  
 “ and conveniences that are requisite to make  
 “ them tolerably happy. But why should I trou-  
 “ ble you with this unseasonable reflection, in a  
 “ place where every body makes it their business  
 “ to entertain you chearfully? I beg your pardon,  
 “ and will add no more but by my heartiest love  
 “ to all about you, and that I am,

“ Sir,

“ Your very affectionate Friend,

“ and faithful Servant,

“ JOE WORCESTER.

“ Feb. the 13<sup>th</sup>, 1733.”

*~~~~~*

## LETTER II.

“ Sir,

“ You had a letter from Miss Betty by Mon-  
 “ day’s post, which made me stay some days



“ longer than I intended before I gave you my  
“ thanks for yours of December the 25<sup>th</sup>. I am  
“ not at all pleased to hear that you feel any thing  
“ of the indisposition that carried you to Bath: I  
“ hope it was a very gentle remembrance and  
“ soon over, for I care to hear no more of it; tell  
“ me as much as you will of other people’s ail-  
“ ments, but when you speak of yourself I expect  
“ you to say (in the language of this place) I am  
“ very well; otherwise I shall think the whole-  
“ some water and good company you enjoy ill be-  
“ stowed upon you, and wish you were doing  
“ penance at Hartlebury. I shall very soon miss  
“ you more than ordinary, for our Ombersly neigh-  
“ bours who were here Tuesday last will leave the  
“ Country on Monday next, and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lyt-  
“ tleton will not be long after them. The rainy  
“ weather which we have had almost without in-  
“ termission ever since you left us, has, I thank  
“ God, had no worse influence upon me, than to  
“ make me use my handkerchief very frequently;  
“ nor do those that are about me complain more  
“ than myself: we meet at prayer, at dinner, and  
“ after supper; we keep together till the usual  
“ time, and have the pleasure next morning of  
“ seeing each other well as when we parted. This  
“ has been the case hitherto, but is not likely to  
“ hold, for your brother Byrch has a foot that  
“ threatens to confine him: we should not want  
“ him



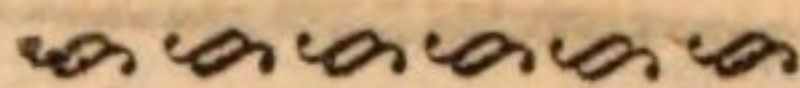
“ him among us, were we happy in the good com-  
 “ pany we did not used to fail of on New-year’s-  
 “ day; but his absence breaks a sett at Quadrille,  
 “ which in this gaming season is you know of no  
 “ small consequence. I wish nothing may inter-  
 “ rupt your diversion at present, or hereafter hin-  
 “ der you and the ladies from enjoying many  
 “ happy years in perfect health.

“ I am Sir,

“ Yours,

“ JOE WORCESTER.”

“ Jan. the 3<sup>d</sup>, 1735.”



### LETTER III.

“ Sir,

“ You had very good fortune in getting safe to  
 “ the end of your journey without any disaster,  
 “ considering the ill condition of the roads you  
 “ passed; you had no small convenience in find-  
 “ ing a lodging ready to receive you, and in  
 “ all respects such as you would have; but I  
 “ think your chief happiness has been in meeting  
 “ with another Doctor Mackenzie, who will give  
 “ you good advice and little physick. Every  
 “ body in this house is heartily glad to hear that  
 “ all goes on so well with you hitherto; nor are  
 “ they



“ they wanting in their best wishes that good  
 “ company, agreeable diversion, and every thing  
 “ else, may contribute to give the waters their  
 “ utmost efficacy. ’Tis my duty to pray for God’s  
 “ blessing on you and the good ladies, to the esta-  
 “ blishment of your health; which I do with the  
 “ warmth and sincerity of a friend.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your very affectionate,

“ and faithful Servant,

“ JOE WORCESTER.

“ Nov. the 22<sup>d</sup>, 1735.”

### GREGORY SHARPE, LL. D.

By the kindness of Mr. WYNDHAM, the fol-  
 lowing very interesting Letter of this learned Di-  
 vine to Lord Melcombe, is permitted to embellish  
 this Collection :

“ July 3, 1752.

“ Your description of the serpent is admira-  
 “ ble. It was exactly the case, till more heat  
 “ than love requires made it necessary to quit the  
 “ temple of Venus, to go and cool in that of  
 “ Æsculapius, whose appearance was often in  
 “ form of a serpent. In that shape he is said to  
 “ have hissed about the temples of Greece, and in  
 “ the



“ the same disguise to have flown to Rome. The  
“ truth is, by the power that animal has to change  
“ its skin, and appear in a new one, it is no bad  
“ emblem of the recovery of health, nor by its  
“ other properties an improper symbol for the  
“ origin of sin. Without being prophet or con-  
“ jurer, he that dares, may easily decypher the  
“ language of Moses, and support his conjectures  
“ by the authority of some of the gravest of the  
“ fathers.

“ And now I have mentioned the good old  
“ Book, you will forgive me, if I say, of all the  
“ objections against it, I have found none more  
“ feeble than those of Lord Bolingbroke.

“ The sons of Elohim are not the sons of God,  
“ but of the great ones ; for Elohim is a word of  
“ power, and signifies not only God or Angel, but  
“ Judge or Magistrate. The daughters of men  
“ are the daughters of the common people de-  
“ bauched by the sons of Elohim, and then the  
“ Rephaim (not the giants), but the rebellious,  
“ the fallen great, rise, and all that land or earth  
“ is overwhelmed in moral and political confu-  
“ sion.

“ The universality of a deluge can be no ob-  
“ jection ; for it is not certain that the pretended  
“ deluge was universal. As a great man fallen  
“ low, Lord B. was himself one of the Rephaim  
“ or giants he ridicules. Our friend ——— is  
“ one



“ one of them in every sense, for the same word  
“ signifies also, a physician and a dead man. Are  
“ these the passages by which revelation is to be  
“ destroyed? Shall we make objections to the  
“ book from the mistakes of translators, and be  
“ always silent as to the moral and religious me-  
“ rits of it? I cannot think that Harrington,  
“ Milton, Joseph Mede, Spencer, Selden, New-  
“ ton, Locke, Lowman, &c. would have been  
“ prevailed upon to have desisted from their in-  
“ terpretations of antient laws and history by the  
“ ingenious remarks of this Noble Author. And  
“ as he was a politician I am still more surprized!  
“ But if Christianity is to be entirely destroyed,  
“ where is the workman who can build us up  
“ another system as serviceable and good, or where  
“ is the Statesman that will undertake to govern  
“ men without any religion at all? I flatter my-  
“ self, whatever you may think of the criticism of  
“ Elohim and Rephaim, that I not only express  
“ mine but your sentiments, or you would not  
“ have censured him (Lord B.) in your last, for  
“ his ridicule on religion. In his former Essay on  
“ a Patriot King, I well remember his sarcastic  
“ accusation of Dr. Clarke for being a heretic,  
“ and in this (O rare consistency!) heretics are  
“ better than the orthodox, though both are bad.  
“ I own his pen is fine; but I think I know one  
“ whose knowledge of history, and whose abilities  
“ as



“ as a Statesman, are as great, and who in every  
“ other relation is much more amiable. Could  
“ we obtain from you observations upon antient  
“ history, instead of condemning every period as  
“ uncertain and almost useless before your own  
“ time, or before the advantageous treaty you  
“ made for us with Spain, I believe you would  
“ shew the use of History in the rise and fall of  
“ antient kingdoms. You would guard us against  
“ our declension, by shewing the parallel of our  
“ present state with that of Athens and of Rome.  
“ The former was ruined by a foreign war, carried  
“ on at too great an expence; enormous taxes  
“ were levied; universal depravity connived at  
“ (if not encouraged); the original Constitution  
“ of the Republic (which, Polybius says, can ne-  
“ ver be safely departed from) was changed, and  
“ every part too corrupt to think of any other  
“ thing but private emolument, and too feeble  
“ even for its own support and continuance.  
“ Lacedæmon was lost by the building of treasu-  
“ ries: and the Roman valour and virtue gave  
“ way to double wages. It is with communities  
“ as with individuals, want of economy is the ruin  
“ of both. There is yet another use I am sure you  
“ would make of the rise and fall of kingdoms.  
“ It is in these great events that the justice of Pro-  
“ vidence is most manifest. In the natural world  
“ all seems good and wise, nor ought we to doubt  
“ the



“ the wisdom and goodness of God in his go-  
 “ vernment of the moral world. But in both  
 “ there are objects too minute and too much  
 “ entangled for the human eye, and we have  
 “ no prisms or microscopes for the mind. I  
 “ am sure you would not oppose the Christian  
 “ religion, or any other reasonable motives to en-  
 “ force obedience to moral and municipal laws.  
 “ Disputes concerning the Old Testament you  
 “ would leave to the Pot-hookians ; and for sects,  
 “ schismatics, heretics, &c. &c. toleration, as we  
 “ have happily experienced since the Revolution,  
 “ is the only remedy.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ I send for Dr. ——— a criticism upon Theo-  
 “ phrastus's History of Plants. Botany belongs  
 “ to his profession, and I think it becomes both  
 “ him and me rather to mend old books than to  
 “ mend old Governments. Let him take care of  
 “ the constitution of his friends, and leave the  
 “ Constitution of the State to those who love fees  
 “ and attendance better than himself.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ I wish you and your good Lady and all your  
 “ friends perfect health for many years, and that it  
 “ may be long indeed ere you arrive at those su-  
 “ pramundane mansions, where there is no access  
 “ to sickness or to sorrow. I have already suf-  
 “ fered by the loss of some good men ; but I do  
 “ not



“not think a greater calamity could befall me,  
“than to lose you and brother Will, who loves  
“and honours you more than any one, except,

“Dear Sir,

“Your most faithful and most affectionate,

“GREG. SHARPE.”

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#### HANDEL.

AN old Gentleman long since deceased, the friend of Handel, told Dr. Hayes, the Professor of Music at Oxford, that Handel sent five hundred pounds one hard winter to the Bishop of London, to distribute to the poor of the metropolis.

Handel once heard that a Gentleman had said that his Oratorios should be performed on Salisbury Plain, the Choruses of them being so very loud. He smiled at the idea, as having something of truth in it, and confessed that the Theatres then in London were too small for them.

For the following short Essay on Handel's Music, the COMPILER is indebted to the ingenious Mr. JACKSON of Exeter.

“HANDEL'S



“HANDEL’s Music, particularly his Oratorios,  
 “being still annually and occasionally performed  
 “in London and elsewhere, it may not be incu-  
 “rious to enquire from what causes this constant  
 “repetition arises, and why the works of this  
 “Master have had a fate so very different from  
 “that of contemporary Composers, the greatest  
 “part of which seems consigned to oblivion\*.

“This enquiry will naturally lead to the  
 “speaking of general principles, so far as they  
 “are applicable to the present subject; to the  
 “state of Instrumental and Vocal Music; and to  
 “a comparison between Handel and other Com-  
 “posers of note which flourished at this period.  
 “Nothing more being intended than a few mis-  
 “cellaneous observations set down just as they  
 “occur, method will not be attempted, and of  
 “course must be excused.

“As the Compositions which are the subject  
 “of the following remarks were produced in  
 “England, and set to English words, the men-  
 “tion of foreign Musicians and their works is  
 “excluded, as not appertaining to the subject,  
 “unless

\* “Some Songs of Greene, Arne, Howard, Carey, &c.  
 “some considerable works of the two first-mentioned, to-  
 “gether with Boyce’s Solomon and Church-Music, although  
 “not often produced in public, have ever been highly  
 “esteemed by the best judges, and are exceptions to the  
 “above remark.”



“ unless so connected with it as to render the  
 “ mention indispensable.

“ Music, in its common application, is con-  
 “ sidered merely as an entertainment: when bad,  
 “ it disgusts; when good, it creates sensations  
 “ unknown from other sources; and if it reach  
 “ the sublime, our feelings are more powerfully  
 “ excited than from the utmost perfection that  
 “ Poetry alone, or Painting, has yet attained.

“ With the latter, Music cannot be connected;  
 “ but when joined, or, as Milton phrases it,  
 “ wedded with Poetry\*, it reaches the highest  
 “ pitch of excellence, and soars a height which,  
 “ disjoined from its powerful ally, was impos-  
 “ sible to be obtained.

“ Before Handel, I cannot recollect any in-  
 “ stance of this perfection. Our best Vocal  
 “ Music was in the Church, and our best  
 “ Composers were Purcell, Wise, Weldon, and  
 “ a little later, Croft, whose merit, as far as it  
 “ reached, will be ever felt and acknowledged.

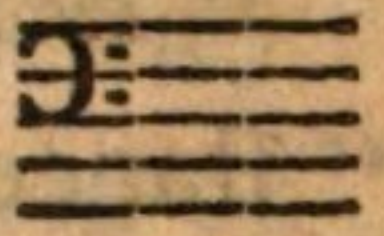
“ Instrumental Music was perhaps universally  
 “ barbarous until the time of Corelli, whose  
 “ Compositions seemed to open a new world.  
 “ Even in these our times, when Instrumental  
 “ Music

\* “ There is no necessity for poetical measure; prose is just  
 “ as proper for sublime effects, as we find from passages in the  
 “ Psalms and Prophets; but it must be prose produced by a  
 “ poetical imagination on a grand subject.”



“ Music is so much improved, Corelli is still a  
 “ favourite, and not only with old-fashioned peo-  
 “ ple. The reason why he is so would carry me  
 “ too far from my subject. What Corelli did for  
 “ Bow-Instruments, Handel did for the Harp-  
 “ sichord. We acknowledge the improvements  
 “ of the modern Symphonists, but we still relish  
 “ a Concerto of Corelli; and no great Performer  
 “ on the Harpsichord but sits down with pleasure  
 “ to the *Suites des Pieces pour le Clavecin*\*.

“ The Music for the Stage was thoroughly  
 “ wretched;

\* “ This was at least a half Century before the in-  
 “ vention of the Piano-forte. The Harpsichord at  
 “ this time comprized four octaves, from   
 “ to ; of course there is no note in these Les-  
 “ sons beyond that compass. But some instruments at this  
 “ time had what is called short octaves, and some Organs  
 “ went down to G G, but not higher than C. The scale  
 “ was then extended to D—E, F and G in alt, brought back  
 “ to F, and continued from thence downwards to F F in the  
 “ bass. This extent was for more than thirty years judged  
 “ sufficient for all musical purposes; but of late a different  
 “ opinion has prevailed, and we have added another fourth.

“ The progress of Music for the Harpsichord from Han-  
 “ del's first foundation, makes no improper addition to this  
 “ Note.

“ What



“wretched, and continued so until the little  
“musical entertainments of Carey and the Beg-  
“gar’s Opera, which made their appearance long  
“after the time of Handel’s first residence in  
“England. Such was the state of our Music at  
“the beginning of this Century, and long after.

“What are called Handel’s Hautbois Con-  
“certos, have so much Subject, real Air, and  
“solid Composition, that they always are heard  
“with the greatest pleasure, and are undoubtedly  
“the best things of their class. I believe they  
“were

“What was done for many years was chiefly in his style.  
“The succeeding Composers for this instrument which were  
“original and new, as I can recollect, were Scarlatti, who  
“invented some scattering passages and new applications:  
“Alberti, who first introduced divisions of the chord in the  
“bass to a singing part in the treble. Paradies composed for  
“the double Harpsichord, and produced effects from the  
“judicious use of the two rows of keys. His Sonatas were  
“never imitated, which is extraordinary, as they have been  
“ever much approved. Schobert, who composed about the  
“same time that the German symphony was first noticed,  
“endeavoured to produce the effect of that species of com-  
“position on the Harpsichord or Piano-forte, which latter  
“instrument now began to be in vogue. In this he has been  
“successfully imitated by Composers of all nations. The  
“present style of performance and composition perhaps origi-  
“nated with Clementi.

“The Piano-forte has very justly superseded the Harp-  
“sichord, which is more and more disused.”



“ were the first attempt to unite Wind-Instru-  
“ ments with Violins, which union was long  
“ reprobated in Italy.

“ The Operas of Handel are confessedly su-  
“ perior to all preceding and contemporary ones.  
“ His Oratorios, though called by a well known  
“ name, may be justly esteemed original, both in  
“ design and execution. These last being the  
“ pieces which are so frequently performed, I  
“ will with the utmost impartiality consider their  
“ merits and defects, and how far they deserve  
“ their continued approbation.

“ Any works of a fashionable Composer, espe-  
“ cially if exhibited by performers we are in  
“ the habit of applauding, will take a present  
“ hold on our attention, to the exclusion of works  
“ of superior merit not possessing the same ad-  
“ vantages; but when they have had their day,  
“ they set to rise no more. On the contrary,  
“ those Compositions which depend on their  
“ own intrinsic merit, may make their way  
“ slowly, or perhaps, by being cut off from a pos-  
“ sibility of taking the first step, may never get  
“ forward at all; yet, if once they are presented  
“ to the Public, and their effect felt and under-  
“ stood, they are always heard with new pleasure,  
“ and claim an equal immortality with Poetry  
“ and Painting. Let us consider what are the  
“ essentials



“ essentials of good Music, and how far Handel’s  
 “ Compositions possess them.

“ The first essential (and without which all  
 “ others are of no consequence) is what in popu-  
 “ lar music is called Tune; in more refined, is  
 “ denominated Air; and in the superior class of  
 “ composition, Subject\*. Music having this  
 “ property alone, is entitled to a long existence,  
 “ and possesses it. The next essential is Har-  
 “ mony, the strongest ally by which Air can be  
 “ assisted, but which receives from Air more  
 “ consequence than it communicates. To these  
 “ must be added Expression, giving a Grace to  
 “ the former; and Facility, which has the effect  
 “ of immediate emanation, and, as the term im-  
 “ ports, seems to accomplish with ease what from  
 “ its apparent difficulty should be rather sought  
 “ for than found.

“ If words are to be connected with Music,  
 “ they ought like that to be light and airy for  
 “ Tune, passionate for Air, and both passionate

\* “ In a few remarks published some time since on this  
 “ subject, unfortunately I was led to mention Tune in its  
 “ collective sense. My Critic, in a monthly publication,  
 “ understanding it only in its popular application, convicted  
 “ me of much ignorance, and in course condemned me to as  
 “ much punishment as his scourge could inflict. Profiting  
 “ by my correction, I am now careful to divide properly,  
 “ and hope (for this time at least) to escape misrepresenta-  
 “ tion.”



“ and sublime for Subject; but in every case  
 “ (except particular applications) must appeal to  
 “ the heart. The Accent and Emphasis must  
 “ be expressed, and whatever effect the reading  
 “ of the words is to produce, must be increased  
 “ by the Music.

“ There are but few examples of Handel’s  
 “ possessing Tune in the popular sense. He sel-  
 “ dom is without Air in its more refined ap-  
 “ plication, and most commonly has an exube-  
 “ rance of Subject for greater purposes. His  
 “ Harmony is in general well-chosen and full;  
 “ his Expression sometimes faulty, but fre-  
 “ quently just; and his Facility great from so  
 “ much practice, sinking now and then to care-  
 “ lessness.

“ In consequence of this general character, we  
 “ find no Songs of his in the style of Carey’s  
 “ Tunes and the real English Ballad. Most of  
 “ his Oratorio and Opera Songs have Air in  
 “ them, some very fine. His Chorusses are as  
 “ yet unrivalled, and those form the broad base  
 “ on which his fame is built.

“ They possess Subject and Contrivance, fre-  
 “ quently Expression, and most commonly Fa-  
 “ cility, altogether producing a superior effect to  
 “ any other Chorusses yet known to the Public.  
 “ Their great number and variety shew his inven-  
 “ tion, that strong criterion of genius. It will  
 “ be



“ be found to hold true as a general remark, that  
 “ where the words are most sublime, the Com-  
 “ position has most Subject and Expression; and  
 “ this ought to be considered by those who hold  
 “ words of no consequence: If they have no  
 “ other than exalting the fancy of the Composer  
 “ (which effect they certainly produce) we should  
 “ for the sake of the Music, independently con-  
 “ sidered, make choice of works of imagination.

“ Besides the advantages of superior genius and  
 “ knowledge, Handel possessed another, without  
 “ which his genius and knowledge might have  
 “ remained for ever unknown. He had an op-  
 “ portunity of presenting his works to the Pub-  
 “ lic performed by the best Band of the times,  
 “ and of repeating his pieces until they were un-  
 “ derstood, and their superior merit felt. By  
 “ these means they were impressed upon the mind,  
 “ and at last became so congenial to our feelings,  
 “ as almost to exclude the possibility of other  
 “ Music being performed—but I have touched on  
 “ this subject elsewhere \*.

“ Handel’s Music, then, having the great  
 “ essentials of Genius, Skill, and Facility, and  
 “ being at first performed often enough to have  
 “ its intention comprehended, and its merit felt  
 “ and acknowledged, it necessarily keeps posses-

\* “ The Present State of Music in 1790.”



“ fion of the public favour, and its annual per-  
 “ formance is expected with pleasure, and always  
 “ confidered as an entertainment of a superior  
 “ kind.

“ After this unequivocal and heart-felt praise,  
 “ I may venture to point out what appear to be  
 “ defects in this great Mufician.

“ The first thing that an enlightened modern  
 “ Compofer would notice, is an inattention to  
 “ the fort of the different Instruments, more  
 “ particularly apparent in the parts for Trumpets  
 “ and other Wind-Instruments, which in general  
 “ lie aukward and unkindly. At the time we  
 “ acknowledge this, we should remark, that in  
 “ those days fuch niceties did not exist, for they  
 “ are fome of the real improvements of modern  
 “ mufic. Handel’s Concertos and Chorusses,  
 “ without the leaft alteration of Harmony or  
 “ Melody in the Subject (as every real Mufician  
 “ well knows) might be improved in this point,  
 “ and produce a very fuperior and increafed  
 “ effect.”

---

JAMES THOMSON,

Though a man of an active mind, was oppreffed  
 with a heavy and fluggish body, and was ex-  
 tremely inactive and indolent. Dr. Burney, the  
 learned



learned and ingenious Author of the "History of Music," visiting him one day at two o'clock in the afternoon, found him in bed, with the curtains closed and the windows shut; and, asking him, why he remained so long in bed, was answered by him in the Scottish accent, "Why, Mon, I had no motive to rise."

Quin one day told Thomson, that he believed him so completely idle, that he supposed he would let him chew his meat for him. "That indeed I would not, my good friend," replied Thomson; "for I should be afraid that you would afterwards swallow it."

Thomson lived in Kew-lane, Richmond, in the house occupied since his time by Mr. Ross, which is now called Rosedale, and is in the possession of a Lady, who, from her love of Nature and taste in rural decoration, is, with peculiar propriety, destined to retrace the footsteps of the refined and elegant Author of the "Seasons."

By the kindness of HENRY PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the County of Wilts, the following Extracts from Thomson's Letters to Lord Melcombe are permitted to appear in print:

"Paris, Dec. 27, N. S. 1730.

"M. de Voltaire's Brutus has been acted here  
"seven or eight times with applause, and still  
"continues



“ continues to be acted. It is matter of amuse-  
 “ ment to me to imagine what ideas an old Ro-  
 “ man Republican, declaiming on Liberty, must  
 “ give the generality of a French audience. Vol-  
 “ taire, in his Preface, designs to have a stroke  
 “ at criticism; and Lord have mercy on the poor  
 “ families at the end of the acts in our English  
 “ Plays; for these seem to be the very worthy  
 “ objects of his French indignation. It is design-  
 “ ed to be dedicated to Lord Bolingbroke.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ I have seen little of Paris, yet some streets  
 “ and play-houses; though, had I seen all that  
 “ is to be seen here, you know it too well to need  
 “ a much better account than I can give. You  
 “ must, however, give me leave to observe, that  
 “ amidst all that external and shewy magnificence  
 “ which the French affect, one misses that solid  
 “ magnificence of trade and sincere plenty which  
 “ not only appears to be, but is, substantially, in  
 “ a kingdom where industry and liberty mutually  
 “ support and inspirit each other. That king-  
 “ dom, I suppose, I need not mention, as it is,  
 “ and ever will be, sufficiently plain from the  
 “ character. I shall return no worse Englishman  
 “ than I came away.

“ Your observation I find every day juster and  
 “ juster, that one may profit more abroad by see-  
 ing



“ing than by hearing ; and yet, there are scarce  
 “any travellers to be met with, who have given a  
 “landscape of the countries through which they  
 “have travelled; that have seen (as you express  
 “it) with the Muse’s eye ; though that is the  
 “first thing that strikes me, and what all readers  
 “and travellers in the first place demand. It  
 “seems to me, that such a poetical landscape of  
 “countries, mixed with moral observations on  
 “their governments and people, would not be an  
 “ill-judged undertaking. But then, the descrip-  
 “tion of the different face of Nature, in different  
 “countries, must be particularly marked and  
 “characteristic, the Portrait-painting of Na-  
 “ture.”

October 24, 1730.

“What you observe concerning the pursuit  
 “of Poetry (so far engaged in it as I am) is cer-  
 “tainly just. Besides, let him quit it who can,  
 “and

“ ——— *erit mihi magnus Apollo;*

“or something as great. A true genius, like  
 “light, must be beaming forth, as a false one is  
 “an incurable disease. One would not, however,  
 “climb Parnassus, any more than your mortal  
 “hills, to fix for ever on the barren top. No ; it  
 “is some little dear retirement in the vale below  
 “that gives the right relish to the prospect ;  
 “which,



“ which, without that, is nothing but enchant-  
“ ment, and, though pleasing for some time, at  
“ last leaves us in a desert. The great fat Doc-  
“ tor of Bath [Dr. Cheyne, perhaps] told me,  
“ that Poets should be kept poor, the more to ani-  
“ mate their genius. This is like the cruel cus-  
“ tom of putting a bird’s eye out, that it may sing  
“ the sweeter ; but surely they sing sweetest  
“ amidst the luxuriant woods, whilst the full  
“ spring blooms around them.

“ Travelling has been long my fondest wish,  
“ for the very purpose you recommend. The  
“ storing one’s imagination with ideas of all-beau-  
“ tiful, all-great, and all-perfect Nature : these  
“ are the pure *Materia Poetica*, the light and  
“ colours, with which fancy kindles up her whole  
“ creation, paints a sentiment, and even embodies  
“ an abstracted thought. I long to see the fields  
“ where Virgil gathered his immortal honey, and  
“ tread the same ground where men have thought  
“ and acted so greatly !

“ But not to travel entirely like a Poet, I  
“ resolve not to neglect the more prosaic advan-  
“ tages of it. For it is no less my ambition to be  
“ capable of serving my country in an active than  
“ in a contemplative way.

“ At my times of leisure abroad, I think of at-  
“ tempting another Tragedy, and a story more ad-  
“ dressed to common passions than ‘ Sophonisba.’

“ The



“ The Sophonisba people now-a-days must have  
“ something like themselves, and a public-spirited  
“ monster can never interest them.

“ If any thing could make me capable of an  
“ Epic performance, it would be your favourable  
“ opinion in thinking so. But (as you justly ob-  
“ serve) that must be the work of years, and one  
“ must be in an Epic situation to execute it. My  
“ heart both trembles with diffidence, and burns  
“ with ardour at the thought. The story of Ti-  
“ moleon is good as to the subject matter; but an  
“ Author owes, I think, the scene of an Epic ac-  
“ tion to his own country: besides, Timoleon  
“ admits of no machinery, except that of the hea-  
“ then Gods, which will not do at this time of  
“ day. I hope hereafter to have the direction of  
“ your taste in these affairs, and in the mean time  
“ will endeavour to expand those ideas and senti-  
“ ments, and in some degree to gather up that  
“ knowledge which is necessary to such an under-  
“ taking.

“ Should the scenes and climates through which  
“ I pass inspire me with any poetry, it will natu-  
“ rally have recourse to you. But to hint a return  
“ from Young or Stubbs were a kind of poetical  
“ simony, especially when you yourself possess  
“ such a portion of the spirit.”

“ Rome,



“ Rome, Novr. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1731.

“ I will make no apology for neglecting to do  
“ myself the honour of writing to you since we left  
“ Paris. I may rather plead a merit in not trou-  
“ bling you with long scrawls of that travelling  
“ stuff, of which the world is full even to loath-  
“ ing.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ That enthusiasm which I had upon me with  
“ regard to travelling goes off, I find, very fast.  
“ One may imagine fine things in reading an-  
“ cient authors ; but to travel is to dissipate that  
“ vision : A great many antique statues (where  
“ several of the fair ideas of Greece are fixed for  
“ ever in marble) and the paintings of the first  
“ Masters are indeed most enchanting objects.  
“ How little, however, of these suffices ! How  
“ unessential are they to life ! They are surely not  
“ of that importance as to set the whole world,  
“ man, woman, and child a-gadding. I should  
“ be sorry to be Goth enough not to think them  
“ highly ornamental in life, when one can have  
“ them at home without paying for them an ex-  
“ travagant price. But for every one who can  
“ support it to make a trade of running abroad  
“ only to stare at them, I cannot help thinking  
“ something worse than a public folly. Instead  
“ of travelling so furiously, it were wiser and more  
“ public-spirited, should they, with part of those  
sums



“ fums of money ſpent that way, ſend perſons of  
“ genius in Architecture, Painting, and Sculp-  
“ ture, to ſtudy thoſe arts abroad, and import  
“ them into England. Did they but once take  
“ root here, how they might flouriſh in ſuch a  
“ generous and wealthy country ! The Nature, of  
“ the great Painter, Architect, and Statuary, is  
“ the ſame ſhe ever was ; and is, no doubt, as pro-  
“ fuſe of beauty, proportion, lovely forms, and  
“ real genius, as formerly ſhe was to the ſunny  
“ realms of Greece, did we but ſtudy the one and  
“ exert the other. In England, if we cannot  
“ reach the gracefully ſuperfluous, yet I hope we  
“ ſhall never loſe the ſubſtantial neceſſary, and  
“ vital parts of life ; ſuch as depend on Labour,  
“ Liberty, and all-commanding Trade. For my  
“ part, I (who have no taſte for ſmelling of an old  
“ muſty ſtone) look upon theſe countries with an  
“ eye to Poetry, in regard that the Siſters reflect  
“ light and images to one another. Now I men-  
“ tion Poetry, ſhould you enquire after my Muſe,  
“ all that I can answer is, that I believe ſhe did  
“ not croſs the Channel with me. I know not  
“ whether your gardener at Eaſtbury has heard  
“ any thing of her amongſt the woods there ; ſhe  
“ has not thought fit to viſit me whiſt I have  
“ been in this once poetic land ; nor do I feel the  
“ leaſt preſage that ſhe will. But not to lengthen  
“ out a letter that has no pretence to entertain  
“ you,



“ you, give me leave only to add, that I never  
 “ can lose the pleasing sense I have of your good-  
 “ nesses to me : and it is a hope that I must flatter  
 “ myself with, your continuance of it upon my  
 “ return to England ; for which my veneration  
 “ and love (I will be vain enough to say) increase  
 “ every day, even to fondness and devotion.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ Lord Binney says that you are building a  
 “ house in a very fine taste in London : then I am  
 “ persuaded that we shall see, not an uninhabitable  
 “ whim of Architecture, but an habitable house  
 “ for the climate of England ; where usefulness  
 “ and convenience support beauty, and where  
 “ beauty dignifies usefulness and convenience.”

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### MR. WILLIAM COLLINS.

THE following Letter of this exquisite Poet to  
 Dr. Hayes, Professor of Music in the University  
 of Oxford, was permitted to decorate this Collec-  
 tion, by the kindness of his son, the late Professor  
 of that elegant art in the same University. The  
 music of the Ode to which it refers was excellently  
 adapted to the words. The chorusses were very  
 full and majestic, and the airs gave completely the  
spirit



spirit of the Passions which they were intended to imitate:

“ Sir,

“ Mr. Blackstone, of Winchester, some time  
“ since informed me of the honour you had done  
“ me at Oxford last summer; for which I return  
“ you my sincere thanks. I have another more per-  
“ fect copy of the Ode; which, had I known  
“ your obliging design, I would have communi-  
“ cated to you.

“ Inform me by a line, if you should think one  
“ of my better judgement acceptable. In such case  
“ I could send you one written on a nobler subject;  
“ and which, tho’ I have been persuaded to bring  
“ it forth in London, I think more calculated for  
“ an audience in the University. The subject is  
“ the Music of the Grecian Theatre;” in which I  
“ have, I hope naturally, introduced the various  
“ characters with which the chorus was concerned,  
“ as *Œdipus*, *Medea*, *Electra*, *Orestes*, &c. &c.

“ The composition too is probably more cor-  
“ rect, as I have chosen the ancient Tragedies for  
“ my models, and only copied the most affecting  
“ passages in them.

“ In the mean time, you would greatly oblige  
“ me by sending the score of the last. If you can  
“ get it written, I will readily answer the expence.  
“ If you send it with a copy or two of the Ode

“ (as



“ (as printed at Oxford) to Mr. Clarke, at Win-  
 “ chester, he will forward it to me here.

“ I am, Sir,

“ With great respect,

“ Your obliged humble servant,

“ WILLIAM COLLINS.

“ Chichester, Suffex,

“ November 8, 1750.

“ P. S. Mr. Clarke passed some days here  
 “ while Mr. Worgan was with me; from whose  
 “ friendship, I hope, he will receive some advan-  
 “ tage.

“ To Dr. William Hayes,

“ Profeffor of Mufic, Oxford.”

This great Poet did not often wander into the  
 gayer and lively fcenes of his art. The following  
 Verfes by him, on a Quack Doctor of Chichester,  
 are, however, ftill remembered in that city:

Seventh fon of Doctor John,  
 Phyfician and Chirurgeon,  
 Who had travelled wide and far,  
 Man-Midwife to a Man of War,  
 In Chichefter hath ta'en a houfe,  
 Hippocrates, Hippocratous.

Collins was extremely attached to a young Lady  
 who was born the day before him, and who did  
 not return his paffion with equal ardour. He faid,  
 on that occafion, “ that he came into the world a  
 “ day after the fair.”



## SIR JOHN BARNARD.

THIS excellent Citizen of London was no less distinguished as a Magistrate than as a Senator; in each situation he did his duty with the minutest scrupulosity. A young woman, decently drest, was late at night brought to him at the Mansion House by a Watchman, as a prostitute, she having been found alone late in the streets at midnight. She requested to be heard in her defence. Circumstances were, however, so much against her, that Sir John asked her, if she could produce any person to her character? She said, that her relations lived a great way off, as far as Whitechapel; and that it would be inconvenient to him to wait till they could be produced. He said, as a Magistrate his time was that of the public, and their convenience his; and that he would willingly sit up till her friends could come, and prevent her being sent to prison\*. The girl sent to Whitechapel for some of her friends, who gave her an exceed-

\* Our modern Magistrates are not sufficiently cautious with respect to sending persons to prison on very trivial suspicions, nor in keeping them there by way of punishment for petty crimes; confining them in those places of wickedness and despair, where, as Dr. Johnson says very well, "the lewd inflame the lewd, the wicked encourage the wicked; and where a criminal is taught to do that with more cunning which he had been used to do with less."



exceedingly good character, and corroborated the reasons she gave for being out so late. This excellent Magistrate said, that he had never felt more sincere pleasure in his life; and, after advising her to be more cautious in future, dismissed her.

Sir Robert Walpole, whom Sir John frequently opposed when he thought his measures improper, paid him one day a great compliment: They were riding out in two different parties in a narrow lane, and one of Sir Robert's companions, hearing Sir John's voice before he came up to them, asked Sir Robert, whose voice that was. "Do not you know," replied the Minister? "It is one that I shall never forget: I have often felt its power." When they met together at the end of the lane, Sir Robert, saluting Sir John with that fascinating courtesy which he eminently possessed, told him what had happened.

Sir John Barnard, when he quitted the persuasion of the Quakers, did not lay aside the simplicity of his manners and the integrity of his conduct. When Sir Robert Walpole, then Prime Minister, was one day whispering to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who leaned towards him over the arm of his chair, at the time that Sir John was speaking, he exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, "I address myself to you and not to your Chair; "I will be heard; I call that Gentleman to order." The Speaker immediately turned about, dismissed  
Sir



Sir Robert, begged Sir John's pardon, and requested him to proceed. The late Mr. Robert Dingley used to say, that Sir John refused to accept of the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when it was offered to him, in 1746.

During the time that Lord Granville was Secretary of State, when any applications were made to Administration by the Merchants and Commercial Gentlemen of the City, he always asked, "What does Sir John Barnard say to this?" "What is his opinion?"

Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt), a man not particularly liberal in his praises, gave Sir John the dignified appellation of the "great Commoner;" an appellation which with equal propriety was afterwards retorted upon himself.

When, by the death of Sir James Thompson, he became the first on the list of the Court of Aldermen, the title of "Father of the City" (a title always given to an Alderman in that situation) devolved upon him; and that honourable title, given long since to that firm and upright patriot Cato the Younger, merely reverberated by succession that distinction to which, by his virtues, he had ever a claim. This appears to have been confirmed in the most forcible manner by the erection of a statue to him during his life-time in the Royal Exchange; after which circumstance, however Sir John never made his appearance within that fabric, but transacted his business in the front of it.



## LORD CHESTERFIELD.

A LADY of high rank, and of exquisite discernment, observed of the difference between the wit of this Nobleman and that of his contemporary Lord Bath, that the one was always striving to be witty, and the other could not help being so.

The following Original Letter of Lord Chesterfield, when he was Lord Stanhope, will shew, that even in very early life he had that mean opinion of Women, which might have been more readily forgiven him when he became old and peevish:

TO BUBB DODDINGTON, ESQ.

“ Dear Sir,

“ We have both had the luck we could have  
“ wished for, for I have had the happiness to re-  
“ ceive your letters, and find by them that you  
“ have escaped the trouble of mine.

“ Your last gave me some hopes of seeing you  
“ here this winter; but I am since informed, that  
“ I must be some time longer without that satis-  
“ faction. How far your public spirit may pre-  
“ vail I can’t tell, and make you prefer your  
“ Country’s service to any other consideration;  
“ but setting that motive aside, I believe you would

“ not



“ not be unwilling to see London again, nor like  
“ it the worse for coming from Madrid; the gra-  
“ vity and reservedness of the one may be very  
“ good preparation towards tasting the other.

“ If you have a great turn to politics, you will  
“ find here ample matter for the exercise of that  
“ talent. Never were more speculations, and to  
“ less purpose than now; for the mystery of State  
“ is become, like that of Godliness, ineffable and  
“ incomprehensible; and has likewise the same  
“ good luck, of being thought the finer for not  
“ being understood.

“ As for the gay part of the Town, you would  
“ find it much more flourishing than you left it.  
“ Balls, Assemblies, and Masquerades have taken  
“ place of dull formal visiting-days, and the  
“ Women are become much more agreeable triflers  
“ than they were designed.

“ I can't omit telling you that puns are ex-  
“ tremely in vogue, and the licence very great:  
“ the variation of three or four letters in a word  
“ of six breaks no squares, insomuch that an in-  
“ different punster may make a very good figure  
“ in the best companies.

“ I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

“ STANHOPE.”

“ August 20, 1716.”

Lord Chesterfield in the latter part of his life,  
called upon Mrs. Anne Pitt, the sister of the great



Minister of that name, and complained very much of his bad health and his incapacity of exerting his mind. "I fear," said he, "that I am growing  
"an old woman." "I am glad of it, my Lord," replied the Lady; "I was afraid that you were  
"growing an old man, which you know is a much  
"worse thing."

---

His most Excellent Majesty,

GEORGE THE THIRD.

[Began his Reign 1760.]

PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

THE malignity of faction and party, which spares neither age nor sex, presumed to attack the un sullied character of this Princess. In the midst of its loudest clamours, and whilst manual outrage was threatened upon the palace and the person of this excellent Princess, Mr. B——, the celebrated manufacturer of Birmingham, was shewing her at Carlton-House some specimens of his ingenuity: she said to him, with the supremest coolness and intrepidity (whilst the horrid yells in the court-yard nearly prevented her from being heard), "How I pity these poor deluded people! "I hope they will know better by and by."



## LORD CHATHAM.

LORD CHATHAM was educated at Eton, and in no very particular manner distinguished himself at that celebrated seminary. Virgil in early life was his favourite Author. He was by no means a good Greek Scholar; and though he occasionally copied the arrangement and the expressions of Demosthenes with great success in his speeches, he perhaps drew them from the Collana translation of that admirable Orator (that book having been frequently seen in his room by a great Lawyer some time deceased). The sermons of the great Dr. Barrow and of Abernethy were favourite books with him; and of the sermons of the late Mr. Mudge of Plymouth he always spoke very highly. He once declared in the House of Commons, that no book had ever been perused by him with equal instruction with the lives of Plutarch\*.

Lord Chatham was an extremely fine reader of Tragedy; and a Lady of rank and taste, now living, declares with what satisfaction she has heard him read some of Shakespeare's Historical Plays, particularly those of Henry the Fourth and Fifth. She however uniformly observed, that when he came to the comic or buffoon parts of those plays, he always gave the book to one of his relations,

\* Lord Momboddo on the Origin of Language.



relations, and when they were gone through, he took the book again.

Dr. Johnson says acutely, that no man is a hypocrite in his amusements, and those of Lord Chatham seem always to have borne the stamp of greatness about them. His taste in laying out grounds was exquisite. One scene in the gardens of South Lodge on Enfield Chase (which was designed by him), that of the Temple of Pan and its accompaniments, is mentioned by Mr. Whateley, in his "Observations on Modern Gardening," as one of the happiest efforts of well-directed and appropriate decoration.

Endued with an elegant, an ardent, and an exalted understanding, he took no delight in that minuteness of detail which occupies the mind without enlarging it. He was not a man of much various and general knowledge; but the powers of his mind, like the soul of the Dervise in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, seem to have been entirely under the command of his will\*; he

\* "*J'ai souvent entendu dire, que tout ce qu'on pouvoit faire soi-même, il ne falloit point pas le laisser faire par autrui. Pour moi je pense, et je soutiens tout le contraire. Tout ce qu'on peut faire par autrui, il faut s'épargner la peine de le faire soi-même; mais s'il ne faut pas tout faire, il ne faut rien dédaigner. Surveiller tout ce qu'on fait en notre nom, avoir des principes, les confier à ceux qui travaillent sous nous, prendre bien garde qu'ils ne se en écartent, s'assurer de leur besogne, enfin savoir se*



he could throw them into whatever subject it was necessary they should embrace. This sublime faculty induced Mr. Cummins, the celebrated American Quaker, to say of him, "The first time I come to Mr. Pitt upon any business, I find him extremely ignorant: the second time I come to him, I find him completely informed upon it."

The energy of mind of this great man (that distinguishing feature of his character) appeared even in little things. He was once, whilst he was Secretary of State, directing the improvements in the grounds of a friend of his near London, and was called to that city sooner than he expected, on the arrival of some important dispatches. On receiving the summons in the evening, he immediately sallied out, attended by all the servants he could get together, with lanterns, and planted stakes in the different places for which he intended clumps and trees.

His Lordship had in early life a very elegant turn for poetry, which occupations of greater moment prevented him from cultivating. By the kindness and liberality of the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, this Collection is enriched with a Copy of

*"faire aider, c'est en cela qu'on reconnoit l'Homme d'Etat, l'homme capable des grandes choses. Savoir gouverner les causes secondes, et non être gouverné par elles, est un art sublime."—*  
Les Loix d'un Ministre, par M. D'ARGENSON.



of Verses written by Lord Chatham, and never before printed.

TO THE  
RIGHT HON. RICHARD GRENVILLE TEMPLE,  
LORD VISCOUNT COBHAM.

INVITATION TO SOUTH LODGE\*

From "*Tyrrhena Regum Progenies*," &c.

FROM Norman Princes sprung, their virtues heir,  
Cobham, for thee my vaults inclose

Tokai's smooth cask unpierc'd. Here purer air,

Breathing sweet pink and balmy rose,

Shall meet thy wish'd approach. Haste then away,

Nor round and round for ever rove

The magic Ranelagh, or nightly stray

In gay Spring Gardens glittering grove.

Forfake the Town's huge mass, stretch'd long and wide,

Pall'd with Profusion's sickening joys;

Spurn the vain Capital's insipid pride,

Smoke, riches, politicks, and noise.

Change points the blunted sense of sumptuous pleasure;

And neat repasts in sylvan shed,

Where Nature's simple boon is all the treasure,

Care's brow with smiles have often spread.

Now flames Andromeda's effulgent Sire,

Now rages Procyon's kindled ray,

Now madd'ning Leo darts his stellar fire,

Fierce Suns revolve the parching day.

To

\* A seat of Mr. Pitt on Enfield Chase.







Get weighing Subsidies and England's weal,  
You still in anxious thought call forth  
Sark's Ills, which Gaul and Phrygia deep conceal,  
or fence may burst from lowering North.

William Pitt

1750

---



The Shepherd now moves faint with languid flock

To riv'let fresh and bow'ry grove,

To cool retirements of high-arching rock,

O'er the mute stream no zephyrs move.

Yet weighing Subsidies and England's Weal,

You still in anxious thought call forth

Dark ills, which Gaul and Prussia deep conceal,

Or fierce may burst from lowering North.

All-seeing Wisdom, kind to Mortals, hides

Time's future births in gloomy night ;

Too-busy care, with pity, Heaven derides,

Man's fond, officious, feeble might.

Use then aright the present. Things to be,

Uncertain flow, like Thames ; now peaceful borne

In even bed, soft-gliding down to sea ;

Now mould'ring shores, and oaks uptorn,

Herds, cottages, together swept away,

Headlong he rolls ; the pendent woods

And bellowing cliffs proclaim the dire dismay,

When the fierce torrents rouse the tranquil floods.

They, masters of themselves, they happy live,

Whose hearts at ease can say secure,

" This day rose not in vain ; let Heav'n next give

" Or clouded skies, or sunshine pure."

Yet never what swift Time behind has cast,

Shall back return. No pow'r the thing

That was bid not have been ; for ever past,

It flies on unrelenting wing.

Fortune, who joys perverse in mortal woe,

Still frolicking with cruel play,

Now may on me her giddy smile bestow,

Now wanton to another stray.



If constant, I careſs her ; if ſhe flies  
 On fickle plumes, farewell her charms !  
 All dower I wave (ſave what good Fame ſupplies),  
 And wrap my Soul in Freedom's arms.  
 'Tis not to me to ſhrink with mean deſpair,  
 Favour's proud ſhip ſhould whirlwinds toſs ;  
 Nor venal Idols ſooth with bart'ring prayer,  
 To ſhield from wreck opprobrious droſs.  
 Miſt all the tumults of the warring ſphere,  
 My light-charged bark may haply glide ;  
 Some gale may waſt, ſome conſcious thought ſhall cheer,  
 And the ſmall freight unanxious glide.

WILLIAM PITT,  
 1750.

Soon after Sir Robert Walpole had taken away his Cornet's commiſſion from this extraordinary man, he uſed to drive himſelf about the country in a one-horſe chaiſe, without a ſervant. At each town to which he came, the people gathered round about his carriage, and received him with the loudeſt acclamations.

Lord Chatham thought very highly of the effects of dreſs and of dignity of manner upon mankind. He was never ſeen on buſineſs without a full-dreſs coat and a tye-wig, and he never permitted his Under-Secretaries to ſit down before him.

A General Officer was once aſked by Lord Chatham, How many men he ſhould require for a certain

tain



tain expedition? "Ten thousand," was the answer. "You shall have twelve thousand," said the Minister, "and then if you do not succeed, it is your fault."

The original of the character of Praxiteles, in Mr. Greville's very entertaining book of Maxims, is said to have been Lord Chatham.

The late King of Prussia, in his History of the Seven Years War, thus describes his Lordship:  
*"L'eloquence et la genie de M. Pitt avoient rendu  
 "l'idole de la Nation, c'etoit la meilleure tête d'Angle-  
 "terre. Il avoit subjugué la Chambre Basse par la  
 "force de la parole. Il y regnoit, il en étoit, pour  
 "ainsi dire, l'ame. Parvenu au timon des affaires,  
 "il appliqua toute l'étendue de son genie à rendre à  
 "sa patrie la domination des mers; et pensant en  
 "grand homme, il fut indigné de la Convention de  
 "Closter Seven, qu'il regardoit comme l'opprobre des  
 "Anglois."*

This great Minister was never so unfortunate as to engage his country in that most fatal of all calamities, a war with a formidable enemy.\*

He,

\* "Incident to this point, *The Greatness of Kingdoms* (says Lord Bacon) is for a State to have those Laws and Customs which may reach forth unto them just occasions (as may be pretended) of war. For there is that justice imprinted in the nature of men, that they enter not upon wars (whereof so many calamities do ensue) but upon some, at the least specious grounds and quarrels."

\* \* \* \* \*

As



He indeed, on coming in to Administration, found his country under the pressure of that dreadful evil, which he carried on with a sagacity of plan, and an energy of execution \*, which would have ensured a glorious and an honourable peace; such a peace as a conquering can ever dictate to a conquered Nation; such a peace as a people still fresh in resources, and animated with that ardour of enterprize which success never fails to inspire, can enforce upon a people exhausted with various misery, and dispirited by continual defeats. Of his Commanders, both by land and by sea, he was cerain;

“As for the wars which were antiently made on the behalf  
 “of a kind of party, or tacit conformity of estate, I do not see  
 “how they may be well justified. As when the Lacedæmo-  
 “nians and Athenians made wars to set up or pull down de-  
 “mocracies or oligarchies, or when wars were made by fo-  
 “reigners, under the pretence of justice or oppression, to deli-  
 “ver the subjects of others from tyranny and oppression, and  
 “the like.” *Essay on the Greatness of Kingdoms.*

\* During the Administration of Lord Chatham, Sir Charles Frederick, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, was ordered one day to attend him, at that time confined to his bed with a severe fit of the gout. Mr. Pitt said, “The battering train in  
 “the Tower must be at Portsmouth on the morning of the  
 “next day at seven o’clock.” Sir Charles attempted to shew the impossibility of executing this order. Mr. Pitt interrupting him replied, “At your peril, Sir, let it be done;” and it was done accordingly. Sir C. Frederick left him at seven o’clock in the evening. Mr. Pitt received an express from every stage the train reached in its passage to Portsmouth.



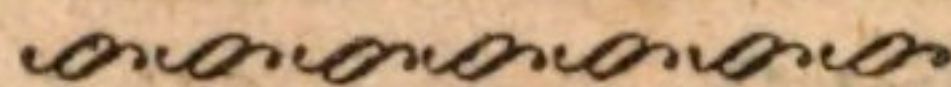
certain: he gave them his confidence, and he had theirs in return. He never suffered the success of his measures, his own honour, and the safety of his country, to be endangered by permitting persons to be imposed upon him as defenders of them, who were not under a necessity of looking up to him for their protection and support.

As an Administrator of a commercial country, Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations: these, indeed, he subsidised with a liberal, but with a prudent hand. He treated those traffickers in human blood in the same manner as a wise keeper of wild beasts treats those animals from whose well-regulated exertions he draws his means of living. The remuneration in one case, like the piece of raw flesh in the other, was not dispensed till the necessary service was performed; till the animals had performed their gambols; till the soldiers had finished the task of devastation and of slaughter for which they were hired. He never so completely satiated stipendiarian rapacity, that, in actual violation of the eternal law of attraction, it appeared to forego its affinity with gold itself, its best beloved and most congenial metal; that metal which, from time immemorial, had inspired its efforts, had made it mock at peril, at danger, and despise even death itself.

Though



Though imposed upon his Sovereign George the Second as Minister, Lord Chatham ever treated him with that respect which gratified the Monarch, and did honour to himself. No infirmity occasioned by disease, nor even the solicitation of the Sovereign, could prevail upon him to be seated in his presence. When he was not able to stand, he received his commands kneeling upon a stool; and with this elegant and flattering mark of respect the King expressed himself highly pleased to one of his attendants, after the first audience he ever afforded to the Minister not chosen by himself.



The three following Letters passed between LORD MELCOMBE and the EARL OF BUTE, upon the Resignation of Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) in October, 1761. They were communicated to the Compiler by PENRUDDOCK WYNDHAM, Esq.

“ La Trappe, Tuesday Evening.

“ My dear Lord,

“ I sincerely wish your Lordship joy of being  
 “ delivered of a most impracticable colleague, his  
 “ Majesty of a most imperious servant, and the  
 “ Country of a most dangerous Minister. I am  
 “ told that the People are fullen about it.

“ Be that as it may, I think it my duty to  
 “ my most gracious Sovereign, and my generous  
 “ friend



“ friend to say, that if I can be of any service to  
“ either in any thing that is most dangerous  
“ and difficult, I am most ready to undertake it,  
“ and shall esteem it the more as it partakes of  
“ either or of both. I am, my dear Lord, ever,  
“ &c.

“ M.”

“ My dear Lord,

“ Whatever private motives of uneasiness I  
“ might have in the late Administration, I am far  
“ from thinking the dissolution of it favourable,  
“ in the present minute, to the King’s affairs.  
“ Without entering into the causes of the war, it  
“ is sufficient to observe, that it was a national  
“ one, and that the honour of the Nation is  
“ obliged to support its allies. You, my dear  
“ Lord, cannot dislike it more than I do; but as  
“ we have to do with a most treacherous enemy  
“ (France), whose infamous prevarications have  
“ been so lately experienced, we must act with  
“ redoubled vigour and spirit, before we can hope  
“ to bring them to such a peace as, from our  
“ repeated conquests, this country has a right to  
“ expect; such a peace as I (with this load of  
“ responsibility) durst put my name to. This  
“ being so, the change of a Minister cannot at  
“ present make any remarkable change in mea-  
“ sures.



“ fures. I fight after peace, but will not sue for  
“ it ; not out of pride, or from motives of self-  
“ preservation (though both might without dis-  
“ honour be urged), but from a thorough convic-  
“ tion that begging it from France is not the  
“ readiest way to come at it.

“ The King has pitched on Lord Egremont to  
“ entrust with the Northern Seals. Mr. George  
“ Grenville is in his present office to take the lead  
“ in the House of Commons (but this is between  
“ us alone). They are both, as your Lordship  
“ knows, congenial to me.

“ I shall not fail to acquaint the King with the  
“ very frank and generous declaration you made.  
“ Indeed, my good Lord, my situation, at all  
“ times perilous, is become much more so; for I  
“ am no stranger to the language held in this  
“ great City : Our Darling’s resignation is owing  
“ to Lord Bute, who might have prevented it  
“ with the King, and he must answer for all the  
“ consequences (which is, in other words, for the  
“ miscarriages of another system, that Pitt himself  
“ could not have prevented.) All this keeps up  
“ my attention, and strengthens my mind, without  
“ alarming it; not only whispers caution, but  
“ steadiness and resolution (wherein my noble  
“ friend’s assistance will no doubt prove a real  
“ comfort to me). Adieu, my dear Lord ! My  
“ subject has insensibly led me to write a long  
“ letter



“ letter where I only intended to trouble you  
 “ with a few lines. I am, with the greatest  
 “ regard,

“ Most affectionately yours,

“ BUTE\*.”

Wednesday night,

October 8, 1761.

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La Trappe, October 8, 1761.

“ My dear Lord,

“ I know the nobleness of your heart, and as  
 “ your Lordship knows the sincerity of mine, I  
 “ shall not endeavour to disguise the simplicity of  
 “ it, but shall give you my thoughts of what you  
 “ do me the honour to write about (which I did  
 “ not expect) naturally as they arise, and shall  
 “ only premise that my veneration to the King,  
 “ and my love and gratitude to your Lordship,  
 “ shall have no bounds.

“ I am sorry I differ in opinion with you, be-  
 “ cause I am sensible it is not the way to be  
 “ agreeable to you; and I wish much to be so.  
 “ But I look upon the late event as an obstacle

\* “ Lord Bute,” says Bishop Warburton in one of his  
 Letters in MS. “ is a very unfit man to be Prime Minister of  
 “ England. First, he is a Scotchman. Secondly, he is the  
 “ King’s friend. And thirdly, he is an honest man.”



“ removed, and not as one added, where peace  
“ is to be treated. Your Lordship may remem-  
“ ber some months ago, when you sometimes did  
“ me the honour to talk to me about business,  
“ I said, I thought Mr. Pitt would never make  
“ peace, because he never could make such a  
“ peace as he had taught the Nation to expect.  
“ I suppose that he now sees that we are within  
“ a year or two of an impracticability of carrying  
“ on the war upon the present footing, and may  
“ think, by going out upon a spirited pretence,  
“ to turn the attention and dissatisfaction of the  
“ Public on those who, at a ruinous expence, are  
“ to carry on his wild measures, and whom they  
“ have been taught to dislike, by a total aban-  
“ donment of the Press to him and his creatures,  
“ which I humbly hope you will now think to  
“ employ better.

“ I can say nothing to the treachery and pre-  
“ varication of France in the late negociations,  
“ being, as your Lordship knows, totally ignorant  
“ of all those transactions. I entirely agree with  
“ you, that we must act with redoubled vigour  
“ in carrying on the war, to obtain a proper  
“ peace ; but it may be a doubt whether carrying  
“ it on in the same manner may be prudent, or  
“ even long practicable.

“ I agree also with you, that where honour is  
“ pledged, it must be maintained. But whether,  
“ after



“ after what we have done to support our allies;  
“ we cannot maintain it at a less expence than  
“ ruin to ourselves, without effect to them, may  
“ be worthy of consideration.

“ I am sensible I am writing upon a subject I  
“ am no ways informed about. The mention of  
“ it made in your letter drew me into it. I have  
“ done. As you approve of the war, in what  
“ manner soever you carry it on, I shall never  
“ say a word more against it, in public or pri-  
“ vate, but will support it, whenever I am called  
“ upon, as well as my distance from the scene of  
“ business will allow me. I told you I would do  
“ so (after having told you my own opinion)  
“ when you did me the honour to command me  
“ to be your friend. Indeed, my dear Lord, I  
“ wish and mean to serve you, and I am sure I  
“ never will disserve you, which, I fear, is as far  
“ as my poor abilities will go.

“ I am glad the King has given the Seals ; and  
“ as you approve of it, I suppose they are well  
“ disposed of. The sooner it is public the better.  
“ I wish they had been given as soon as they were  
“ resumed.

“ I think there can be nothing in the House of  
“ Commons. If there should, Mr. Grenville,  
“ without all doubt, will do his best.

“ The insolence of the City is intolerable.  
“ They must, and they easily may be taught



“ better manners. I was bred a Monarchy-man,  
 “ and will die so. And I do not understand that  
 “ men of that rank are to demand reasons of  
 “ measures, whilst they are under his Majesty’s  
 “ consideration. As to you, my dear Lord, I  
 “ am sure you may laugh at them, and know, that  
 “ the moment they are threatened with the King’s  
 “ displeasure, those that were at your throat will  
 “ be at your feet.

“ I am frightened at my letter; ’tis a book, and  
 “ would be a folio, if I followed the effusion of  
 “ thought that pours in upon me. Forgive me  
 “ this once; I will never again trouble you about  
 “ these affairs till you open my mouth. In all  
 “ situations, I sincerely pray for your welfare:  
 “ none either of us can be in, shall ever deprive  
 “ me of the honour and satisfaction of being,

“ My dearest Lord,

“ Your ever faithful and affectionate,

“ M.”

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By the kindness of a noble Relation of the late
 eloquent Mr. CHARLES TOWNSEND, the COM-
 PILER is enabled to present the Public, from
 MSS. with some Letters that passed between
 Lord Chatham and his illustrious Colleague.
 They relate chiefly to a Resolution of the General
 Court of the East India Company in 1767.

LETTER I.

“ Burton Pynsent, Jan. 2, 1767.

“ Sir,

“ The honour of your letter followed me to
“ this place from Bath, whither I return to-mor-
“ row morning. I am impatient to express how
“ sensibly I am obliged to you for so early a com-
“ munication of the Resolutions of the last Ge-
“ neral Court. I need not tell you how entirely
“ this transcendant object, India, possesses my
“ heart and fixes my thoughts. It will not be
“ hard then to judge of my sensations, on a dawn
“ of reason and equity in the General Court, so
“ long delivered up to the grossest delusions of a
“ mistaken self-interest, and shutting their eyes
“ to the clearest principles of justice, and to a
“ series of the most incontestible facts. I can
“ call it hitherto only the dawn, waiting anxiously
“ for the more perfect day. The motion, (dis-
“ creet enough in itself) is so worded, that it may
“ contain all that is right and desirable: it may,
“ also, conceal within a specious generality, cer-
“ tain narrow notions, that would frustrate
“ national justice and public prosperity. I will,
“ however, hope for the best side of the alter-
“ native; and am fully persuaded, my dear Sir,
“ that you and I shall equally share the honest joy
“ if the desired success crowns the great work;
“ and,

“ and, indeed, by one and the same act, to do the
“ Nation justice, and to fix the ease and pre-
“ eminence of England for ages, are plentiful
“ sources of manly and noble joy. Allow me
“ then, with the addition of one descriptive
“ epithet, to pray (in your own words) for all
“ the natural consequences of an adequate,
“ amicable, and happy conclusion of this vast
“ subject. I am, with the greatest regard and
“ consideration,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most faithful and obedient

“ humble servant,

“ CHATHAM.”

LETTER II.

“ My dear Lord,

“ I have this moment received the honour of
“ your letter; and I flatter myself you will
“ forgive me if I trouble you a second time, in
“ consequence of some observations in your letter
“ (which seem to me to call for an answer from
“ me), and of proceedings which have since fol-
“ lowed the Resolution of the General Court.

“ I cannot help thinking, that the words of the
“ motion were conceived with great prudence,
“ propriety, and judgment; because, in my
“ opinion,

“ opinion, they clearly extend to every considera-
“ tion which one would wish to include in the
“ result of the negociation. Under the ex-
“ pression, ‘ of enlarging their commerce,’ will
“ naturally be considered every measure which the
“ Directors have to propose for the relief of their
“ trade at home and abroad. Under the next
“ words, ‘ of securing their possessions’ (your
“ Lordship will observe it is possessions, not
“ rights) will be introduced whatever they want,
“ in recruiting their military, governing their ser-
“ vants, and establishing the revenue itself. And
“ under the last general phrase, ‘ of perpetuating
“ the prosperity of the Company,’ may be
“ classed a variety of other points not yet started;
“ all which, amicably given, will be so many
“ reasons with the General Court finally to ac-
“ quiesce in an issue advantageous to the Com-
“ pany and adequate to the Public. Your Lord-
“ ship will recollect, that in my letter I had the
“ honour to assure you, that the motion was
“ opened, supported, and carried in this exten-
“ sive sense. I am now to inform you, that the
“ Directors have been with me, to communicate
“ the Resolution; and from them I learn, that
“ they receive their power and construe it in this
“ manner; and that they will, without delay,
“ collect every information, in order to prepare
“ themselves for waiting upon your Lordship and
“ the

“ the servants of the Crown, upon their return to
“ town ; till which time, I told them, I could
“ not venture to advance one step. I have also
“ seen other very leading men in the Court, who
“ speak of the temper of the day, the meaning
“ of the motion, and the extent of the power
“ given to the Directors, as I have done to your
“ Lordship ; and therefore, I should hope, there
“ is no ground for doubting which side of the
“ alternative, stated by your Lordship, ought to be
“ taken, on the construction of the generality of
“ the words ; formed thus general, I am con-
“ vinced, to secure unanimity in granting the
“ power to treat, without the least secret wish
“ thereby to frustrate national justice and public
“ prosperity.

“ Your Lordship does me justice in supposing
“ me equally anxious with yourself to see this
“ delicate and important matter brought to an
“ adequate, as well as amicable and happy, issue.
“ Perhaps I may have thought, more than others
“ of sounder judgement than mine, that the only
“ way of making the issue adequate was to make
“ it amicable, which, if it has been an error, it
“ was an honest one, proceeding from a sincere,
“ though it should be thought an extreme, sense
“ of the endless difficulties accompanying every
“ idea of substituting the Public in the place of
“ the Company, in the collecting, investing, and
“ remitting

“ remitting the Revenue, and from a fear, that
“ the knowledge of this impracticability might
“ embolden a body of heated proprietors to stand
“ the issue of such a measure, rather than submit
“ to what they might deem—severity in the
* manner, or in—the plan.

“ I am to beg your Lordship’s pardon for this
“ interruption ; truly anxious to leave no doubt
“ upon your mind, which I feel myself au-
“ thorised to remove by the representation of any
“ circumstances within my knowledge, I could
“ not resist the pleasure of assuring you more
“ fully of the sense of the last General Court, and
“ the declaration of the Directors themselves.

“ I am, my Lord, with the greatest solicitude
“ for your Lordship’s health, and the success of
“ whatever interests you in the accomplishment of
“ your great plans for the prosperity and honour
“ of these kingdoms,

“ My dear Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s

“ Most obliged and most faithful servant,

“ C. TOWNSEND.

“ Downing-street,

“ 4th January, 1767.”

LETTER III.

“ Bath, Jan. y^e 6th, 1767.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I am honour'd this morning by the favour
“ of your letter of the 4th, and am sorry that any
“ observations of my former letter should have
“ occasioned to you the trouble of justifying the
“ motion of the General Court; the wording of
“ which I admitted to be prudent enough: my
“ anxious doubts and well-grounded fears turning
“ upon the final issue of the transaction, not
“ upon the expression of the Resolution, which
“ will, in my sense of things, be such in either
“ alternative, an adequate or an illusory proposal.
“ It would be an useless intrusion upon your time
“ to repeat here the first principle which rules
“ me in this matter, namely, that the right is
“ evidently with the Company; for I can venture
“ upon no method of defining the idea of adequate,
“ but by assuming or deciding the question of
“ right, and by considering consequently what-
“ ever portion of the revenue shall be left by
“ Parliament to the Company as indulgence and
“ matter of discretion. I will only add upon
“ this head, that my fears do not arise from dis-
“ trusts of the good intentions of the Directors,
“ but from the vices and passions of the General
“ Court, to whom they are to report. Under
“ these

“ these circumstances, I confess, I am not quite
 “ sanguine enough to hope for an issue I shall
 “ think adequate.

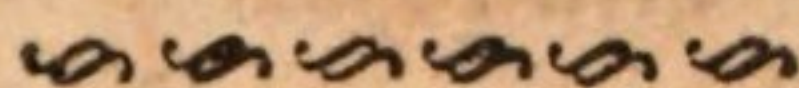
“ Allow me now, dear Sir, to assure you, that
 “ I esteem myself sensibly obliged to you for the
 “ honour of the letter I am now answering, and
 “ am not a little flattered with the attention you
 “ are so good to give to solitudes, which are
 “ very real, and proportioned to the mighty
 “ national benefit, which is to be acquired or
 “ lost at the end of this momentous business. I
 “ feel all the extent of the very favourable and
 “ kind expressions with which you conclude your
 “ letter, and beg you will accept of my warm
 “ acknowledgements. I hope to have the pleasure
 “ of embracing you in town about y^e 14th or 15th.
 “ I am, with great regard and consideration,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most faithful

“ and most obedient humble servant,

“ CHATHAM.”



LETTER IV.

“ Harley-street, Friday,

“ 4 o'clock, P. M.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I am but just able in this hasty line to assure
 “ you that I have, with a sincere pleasure, done
 “ justice

“ justice to your zeal for the King’s service, as
 “ well as to your handsome and obliging proceed-
 “ ing towards the Duke of Grafton and myself.

“ His Majesty has most graciously received my
 “ humble advice to make you (the Man of Eng-
 “ land whose talents can best serve him) Chan-
 “ cellor of the Exchequer. I am to add (which
 “ I do with particular satisfaction), that the King
 “ will see you on Sunday next, if you will be at
 “ Court. Accept my warm congratulations on
 “ these marks of his Majesty’s favour, and believe
 “ me, with affectionate esteem and consideration.

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your faithful friend,

“ and most obedient humble servant,

“ CHATHAM.”

To Charles Townsend, Esq.

Dr. Johnson used to apply to this great man
 Corneille’s celebrated lines to the Cardinal de
 Richlieu, a Minister whom his Lordship resem-
 bled in the greatest of his designs and in the
 splendour of his eloquence. During the American
 War, he used to exclaim, “ Make Lord Chatham
 “ Dictator for six months, and we shall hear no
 “ more of these Rebels.”

No Minister had more accurate intelligence of
 foreign affairs than Lord Chatham: the son of
 the late King of Corsica was his spy at foreign
 Courts :

Courts: yet speaking one day, in the House of Commons, of the superior intelligence of this kind which Oliver Cromwell was supposed to possess, he said, “ that he needed no spies; that
“ his intelligence arose from the sagacity and the
“ resources of his own vigorous and penetrating
“ mind.

Of Lord Chatham's eloquence who can speak that has not heard it? and who that had the happiness to hear it, can do justice to it by description? It was very various; it possessed great force of light and shade; it occasionally sunk to colloquial familiarity, and occasionally rose to epic sublimity. If he crept sometimes with Timæus, he as often thundered and lightened with Pericles. His irony, though strong, was ever dignified; his power of ridicule irresistible; and his invective so terrible, that the objects of it shrunk under it like shrubs before the withering and the blasting East. Whoever heard this great man speak, always brought away something that remained upon his memory and upon his imagination. A *verbum ardens*, a happy facility of expression, an appropriate metaphor, a forcible image, or a sublime figure, never failed to recompense the attention which the hearer had bestowed upon him.

The effect of Lord Chatham's orations depended so much upon his manner of delivering them,

them, that the following passage, taken from one of his speeches in the House of Lords on the unfortunate American War, made a great impression upon the ears, though not perhaps upon the minds of his noble auditors :

“ You talk, my Lords, of conquering Ame-
“ rica; of your numerous friends there to an-
“ nihilate the Congress; and your powerful forces
“ to disperse her army. I might as well talk of
“ driving them before me with this crutch.”

The learned Abbé Brotier thus speaks of Lord Chatham :—

“ William, Earl of Chatham, was one of the
“ greatest Statesmen that England ever produced.
“ Although he had been a long time at the head of
“ affairs, he had always a very moderate fortune.
“ The Country was at the expence of his funeral
“ in Westminster Abbey, where there is a mag-
“ nificent monument erected to him by an Act of
“ the Legislature; which, at the same time, made
“ a handsome provision for the children of this
“ great man.

“ He was dying when his son was appointed to
“ serve at Gibraltar. This illustrious Citizen,”
adds the Abbé, “ thus addressed him :

“ Go, my son, go wherever your Country calls
“ you. Never have any thing but your Country
“ in your mind and at your heart. Do not bestow
“ upon a poor old man, who is dying, those mo-
“ ments

“ments which are due to the service of your coun-
 “try.” — *Paroles Memorables Recueilles par*
L'ABBE BROTIER, Paris, 1790. 12mo.

By the kindness of a Lady of Bath, no less distinguished by her virtues than her talents, and whose beautiful and accurate Drawings give her a claim to that rank as an Artist, to which the most eminent in the profession only are entitled, the following interesting Account of the death of this great Statesman is permitted to embellish this Compilation :

AN ACCOUNT OF LORD CHATHAM'S SEIZURE
 IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS; TAKEN BY ME-
 MORY, FROM THE CONVERSATION OF A
 FRIEND, WHO WAS IN THE HOUSE OF
 LORDS AT THE TIME, AND SAW THE WHOLE
 TRANSACTION.

“LORD CHATHAM came into the House of
 “Lords, leaning upon two friends, lapped up in
 “flannel, pale and emaciated. Within his large
 “wig, little more was to be seen than his aquiline
 “nose and his penetrating eye. He looked
 “like a dying man; yet never was seen a figure of
 “more dignity : he appeared like a being of a superior
 “species.

“He rose from his seat with slowness and
 “difficulty, leaning on his crutches, and supported
 “under each arm by his two friends.

“ He took one hand from his crutch and raised
“ it, casting his eyes towards Heaven, and said,
“ I thank God that I have been enabled to come
“ here this day—to perform my duty, and to
“ speak on a subject which has so deeply impressed
“ my mind. I am old and infirm—have one
“ foot, more than one foot in the grave—I am
“ risen from my bed, to stand up in the cause of
“ my country—perhaps never again to speak in this
“ House!”—A prophecy too fatally fulfilled!

“ The purport of his speech is well known.
“ The reverence—the attention—the stillness of
“ the House was most affecting: if any one had
“ dropped an handkerchief, the noise would have
“ been heard.

“ At first he spoke in a very low and feeble
“ tone; but as he grew warm, his voice rose, and
“ was as harmonious as ever; oratorical and affect-
“ ing, perhaps more than at any former period;
“ both from his own situation, and from the im-
“ portance of the subject on which he spoke. He
“ gave the whole history of the American War;
“ of all the measures to which he had objected; and
“ all the evils which he had prophesied, in con-
“ sequence of them; adding, at the end of each,
“ And so it proved!”

“ In one part of his speech he ridiculed the ap-
“ prehension of an invasion, and then recalled the
“ remembrance of former invasions. “ Of a
Spanish invasion, of a French invasion, of a
“ Dutch

“ Dutch invasion, many noble Lords may have
“ read in history ; and some Lords (looking
“ keenly at one who sat near him) may, perhaps,
“ remember a Scotch invasion.”

“ While the Duke of Richmond was speaking,
“ he looked at him with attention and composure ;
“ but when he rose up to answer, his strength
“ failed him, and he fell backwards. He was in-
“ stantly supported by those who were near him,
“ and every one pressed round him with anxious
“ solicitude. His youngest son, the Hon. James
“ Pitt (since dead), was particularly active and
“ clever in assisting his venerable father, though
“ the youth was not more than 17 or 18 years of
“ age.

“ Lord Chatham was carried to Mr. Sergeant’s
“ house, in Downing-Street, where he was ac-
“ commodated with every kind and friendly at-
“ tention, both at this time and on a preceding
“ day, when he had attended the House of Lords,
“ some weeks before. From thence he was car-
“ ried home to Hayes, and put to bed. He never
“ rose again ! Therefore his death may be pro-
“ perly said to have happened in the House of
“ Lords, in the discharge of his great poli-
“ tical duty : a duty which he came, in a dying
“ state, to perform !

“ Such was the glorious end of this Great
“ Man !”

This excellent Minister was born at STRATFORD HOUSE, at the foot of the fortrefs of OLD SARUM ; an Engraving of which is appended to this Collection, to fatisfy that grateful curiosity with which we ever contemplate the birth-place of thofe who have been the friends and the benefactors of their Country.

THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

FOR the character of this venerable Judge, the COMPILER is indebted to the kindnefs of a learned FRIEND at the Bar, whose extenfive knowledge of his profeflion is exceeded only by his extenfive knowledge out of it, and whose fuperior fagacity ferves only to give a greater fcope to his candour and to his modefty :

His Lordfhip was fent, at the ufual age, to the Univerfity of Oxford. He applied to the ftudy of the Claffics, and afterwards to the ftudy of the Law, with great diligence. He told the Writer's Uncle, that he had tranflated many of Cicero's Orations into Englifh, and then tranflated them back into Latin. He alfo mentioned, that, while he was a Student in the Temple, he and fome other Students had regular meetings to difcufs legal

legal questions ; that, they prepared their arguments with great care ; and that he afterwards found many of them useful to him, not only at the Bar, but upon the Bench.

For some time after he was called to the Bar, he was without any practice. There is a letter from Mr. Pope, in answer to one from him, in which he had mentioned this circumstance with great good-humour. A speech he made as Counsel at the Bar of the House of Lords, first brought him into notice *. Upon this, business poured in

* To this Mr. Pope alludes in the following lines :

“ Graced as thou art, with all the power of words,
“ So known, so honour’d at the House of Lords.”

The second of these lines has been considered as a great falling off from the first. They were thus parodied by Colley Cibber :

“ Persuasion tips his tongue whene’er he talks,
“ And he has Chambers in the King’s Bench Walks.”

To the Chambers in the King’s Bench Walks, Mr. Pope has an allusion in one of the least read, but not least beautiful, of his compositions, his Imitation of the first Ode of the fourth Book of Horace.

“ To Number Five direct your doves,
“ There spread round MURRAY all your blooming
“ loves ;
“ Noble and young, who strikes the heart
“ With every sprightly, every decent part :
“ Equal, the injur’d to defend,
“ To charm the mistress, or to fix the friend.

in upon him from all sides ; and he himself has been heard to say, that he never knew the difference between a total want of employment and a gain of 3,000*l.* a year.

He learned much of special pleading from Mr. Justice Dennison, and much of the Law of Title and Real Property from Mr. Booth. He confined his practice to the Court of Chancery. His command of words, and the gracefulness of his action, formed a striking contrast with the manner of speaking of some of his rivals, who were equally distinguished by the extent and depth of their legal knowledge, and their unpleasant enunciation.

After he had filled, with great applause, the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, he was created Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in May 1756, on the decease of Sir Dudley Ryder. He held that high situation for two-and-thirty years. Till his time, the practice was, that the Bench called on the

“ He with an hundred arts refin’d,
“ Shall spread thy conquests over half the kind ;
“ To him each rival shall submit,
“ Make but his riches equal to his wit.”

The two last verses allude to an unsuccessful address made by his Lordship, in the early part of his life, to a lady of great wealth. Mr. Pope adverts to it in the following lines :

“ Shall one whom Nature, Learning, Birth conspir’d
“ To form, not to admire, but be admir’d,
“ Sigh, while his Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
“ Weds the rich dullness of some son of Earth ?”

the Gentlemen within the Bar, to make their Motions, beginning every day with the senior Counsel, and then calling on the next Senior in order, as long as it was convenient for the Court to sit; and to proceed again in the same manner upon the next and every subsequent day, although the Bar had not been half, or perhaps a quarter gone through, upon any one of the former days; so that the Juniors were very often obliged to attend in vain, without being able to bring on their Motions for many successive days. Lord Mansfield, to encourage the Juniors, proceeded regularly through the Bar to the youngest Counsel, before he would begin again with the Seniors. This method was not only advantageous to the younger part of the Barristers, but, as it prevented a great delay of business, it was extremely advantageous to the suitors. On every other occasion, he was equally attentive to the Bar and the suitors of the Court.

In all he said or did, there was a happy mixture of good-nature, good-humour, elegance, ease, and dignity. His countenance was most pleasing; he had an eye of fire; and a voice perhaps unrivalled in its sweetness, and the mellifluous variety of its tones. There was a similitude between his action and Mr. Garrick's; and, in the latter part of his life, his voice discovered something of that guttural quality, for which Mr. Garrick's
was

was distinguished. He spoke slowly, sounding distinctly every letter of every word. In some instances he had a great peculiarity of pronunciation—"Authority" and "Attachment," two words of frequent use in the Law, he always pronounced *Awtawrity* and *Attaichment*. His expressions were sometimes low. He did not always observe the rules of grammar. There was great confusion in his periods, very often beginning without ending them, and involving his sentences in endless parentheses; yet, such was the charm of his voice and action, and such the general beauty, propriety, and force of his expressions, that, as he spoke, all these defects passed unnoticed. No one ever remarked them, who did not obstinately confine his attention and observation to them alone.

Among his contemporaries, he had some superiors in force, and some equals in persuasion; but in insinuation he was without a rival or a second. This was particularly distinguishable in his speeches from the Bench. He excelled in the statement of a Case. One of the first Orators of the present age said of it, "that it was of itself, worth the Argument of any other man." He divested it of all unnecessary circumstances; he brought together every circumstance of importance: and these he placed in so striking a point of view, and connected them by observations so powerful,

powerful, but which appeared to arise so naturally from the facts themselves, that frequently the hearer was convinced before the Argument was opened. When he came to the Argument, he shewed equal ability, but it was a mode of Argument almost peculiar to himself. His statement of the Case predisposed the hearers to fall into the very train of thought he wished them to take, when they should come to consider the Argument. Through this he accompanied them, leading them insensibly to every observation favourable to the conclusion he wished them to draw, and diverting every objection to it; but, all the time, keeping himself concealed; so that the hearers thought they formed their opinions in consequence of the powers and workings of their own minds, when, in fact, it was the effect of the most subtle argumentation and the most refined dialectic.

He frequently enlivened the tædium of a cause with sallies of good-humoured wit. He was sometimes happy in them. A Jew of a very bad character, but covered with gold lace, was brought before him to justify bail for fifty pounds. The Counsel asked him the usual question, if he were worth fifty pounds, after all his just debts were paid. "Why do you ask him that question?" said his Lordship: "don't you see he would burn for twice the sum?"

But it was not by oratory alone, that he was distinguished: in many parts of our Law he esta-

blished

blished a wise and compleat system of jurisprudence. His decisions have had a considerable influence in fixing some of those rules which are called the Land-marks of real property. The Law of Insurance, and the Poor Laws (particularly so far as respects the Law of Parochial Settlements), are almost entirely founded on his determinations. It has been objected to him, that he introduced too much Equity into his Court. It is not easy to answer so general an observation; it may, however, be observed, that it is as wrong to suppose a Court of Law is to judge without Equity, as to suppose a Court of Equity is not bound by Law: and, when Mr. Justice Blackstone informs us*, that, under the ancient provisions of the Second Statute of Westminster, the Courts of Law were furnished with powers, which might have effectually answered all the purposes of a Court of Equity, except that of obtaining a discovery by the party's oath, there cannot, it should seem, be much ground for such an accusation.

His Lordship was sometimes charged with not entertaining the high notions which Englishmen feel, and it is hoped will ever feel, of the excellence of the Trial by Jury. Upon what this charge is founded does not appear: between him and his Jury there never was the slightest difference of opinion.

nion. He treated them with unvaried attention and respect ; they always shewed him the utmost deference. It is remembered, that no part of his office was so agreeable to him as attending the trials at Guildhall. It was objected to him, that, in matters of Libel, he thought the Judges were to decide on its criminality. If his opinions on this subject were erroneous, the error was common to him with some of the most eminent among the ancient and modern Lawyers. It was also objected to him, that he preferred the Civil Law to the Law of England. His citations from the Civilians were brought as a proof of his supposed partiality to that law : but they were rather occasional than frequent ; and he seldom introduced them where the case was not of a new impression, so that the scantiness of home materials necessarily led him to avail himself of foreign ware. Sometimes, however, he intimated an opinion, that the modification of real property in England, in wills and settlements, was of too intricate and complex a nature, and for that reason inferior to the more simple system of the Roman usufruct. The frequent necessity there is in our Law to call in Trustees, whenever property is to be transmitted or charged, so as to be taken out of immediate commerce, appeared to him an imperfection ; and he wished the nature of our jurisprudence permitted the adoption of the rule of the Civil Law, that,

that, when a debt is extinguished, the estate or interest of the creditor, in the lands or other property mortgaged for its security, is extinguished with it. It will be difficult to shew any other instance in which he preferred the Civil Law to the Law of England.

In a conversation he permitted a Student at the English Bar to have with him, he expressed himself in terms of great esteem for Littleton, but spoke of Lord Coke, particularly of "his attempting to give reasons for every thing" (that was his phrase) with great disrespect. He mentioned Lord Hardwicke in terms of admiration and of the warmest friendship: "When his Lordship pronounced his decrees, Wisdom herself," he said, "might be supposed to speak."

He observed with great satisfaction, that during the long period of his Chief Justiceship, there had been but one Case in which he had ultimately differed with his brother Judges of the same Court. That was the Case of Perryn against Blake.—He lamented the difference, but declared his conviction, that the opinion he delivered upon it was right.

He recommended Saunders' Reports. He observed, that the quantity of professional reading absolutely necessary, or even really useful, to a Lawyer, was not so great as was usually imagined; but, he observed, "that it was essential he should
" read

“read much,” as he termed it, “in his own defence; lest, by appearing ignorant on subjects which did not relate to his particular branch of the profession, his ignorance of that particular branch might be inferred.”

Speaking of the great increase of the number of Law Books, he remarked, that it did not increase the quantity of necessary reading, as the new publications frequently made the reading of the former publications unnecessary. Thus, he said, since Mr. Justice Blackstone had published his Commentaries, no one thought of reading Wood's Institutes or Finch's Law, which, till then, were the first Books usually put into the hands of Students. He said, that when he was young, few persons would confess they had not read a considerable part, at least, of the Year Books: but that, at the time he was then speaking, few persons would pretend to more than an occasional recourse to them in very particular cases. He warmly recommended the part of Giannone's History of Naples, which gives the History of Jurisprudence, and of the disputes between the Church and the State. He mentioned Chillingworth as a perfect model of argumentation.

In the fundamental principles, either of the Constitution or the Jurisprudence of this country, no one dreaded innovation more than he did. His speech on the case of Eltham Allen shews his notions

tions on the great subject of Toleration. It was published by Dr. Furneaux. He was the first Judge who openly discountenanced prosecutions on the Popery Laws. His Charge to the Jury, in the Case of Mr. James Webb, a Roman Catholic Priest, tried in 1768 for saying Mass, is printed from the Notes of the Short-hand Writer, in a Life of Dr. Challoner, a Roman Catholic Bishop, by Mr. James Barnard.

To these may be added, a Speech against the suspending and dispensing Prerogative, printed in Mr. Almon's Collection. It is an invaluable composition, and presents, perhaps, the clearest notions that have yet appeared in print, of this mysterious and delicate part of the Law. Much of his manner of arguing, and his turn of expression, is discoverable in it. It cannot, however, be considered as his genuine speech: it is at least three times the size of the speech really delivered by him. He obtained by it a compleat triumph over Lord Camden and Lord Chatham.

Though he was so far a friend to Toleration, as not to wish for an extension of the Laws enacted against Dissenters, or to wish the existing laws rigidly enforced against them, yet he was a friend to the Corporation and Test Laws, and considered them as bulwarks of the Constitution, which it might be dangerous to remove. On every occasion he reprobated the discussion of abstract

stract principles, and inculcated the maxim, that the exchange of the Well for the Better was a dangerous experiment, and scarcely ever to be hazarded.

Some time after the commencement of the French Revolution, he was asked, where he thought it would end? He said, he feared it was not begun.—To a person who enquired of him, what he supposed would be the ultimate issue of it; he said, it was an event without precedent, and therefore without prognostic.

It has been argued, that his knowledge of the Law was by no means profound, and that his great professional eminence was owing more to his oratory than to his knowledge. This was an early charge against him, Mr. Pope alludes to it in these lines.

The Temple late two brother Sergeants saw,
Who deemed each other Oracles of Law;
Each had a gravity would make you split,
And shook his head at MURRAY as a wit.

Imitations of Horace, book ii. epist. ii,

Perhaps the opinion was founded on the notion which many entertain, that the study of the Polite Arts is incompatible with a profound knowledge of the law; not recollecting, that the human mind necessarily requires some relaxation, and that a change of study is the greatest and most natural of
all

all relaxations, to a mind engaged in professional pursuits. Besides—the *commune vinculum* between all branches of learning, preserves the habits of application, of thinking, and of judging, which are lost in the modes of dissipation usually resorted to for relaxation. The Chancellor D'Aguesseau*, and even the stern Du Moulin, were eminently distinguished by their general literature. Lord Bacon's various and profound knowledge is universally known; and many works of Lord Hale are published, which shew, that to the deepest and most extensive knowledge of all the branches of the Law, the Constitution, and the Antiquities of this Country, he united a general acquaintance with the history of other nations; that he had given much of his time to the study of theology; that he occasionally sacrificed to the Muses, and spent some time in the curious and instructive amusements of experimental philosophy. It was late in life, that Lord Hardwicke took up the study of Polite Literature, but he afterwards pursued it with great earnestness. His son, Lord Chancellor Yorke, always called himself a fugitive from the Muses; and, amidst his vast variety of occupation, still found time to converse with them. Each of these great men might have said with Cicero, "*Quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, si quantum cæleri, ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad*
"*festos*

* This great Magistrate used to say, "*Le changement d'étude est toujours un delassement pour moi.*"

*“ festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias
“ voluptates, et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis
“ conceditur temporis ; quantum alii tribuunt tempef-
“ tivis conviviiis, quantum denique aleæ, quantum
“ pilæ, tantum mihi egomet, ad hæc studia recollenda
“ sumpsero.”*

To decide on his Lordship's knowledge of the Law, a serious perusal of his Arguments, as Counsel, in Mr. Atkyns's Reports, and of his Speeches, as Judge, in Sir James Burrow's, Mr. Douglas', and Mr. Cowper's Reports, is absolutely necessary. If the former be compared with the Arguments of his contemporaries, many of whom were men of the profoundest knowledge that ever appeared at the Chancery Bar, it will not be discovered, that in learning or research, in application of Principles or in recollection of Cases, his Arguments are anywise inferior to those of the most eminent among them. Neither will he suffer by the comparison, if his Speeches in giving his judgments from the Bench, are compared with those of the Counsel at the Bar. It is easy to imagine, that, on some one occasion, a Judge with his Lordship's mental endowments, by a particular application to the learning immediately referrible to the Case in question, and by consulting with persons eminently skilled in that particular branch of legal lore, may, with a very small stock of real knowledge of his own, express himself with
a great

a great appearance of extensive and recondite erudition. This however, can be the case but seldom, the calls upon a Chief Justice of the King's Bench for a full exertion of all his natural and acquired endowments being incessant. There is hardly a day of business in his Court, in which a disclosure of his knowledge, or of his want of it, was not forced from him.

Considering his Lordship's Decisions separately, it will appear, that on all occasions he was perfectly master of the Case before him, and apprised of every principle of law, and every adjudication of the Courts, immediately or remotely applicable to it. Considering them collectively, they will be found to form a compleat Code of Jurisprudence on some of the most important branches of our Law: a system founded on principles equally liberal and just, admirably suited to the genius and circumstances of the age, and happily blending the venerable doctrines of the old Law with the learning and refinement of modern times; the work of a mind nobly gifted by Nature, and informed with every kind of learning which could serve for use and ornament.

It was not on great occasions only, that his Lordship's talents were conspicuous: they were equally discoverable in the common business of the Courts. *Par negotiis, neque supra* *, was never
more

* TACITUS, in *Vitâ Agricolaë*.

more applicable than to the discernment, perseverance, abilities, and good-humour with which he conducted himself in that part of his office. The late Earl of Sandwich said of him, “that his talents were more for common use, and more at his finger ends, than those of any other person he had known.” But his highest praise is, that his private virtues were allowed by all, and his personal integrity was never called in question.

He resigned his office on the 3d of June, 1788.

Soon after his Lordship’s resignation was signified, the following Letter was sent to him. It was signed by the Counsel of the King’s Bench Bar, who had practised in the Court during his Lordship’s administration:

“ TO THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

“ My Lord,

“ It was our wish to have waited personally upon your Lordship in a body, to have taken our public leave of you on your retiring from the office of Chief Justice of England; but, judging of your Lordship’s feelings upon such an occasion by our own, and considering besides that our numbers might be inconvenient, we desire in this manner affectionately to assure your Lordship, that we regret, with a just sensibility, the loss of a Magistrate whose conspicuous and exalted talents conferred dignity upon the profession,

“ fession, whose enlightened and regular admini-
“ stration of Justice made its duties less difficult
“ and laborious, and whose manners rendered
“ them pleasant and respectable.

“ But while we lament our loss, we remember
“ with peculiar satisfaction, that your Lordship
“ is not cut off from us by the sudden stroke of
“ painful distemper, or the more distressing ebb
“ of those extraordinary faculties which have so
“ long distinguished you amongst men; but that
“ it has pleased God to allow to the evening of
“ an useful and illustrious Life the purest enjoy-
“ ments which Nature has ever allotted to it; the
“ unclouded reflections of a superior and unfading
“ mind over its varied events; and the happy
“ consciousness that it has been faithfully and
“ eminently devoted to the highest duties of
“ human society, in the most distinguished nation
“ upon earth.

“ May the season of this high satisfaction bear
“ its proportion to the lengthened days of your
“ activity and strength.

“ (Signed).”

The Letter thus signed, being transmitted to the venerable Earl by Mr. Erskine, at the desire of Mr. Bearcroft, the senior of that Bar, and the rest of the Gentlemen who had thus subscribed it, his Lordship, without detaining the servant five minutes, returned the following answer:

“ TO

“ TO THE HONOURABLE T. ERSKINE,
“ SERJEANTS INN.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I cannot but be extremely flattered by the
“ Letter which I this moment have the honour to
“ receive.

“ If I have given satisfaction, it is owing to
“ the learning and candour of the Bar; the
“ liberality and integrity of their practice freed
“ the judicial investigation of truth and justice
“ from difficulties. The memory of the assist-
“ ance I have received from them, and the deep
“ impression which the extraordinary mark they
“ have now given me of their approbation and
“ affection has made upon my mind, will be a
“ source of perpetual consolation in my decline
“ of life, under the pressure of bodily infirmities,
“ which made it my duty to retire.

“ I am, dear Sir, with gratitude to

“ You and the other Gentlemen,

“ Your most affectionate

“ And obliged humble Servant,

“ MANSFIELD.

“ Caen Wood,

“ June 18, 1788.”

ZACHARY PEARCE, D.D.

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

THIS learned and pious prelate being asked a few days before he died, how he could live with so little nourishment, replied, "I live upon the
 " recollection of an innocent and well-spent life,
 " which is my only sustenance." He left behind him in MS. the history of his own life, and a Treatise, entitled, *Vitanda in Vitâ, seu de Stultitiâ Humani Generis*, in which there are these maxims,
 " Entrust not your secrets to any one without
 " good reason; for how can you reasonably expect
 " that your friend will be more faithful to you,
 " than you have been to yourself." He appears to have had the same aversion to a lie, that honest Montagne had. "When I hear of a person's
 " telling a lie," says he, "I am nearly as outrageous as if I had heard that he had committed
 " a murder: I have ever strongly recommended it
 " to my children to abstain from that vice, which,
 " not only in a Christian, but in a Gentleman, is
 " so completely base and indecorous."

 WORTLEY MONTAGUE, ESQ.

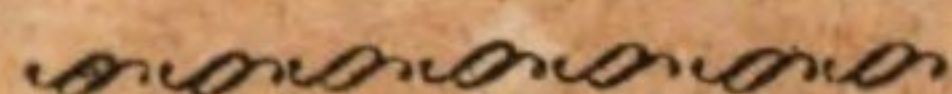
THE following Letters were written by this celebrated Traveller to the late SIR WILLIAM WATSON. Mr. ROMNEY has, with great kindness,



EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGUE Esq^r

London, Published by Cadell, Jun^r & Davies, Strand, May 1. 1795.

ness, permitted an ENGRAVING to be made of Mr. MONTAGUE, from the PICTURE which he drew of him at VENICE in his TURKISH DRESS.



LETTER I.

“ Rosetta in Egypt, Feb. 16, 1773.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I am much obliged to you for the com-
 “ pliment that you pay my beard, and to my
 “ good friend Dr. Mackenzie, for having given
 “ you an account of it, advantageous enough to
 “ merit the panegyric.

“ I have followed Ulysses and Æneas—I have
 “ seen all they are said to have visited, the ter-
 “ ritories of the allies of the Greeks, as well as
 “ those of old Priam, with less ease, though with
 “ more pleasure, than most of our travellers tra-
 “ verse France and Italy. I have had many a
 “ weary step, but never a tiresome hour; and
 “ however dangerous and disagreeable adventures
 “ I may have had, none could ever deter me from
 “ my point, but, on the contrary, they were only
 “ stimuli. I have certainly many materials, and
 “ classical ones too, but I was always a bad work-
 “ man.

* * * * *
 * * * * *
 * * * * *

* * * * *

“ I staid a considerable time at Epirus and
 “ Theffalia—theatres on which the fate of the
 “ World was the drama. I took exact plans of
 “ Actium and Pharsalia, and should have sent
 “ them to you to communicate to the Royal
 “ Society, but there are no ships sailing directly
 “ for Europe.

“ I cannot tell you the pleasure I take in the
 “ success of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. I
 “ shall be happy when their discoveries are
 “ made public. Good God! how happy must
 “ those Gentlemen be, in having been so service-
 “ able to mankind!

“ I have lately followed Moses in the Wilder-
 “ ness—I have since followed the victorious Is-
 “ raelites, and have visited all their possessions.
 “ But, with all these materials, I am idle with
 “ regard to them. What shall I say to you?—
 “ I am now so smitten with a beautiful Arabian,
 “ that she wholly takes up my time:—she only is
 “ the object of my every attention; she, though
 “ not in blooming youth, has more charms than
 “ all the younger beauties. I am totally taken
 “ up with the study of the Arabic language, and
 “ as I daily find fresh beauties in it, I become the
 “ more eager in my pursuit. * * * * *

* * * * *

“ Indeed, I have so far succeeded, that though I
 “ read but little prose, I have attached myself to
 “ Arabic poetry, which, though extremely dif-
 “ ficult, well pays my pains; its own energy and
 “ sublimity are not to be paid. I know not with
 “ what to amuse you, therefore I send you an
 “ account of our weather at this place since our
 “ winter began.

“ Nov. 27,	Therm.	Sun-rise 4 in the
	“ 67	“ afternoon.
	&c. &c. &c.	70.

“ I sent our friend Mr. Anderson, the other
 “ day, a very large aspic, which, if I mistake
 “ not, is the very aspic of the Antients. Pray
 “ examine it, and put it in the British Museum.
 “ Mr. Anderson can shew you my picture, and
 “ my Views of Egypt. Pray assist Mr. Ander-
 “ son in the choice of some medicines that I have
 “ desired him to send me. Pray make my com-
 “ pliments to the goat*; she has made me a bad
 “ man, that is an envious one, for I envy her
 “ having been three times round the globe.

“ I beg

* Sir Joseph Banks's goat.

“ I beg you will order for me, from your book-
 “ feller, *Grammatica Arabica dicta Casia, magno*
 “ *et eleganti Characterè ex Typographiâ Medicæâ.*

“ You will much oblige

“ Your most obedient and

“ Humble Servant,

“ ED. WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

“ Please to continue to receive my Transac-
 “ tions. Direct always at Messrs. Omech and
 “ Corrys, Leghorn, and write the news as much
 “ as suits your conveniency. The price of the
 “ above book, as well as any other in the Orien-
 “ tal languages, which may have been published
 “ within these ten years, Messrs Coutts will pay
 “ you.”



LETTER II.

Lazaretto of Leghorn, June 21, 1773.

“ I know not what to amuse you with, my dear
 “ Sir, unless I give you a relation of the fate of
 “ Ali Bey; but I must once more entreat you not
 “ to criticise my English. Consider how long I
 “ have disused that language, and applied closely
 “ to Arabic, so that I confess I can neither speak
 “ nor write English correctly.

“ The beginning of last February Ali Bey
 “ reduced Jaffa (the ancient Joppa), after a siege
 “ of

“ of ten months: though it is but a small and a
“ miserable village, yet (as the castle has been
“ lately repaired) it is of some strength. The
“ garrison consisted of three hundred men only,
“ who had no other provision than rice and
“ water, yet nothing could induce them to sur-
“ render; they were determined to hold out to
“ the last man; and indeed so they did, for the
“ place was not taken till they were almost all
“ slain, and not a single grain of rice left. Yet
“ it could not have been taken but by the
“ treachery of an Officer, whom Mohammed Bey
“ had sent with a reinforcement of men, and a
“ supply of provisions, to the besieged, but who,
“ instead of obeying his orders, went with the
“ whole to Ali Bey’s camp.—This place re-
“ duced, Ali Bey marched to lay siege to Jerusa-
“ lem, distant about fifty miles from Jaffa; but
“ as a report prevailed that Caled Bashaw (who
“ had been Captain Bashaw of the Black Sea,
“ and was appointed Bashaw of Egypt) was
“ arrived at Damascus, with troops that he had
“ collected between Constantinople and Aleppo,
“ and was under march to attack him; and as he
“ knew that Mohammed Bey had received orders
“ from the Sultan to collect all the troops of
“ Egypt, and to march directly to join the
“ Bashaw, apprehensive of being surrounded, he
“ gave up all thoughts of attacking Jerusalem,
“ and

“ and marched to Gaza, where, from the situa-
“ tion of the place, he could not be hemmed in.
“ In the mean time the Sheik of Æri persuaded
“ him to attack Cairo before the arrival of the
“ Bashaw, and sent two of his sons with him.
“ Ali Bey marched towards that city with an
“ army of ten thousand men and thirty-six pieces
“ of cannon. However, he never intended to
“ attack the Egyptian army, but proposed to
“ join the Pilgrims who were coming from
“ Mecca, and enter Cairo with them (as then
“ nobody would have attacked him, the Pilgrims
“ being looked upon as sacred persons). Mo-
“ hammed was aware of this; such a junction
“ was all he feared; he therefore detached three
“ Beys to put themselves between Ali Bey and
“ the Pilgrims, and marched himself directly
“ with the main body. On the thirtieth of April
“ last, at a place called Salhia, two days journey
“ from Cairo, he met his enemy. They im-
“ mediately engaged; the action was bloody, and
“ lasted three hours. Ali Bey's army gave way;
“ a great number of men was killed; many were
“ taken prisoners, among whom was Ali Bey; he
“ had three wounds, one with a musquet, the
“ other two with a scymetar: all the baggage and
“ cannon were taken, and few of the whole army
“ escaped, for the victory was complete.

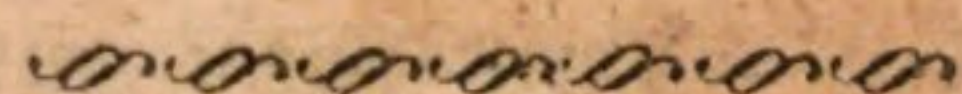
“ As soon as Ali Bey was conducted to Mo-
“ hammed

“hammed Bey, the conqueror dismounted, kissed
“his hand, and made him a pathetic speech on
“his misfortune, telling him that it was the for-
“tune of war, and how much upon all occasions
“every one ought to submit with resignation and
“humility to the decrees of the Almighty. He
“then ordered him to be put into a litter, and
“conveyed to his house in Grand Cairo. But it
“was a doleful convoy, for the litter was fur-
“rounded by seventeen horsemen, each of whom
“had upon his spear a head of a Chief of their
“prisoner’s army. You may imagine his guard
“was not a small one. Mohammed Bey did not
“suffer any of the prisoners to be put to death,
“but sent each of them to his respective home.
“The Officer who carried the succours intended
“for Jaffa to Ali Bey, was taken prisoner, but
“pardoned, and sent to his native country,
“Algiers. There were about two hundred
“Europeans in Ali Bey’s army; they were all
“killed except one Englishman, to whom the
“Bey gave a handful of gold without counting.

“Ali Bey lived till Thursday, May 7, and
“during the interval between his being taken
“and his last hour, his conqueror visited him
“more than once a-day, and behaved to him as if
“he had been his father. Ali Bey was interred
“on the 8th of May with great decency. Thus
“ended this very extraordinary man.

“It

“ It appears that the Sheik of Æri’s counsel
 “ was only to get rid of his guest, whose treasure
 “ was exhausted, for two days. After the battle,
 “ the Bashaw arrived at Damietta. The Sheik
 “ had received from Ali Bey 1,500l. sterling
 “ every day, and that for the expences of the troops
 “ only. Ali Bey’s diurnal expences for the last
 “ year and a half have been computed at 3,000l.
 “ a day. This, however, is scarce felt in Egypt.—
 “ Judge of the richness of the country.”



LETTER III.

Venice, April 3, 1774.

“ I am much obliged to you for the light in
 “ which you set me to Sir J. Pringle, Mr. Banks*,
 “ and Dr. Solander, but you diminish my ardour
 “ to become acquainted with them, lest by know-
 “ ing me they should find me much below the
 “ high mark at which your friendship has placed
 “ me; however, in the mean time, assure them
 “ of the real gratitude with which my heart is fil-
 “ led for their good opinion of me.

“ I shall be glad if you will send me what in-
 “ formation you can get respecting Mecca, Me-
 “ dina, &c.; for though I am not immediately
 “ setting out, as I shall certainly go (if I live), it
 “ is

* Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society.

“ is well to have information as early as one can,
 “ to have time to digest it. You know that when
 “ one is once travelling (that is, seated upon the
 “ swift dromedary), there is an end of all study.

“ I am much obliged to Mr. Jones* for his
 “ kind present. May the Arab’s benison ever at-
 “ tend him!

“ You say very justly, that Mrs. Montague†
 “ is one of the most accomplished of her sex. I
 “ remember her husband, my cousin, too, very
 “ remarkable for his skill in several branches of
 “ the Mathematics. Indeed, my dear Doctor,
 “ my esteem and consideration of men is ever
 “ guided and fixed by their inward qualities, not
 “ their outward colour. I mind no more the colour
 “ of a man’s skin than I do that of a chesnut, as
 “ my little boy, (who is quite black, you know)
 “ told a gentleman the other day, who was joking
 “ him about his colour: “ I am,” says he, “ like
 “ the chesnut, that is, all white within; but you
 “ are like a fair apple, which is most perfect when
 “ it has many black grains in its heart.” See
 what an old fool I am become, to be fond of my
 boy’s sayings!

“ I hope to hear soon from Mr. Conant, and
 “ to get the specimens by his or Mr. Jones’s means,
 “ and some news of the Gospel of Barnabas.”

LETTER

* Sir W. Jones.

† Of Portman-square, Author of the Essay on Shakespeare.

LETTER IV.

February 22, 1775.

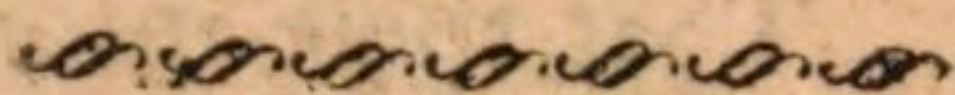
“ I am obliged to Mr. Harmer * for thinking
“ my inaccurate lines concerning the Written
“ Mountain worth a commentary. I wrote them
“ when I had no one book to assist me, not even my
“ own journal. He is very right. There are num-
“ bers of inscriptions all over that Defart, or that
“ Peninsula which is between the two branches of
“ the Red Sea; and what is very remarkable is,
“ that they are all stained on the rocks, and not
“ cut, as those of the Written Mountain. I can-
“ not conceive what was the composition that
“ could so deeply penetrate those mountains,
“ which are almost all of granite or porphyry.
“ But however, as in the innumerable inscriptions
“ I examined, I did not find any remarkable dif-
“ ference in the character, I must conclude them
“ written by the same people, though at different
“ periods of time. These characters are, I think,
“ the vulgar characters which were made use of at
“ and after the age of Jesus in Jerusalem: perhaps,
“ even they were the corrupted characters, the
“ Children

* The Rev. Thomas Harmer, upwards of 54 years Pastor of a Dissenting Congregation at Waterford in Suffolk, and Author of “Observations on Divers Passages in Scripture,” 4 vols, and a “Commentary on Solomon’s Song.” He died Nov. 27, 1788.

“ Children of Israel made use of at Babylon, and
“ that they brought back with Cyrus : and in the
“ characters, those who out of devotion visited the
“ Mountain of God (for so Scripture calls Sinai)
“ wrote what they thought proper on all the rocks
“ in their way there ; so I do not see what light
“ these inscriptions can throw upon ancient pro-
“ phane history. That these inscriptions, at least
“ those of the Written Mountain, did not exist
“ till long after the age of Moses, seems certain
“ from the number of figures of men and beasts
“ which are found in every line ; for soon after
“ him, his people, one would imagine, would not
“ have engraven images. That country leads to
“ no place—it never was possessed by any of the
“ nations famous in history—it never was con-
“ quered or over-run by any of them—it never
“ was, nor could be, the theatre of any consider-
“ able, or, indeed, insignificant foreign war ; but
“ indeed it is of real and infinite use to evince the
“ truth of the history of Moses, as every remark-
“ able place or scite, or rock, or more trifling
“ object mentioned by him, is immediately known
“ (and may still exist) by his description. It is
“ difficult to say what men will do : but if I live,
“ I propose to visit Mecca and Medina, and the
“ whole Peninsula, in search of other inscriptions
“ of which I have notice.

“ I shall

“ I shall be glad to receive instructions relative
“ to this from our gentlemen *. Certainly I am
“ not distinguishable from a native of the coun-
“ try ; and certainly from that circumstance I
“ must be more equal to such a task, than one
“ much more able without that advantage.”



LETTER V.

Venice, November 5, 1775.

“ I am much obliged to you for the books and
“ lancets. I long to receive Pocock’s *Specimen*
“ *Histor. Arab.* I sent a present to Mr. Jones of
“ an Arabic MS. I am glad that Omai made so
“ good a figure in the hunting business. But
“ what would not one of my Arabs have done?
“ hunting the antelope with the spear requiring
“ more swiftness and dexterity than hunting the
“ fox. I am glad, however, that their hunting
“ did you no damage: these huntings seldom do
“ good to young plantations. Omai, I think,
“ judged right, for certainly nothing can be more
“ surprizing than fire-works and water-works,
“ particularly to one a stranger to the force of gun-
“ powder, and the laws of mechanics. Is not
“ Omai

* The Fellows of the Royal Society.

“ Omai much surprized to see people running
 “ mad for small pieces of metal? which, as it is
 “ not of so much use as iron, must appear less va-
 “ luable to one unacquainted with coin.

“ I have lately read Sir J. Pringle’s fine per-
 “ formance*. Upon my word it is a charming
 “ performance. I have never met with that sub-
 “ ject treated in so clear and masterly a manner.
 “ I wish that it was not an Oration, but rather
 “ something more extended.

“ I thank you for sending me Mr. Jones’s
 “ performance†, of which I have the highest
 “ opinion, founded on his extraordinary abili-
 “ ties.

“ I cannot help saying a word or two about
 “ Mr. Sale. I have compared his translation
 “ with the Al Koran, and own that I am astonish-
 “ ed at his abilities and accuracy, for I do not
 “ find it in any thing short of the true meaning

* One of his Orations on delivering Sir Geo. Copley’s Medal at the Royal Society.

† In a letter to Mr. Jones from Mr. Montague, some Arabic verses, of which the following is the translation, are inserted:

“ Would heaven decree our meeting,
 “ O, my friend, its decrees would complete
 “ My happiness. I should say to my heart,
 “ Rejoice, for the sun is rising, and the
 “ Darkness which cover’d thee is
 “ Dispers’d.”

“ and energy of the original: but the elegance of
“ the Arabic cannot be translated; he has been
“ led astray by Travellers in his Notes; but that
“ is not his fault, nor could I have discovered it
“ unless I had carefully visited many places men-
“ tioned in that surprising performance. If you
“ are acquainted with Mr. Sale, pray make him
“ my compliments on his surprising performance,
“ of which indeed I did not conceive any Occi-
“ dental language capable. I should be greatly
“ obliged to him if he would procure me the
“ Gospel of Barnabas, or a copy of it. I would
“ pay what might be thought by you a proper
“ price for it.”

DR. JOHNSON

Used to advise his friends to be upon their guard
against romantic virtue, as being founded upon no
settled principle; “ a plank,” said he, “ that is
“ tilted up at one end, must of course fall down on
“ the other.”

Another admonition was, never to go out with-
out some little book or other in their pocket.
“ Much time,” added he, “ is lost by waiting, by
“ travelling, &c. and this may be prevented by
“ making use of every possible opportunity for
“ im-

“improvement. The knowledge of various languages,” said he, “may be kept up by occasionally using bibles and prayer books in them at church.”

In a conversation between the Duc de Chaulnes: the Duke said to Dr. Johnson, “that the morality of the different religions existing in the world was nearly the same.”—“But you must acknowledge, my Lord,” said the Doctor, “that the Christian religion alone puts it upon its proper basis, the fear and love of God.”

Pascal, in his “Thoughts,” says, that “The dignity of man consists in his power of thinking; that it is the essence of his nature; and that he should therefore endeavour to think always rightly.” Dr. Johnson, in a letter to Miss Susan Thrale, thus nobly dilates and enforces Pascal’s observation :

“Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in a state of progression : we must always purpose to do more and better than in time past. The mind is enlarged and elevated by mere purposes, though they end as they begin, by airy contemplation ; we compare and judge, though we do not practise.”

In another letter to the same young lady, he thus emphatically describes the advantages of arithmetic :

“ Nothing amuses more harmlessly than computation; and nothing is oftener applicable to real business or speculative inquiries. A thousand stories, which the ignorant hear and believe, die away when the Computist takes them in his gripe. I hope that you will cultivate in yourself a disposition to numerical inquiries: they will give you entertainment in solitude by the practice, and reputation in public by the effect.”

“ Of the musical travels of Dr. Burney, this great critic in style thought so highly, that he told a friend of his after he had published his Scotch Tour, “ Sir, I had Burney in my eye all the while I was writing my Journal.”

Of Mrs. Montagues’s elegant “ Essay * upon Shakespeare,” he always said, “ that it was *ad hominem*;

* “ You have given to the world, Mrs. Montague,” says the ingenious Mr. Maurice Morgan, “ a very elegant composition; and I am told your manners and your mind are yet more pure, more elegant than your book.”—“ Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff;” in which the reader will find the character of the divine Bard himself delineated, though in prose, with a power of poetry equal to the description of him by Dryden himself. It is the portrait of Homer painted by Apelles; the delineation of the Poet of Nature by the pencil of the Painter of the Graces; and must serve to make persons of taste lament, that Mr. Morgan has given us no more illustrations of Shakespeare in his own refined and delicate manner.

“ *hominem* ; that it was conclusive against Vol-
 “ taire; and that she had done what she intended
 “ to do.”

Johnson's Preface to his Edition of Shakespeare was styled, by Dr. Adam Smith, the most manly piece of criticism that was ever published in any country. There never was a grander or more appropriate quotation made from any ancient writer, than the following from Lucan, applied to Voltaire, who was always a rigid observer of the unities of time and place in his Plays:

—— *Non usque adeò permiscuit imis*
Longus summa dies, ut non si voce Metelli
Serventur Leges, malint a Cæsare tolli.

Not yet has Time, in its destructive round,
 Things high with low thus ventur'd to confound;
 But that the Laws of proud all-conquering Rome,
 By Cæsar broken, meet a nobler doom,
 Than if they violation never knew,
 But to Metellus' voice their safety owe.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his picture of the Infant Hercules, painted for the Empress of Russia, in the person of Tiresias the Soothsayer, gave an adumbration of Dr. Johnson's manner.

DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

WHEN this great Actor was at Paris, he visited the celebrated Madam Clairon. In the course of his conversation with her, he asked her if she had ever heard of the Gamut of the Passions. She expressing her ignorance of what he meant, he immediately, with his voice and countenance, ran over the whole scale and compass of them, beginning with the most simple, and gradually proceeding to the most complex.

A friend of Mr. Garrick asking him, why a whisper of his was heard throughout the whole theatre, whilst the loud declamation of many of his colleagues was occasionally completely unintelligible, "The blockheads," replied he, "have no idea of distinctness in their speaking; they know not how to acquire

"A temperance that may give it smoothness."

Mr. Garrick had been told, that no more Letters of Junius were to appear in the Public Advertiser. He mentioned to one of the Noblemen about the Court what he had heard. Junius, who had his eyes every where, was informed that Mr. Garrick had given this intelligence. He caused a letter to be sent to him at the theatre just as he was going upon the stage to play one of his great parts.

parts. The letter was virulent and abusive, hinting to him, that he might well be contented

Plausu sui gaudere theatri,

and not interfere in politics. The letter produced its effect, and this wonderful Actor for once played ill.

DR. GOLDSMITH.

DR. JOHNSON'S elegant Greek epitaph on this ingenious writer may be thus translated :

Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread

Where Goldsmith's letter'd dust is laid,

If nature and the historic page,

If the sweet muse thy care engage,

Lament him dead, whose powerful mind

Their various energies combin'd.

Goldsmith used to say, whatever is new is always wrong. This may indeed well apply to morals, to politics, and to criticism. But in natural philosophy, as Churchill said of Ægypt, "There is always something new arising," always something to arrest the attention and improve science.

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JOHN HUNTER, Esq. F. R. S.

THE diligence of this investigating and acute man was wonderful. He said, that for twenty years of his life he had risen before the sun, both in winter and in summer.

He possessed, in a very eminent degree, the enthusiasm of art, and the disinterestedness of mind, the usual concomitants of genius and of talents. When he attended the public funeral of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds at St. Paul's, he told a Gentleman who had the honour to go in the same coach with him on that melancholy solemnity, "Had I been Sir Joshua, I would have presented the Church of St. Paul's with a picture of the Conversion of that Saint, to place over the altar."

The same spirit of liberality which dictated this speech, induced Mr. Hunter to form his wonderful Museum of Comparative Anatomy, at a total defiance of expence, and with a complete disregard of the time and the trouble he bestowed upon it, which might have been employed with great pecuniary emolument to himself.

In this vast assemblage of curious materials, one is at a loss which to admire most, the extensiveness of the collection, or the ingenuity of its arrangement. Each article of it forms a necessary link

link in the chain of animated matter, from the torpid Hydatid, to the active and energetic Human Animal. This Museum is now offered to sale to the British Parliament, which, it is to be hoped, will, with its usual wisdom and liberality, secure to the Nation the entire and perpetual possession of so useful and so valuable a collection; a collection unrivalled in the History of Science, and which the Philosopher and the Patriot must regard as an object of the greatest national concern, and think with extreme regret on the remotest possibility of its being separated, or of its being permitted to decorate or to enlighten any other Country, but that in which it was made.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

THIS eminent Artist was born at Plimpton St. Mary's, in Devonshire, in the year 1723. His father was a clergyman, and the intimate friend of that eminent Divine Mr. Zachariah Mudge. Sir Joshua was very early in life sent to a grammar-school, where he made a good proficiency in Latin. He was ever of opinion, that his destination of mind to Painting was occasioned by the accidental perusal of Richardson's Treatise on that Art

Art when he was very young* Some Frontispieces to the Lives of Plutarch are still preserved by his relations, as specimens of his early predilection for his art, and of the promise that he gave of being eminent in it. He became Pupil to Mr. Hudson the Painter about the year 1742, who, among other advice, recommended him to copy Guerchino's drawings. This he did with such skill, that many of them are now preserved in the Cabinets of the curious in this country, as the originals of that very great master. About the year 1750 he went to Rome to prosecute his studies, where he remained nearly two years, and employed himself rather in making studies from, than in copying the works of the great Painters with which that illustrious Metropolis of the Arts abounds. Here he amused himself with painting Caricatures, particularly a very large one of all the English that were then at Rome, in the different attitudes of Raphael's celebrated school of Athens. He returned to England about the year 1752, and took a house in Newport-street, near Leicester-fields; to which latter place he removed soon afterwards, and where he continued till the time of his death.

Sir Joshua had so little of the jealousy of his profession, that when, some time since, a celebrated English Artist, on his arrival from Italy, asked

* See Johnson's Life of Milton.

asked him where he should set up a house, Sir Joshua told him, that the next house to him was vacant, and that he had found the situation a very good one.

An ingenious Critic thus delineates Sir Joshua's professional character :

“ Sir Joshua Reynolds was, most assuredly, the
“ best Portrait-Painter that this age has pro-
“ duced. He possessed something original in his
“ manner which distinguished it from those Pain-
“ ters who preceded him. His colouring was
“ excellent, and his distribution of light and sha-
“ dow so generally judicious and varied, that it
“ most clearly shewed that it was not a mere trick
“ of practice, but the result of principle. In
“ History Painting his abilities were very re-
“ spectable, and his invention and judgment were
“ sufficient to have enabled him to have made a
“ very distinguished figure in that very arduous
“ branch of his profession, if the exclusive taste of
“ this country for Portraits had not discouraged
“ him from cultivating a talent so very unproduc-
“ tive and neglected. His drawing, though in-
“ correct, had always something of grandeur in
“ it.”

To his own pictures might be well applied what he used to say respecting those of Rubens ;
“ They resemble,” said he, “ a well-chosen nose-
“ gay, in which though the colours are splendid
“ and

“and vivid, they are never glaring or oppressive to the eye.”

Sir Joshua wrote—“Discourses delivered at the “Royal Academy,” 2 vols. 8vo. “Notes to Mr. “Mason’s Translation of Dufresnoy’s Painting,” 4to. The Papers No. 76, 79, 82, in “The Idler,” on the subject of Painting, were also written by him; and he left behind him in manuscript some observations upon the pictures of Flanders and of Holland*. Sir Joshua’s views in art were always directed to something grand. He proposed to place his exquisite collection of foreign Pictures in the Lyceum, and to give Lectures upon them in imitation of the Conferences of the French Academy of Painting under Louis the Fourteenth, and to illustrate by example the truth of those excellent precepts which he had delivered in his Lectures. He was very desirous to introduce the ornaments of Painting† and of Sculpture in the grand though denuded fabric of the Cathedral of the Metropolis. He was anxious that that beautiful

* These, with the rest of his works, have been lately published by Edmond Malone, Esq.

† The plan for decorating the Cathedral of St. Paul’s with Paintings by the most eminent English Artists, was stopped by the caution, perhaps necessary at that time, of Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. Sir Joshua, with a munificence worthy of the Painter whom in every respect he most resembled, the accomplished Rubens, intended to have made the Chapter a present of a picture of the Holy Family painted by himself.

tiful quarry of stone, no less cold to the sight than to the feel, should be warmed and animated in proper parts with the splendid decoration of gilding. He wished to make this triumph of the Art of Architecture, the Cathedral of the Metropolis, the British Temple of Fame; that in this fabric National gratitude should erect Monuments to those distinguished persons

Qui sui memores alios fecere merendo:

Whose glorious names, for services perform'd,

Live in the grateful memory of mankind.

With much effort and at great expence, he procured a niche in that place of distinguished sepulture for his friend the British Lexicographer. There is still a niche left in the British Temple of Fame for himself, which gratitude, friendship, and veneration for talents, will in time supply with his statue.

The following character of this great Artist, as given in the Newspapers soon after his splendid and public funeral in St. Paul's, is the production of Mr. BURKE. It is the eulogium of Parrhasius pronounced by Pericles—it is the eulogium of the greatest Painter by the most consummate Orator of his time.

“ His illness was long, but borne with a mild
“ and cheerful fortitude, without the least mixture
“ of any thing irritable or querulous, agreeably
“ to

“ to the placid and even tenour of his whole life.
“ He had from the beginning of his malady a dis-
“ tinct view of his dissolution, which he contem-
“ plated with that entire composure which nothing
“ but the innocence, integrity, and usefulness of
“ his life, and an unaffected submission to the will
“ of Providence, could bestow. In this situa-
“ tion he had every consolation from family ten-
“ derness, which his tenderness to his family had
“ always merited.

“ Sir Joshua Reynolds was, on very many ac-
“ counts, one of the most memorable men of his
“ time: he was the first Englishman who added
“ the praise of the elegant arts to the other glories
“ of his country. In taste, in grace, in facility,
“ in happy invention, and in the richness and
“ harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great
“ masters of the renowned ages. In portrait he
“ went beyond them; for he communicated to
“ that description of the art in which English
“ artists are the most engaged, a variety, a fancy,
“ and a dignity derived from the higher branches,
“ which even those who professed them in a su-
“ perior manner did not always preserve when
“ they delineated individual nature. His portraits
“ remind the spectator of the invention of history,
“ and the amenity of landscape. In painting por-
“ traits, he appears not to be raised upon that
“ platform, but to descend to it from a higher
“ sphere,

“ sphere. His paintings illustrate his lessons,
“ and his lessons seem to be derived from his
“ paintings.

“ He possessed the theory as perfectly as the
“ practice of his art. To be such a painter he was
“ a profound and penetrating philosopher.

“ In full happiness of foreign and domestic
“ fame, admired by the expert in art, and by
“ the learned in science, courted by the great,
“ caressed by Sovereign Powers, and celebrated
“ by distinguished Poets, his native humility, mo-
“ desty, and candour never forsook him, even on
“ surprize or provocation; nor was the least de-
“ gree of arrogance or assumption visible to the
“ most scrutinizing eye, in any part of his conduct
“ or discourse.

“ His talents of every kind—powerful from na-
“ ture, and not meanly cultivated in letters—his
“ social virtues in all the relations and all the ha-
“ bitudes of life, rendered him the centre of a very
“ great and unparalleled variety of agreeable So-
“ cieties, which will be dissipated by his death.
“ He had too much merit not to excite some jea-
“ lousy, too much innocence to provoke any en-
“ mity. The loss of no man of his time can be
“ felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed
“ sorrow.

“ HAIL! and FAREWELL!”

SIR WILLIAM JONES,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF JUSTICE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

THE colour of many a man's life has taken its tinge from accident. Sir William Jones, perhaps, was indebted to the following circumstance for that variety of learning and compass of knowledge by which he was so eminently distinguished.

He was naturally of a very lively disposition. On sitting one day under a pear-tree in the yard of the boarding-house at Harrow, where he was at school, some of the fruit fell off, and there was a general scramble of the boys that were near the tree for it; poor young Jones had his thigh broken in the press, and was directly conveyed to bed, where he lay for a long time, and contracted a love of reading from the books that were brought to amuse him*.

Sir William was the founder of a Society in India for the Investigation of the Antiquities and of the Literature of that extensive region, to which he was a very liberal contributor. One of his most curious papers is, "A Defence of the
" Chronology of Moses against the wild extrava-
" gant

* A similar circumstance happened to Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Order of the Jesuits.

“gant systems of the Eastern Astronomers.”
It is preserved in one of the volumes of the
“Asiatic Researches.”

The last act of Sir William Jones's useful and valuable life was an act of homage to the Supreme Being, who, in kindness to mankind, has afforded them a dispensation of his will, and brought life and immortality to light. He died in a kneeling attitude in his closet, with his hands clasped together, and his eyes turned toward Heaven.

Sir William Jones's opinion of the Bible, was written on the last leaf of one belonging to him, in these strong terms :*

“ I have regularly and attentively read these
“ Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this
“ volume, independently of its divine origin,
“ contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure
“ morality, more important history, and finer
“ strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be
“ collected from all other books, in whatever age
“ or language they may have been composed.”

In Sir William Jones, India has lost its greatest ornament ; the Commentator of its Poetry, the

* Men of learning and of erudition have in general been believers in revealed religion ; as Usher, Huet, Bochart, Chillingworth, &c. Men of wit and of fancy have but too often been infidels. It is indeed much easier to make objections than to solve them, and he that cannot build a hovel may pull down a temple.

Investigator of its History, and the Elucidator of its Antiquities, its Laws, its Manners, and its Opinions. His loss may be considered as a public one; and the East-India Company, to whom he was so valuable and so honourable a servant, have wisely and liberally come to a resolution to erect a statue to him in the Cathedral of the Metropolis of the British Empire. The "*Epistola ad Lælium*," in the collection of Sir William Jones's Latin Poetry, was addressed to the COMPILER on his presenting his two sisters with a chess-board.

JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D.

DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.

THE Institutions of Human Society have ever adjudged peculiar privileges to distinguished persons, and have not, perhaps, always adjudged them with prudence and with wisdom. But when pre-eminence is founded in virtue; when superior talents are united to pure intentions and to public spirit; and when they are directed by benevolence and by utility; any efforts, however feeble, to commemorate them, will be received with candour and with indulgence.

The

The ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS would have still less pretensions to the notice of the Public than they at present possess, did they not recall to the Nation the claims that Doctor Tucker has to its gratitude and veneration.

The ferocity of heroism*, the sophistry of faction, and the Machiavelism of expedience,

* CHARON. "How extravagant is Homer with all his
"pompous epithets of wide-streets Troy, and Cleone mag-
"nificently-built! But whilst we are talking, Mercury, pray
"who are those men that we see fighting there; and for what
"reason are they cutting each other's throats so dreadfully?"

MER. "They are Argives and Spartans. Do not you
"observe Othriades the Spartan General, who is tracing out,
"in his own blood, an inscription for a trophy?"

CHAR. "Yes. But pray what is the subject of their
"quarrel?"

MER. "The very plain on which they are now fighting."

CHAR. "Oh, what madness! not to consider that every
"one of them, though he should get possession of the whole
"of Peloponnesus itself, would not be permitted by Æacus
"to retain above one foot of earth at most. With respect to
"the plain, that will pass through the hands of a variety of
"successive masters; and the trophy will soon cease to be
"visible, being cut in pieces by the stroke of the plough-
"share, that will be making furrows in the ground."

CHAR. * * * "Alas, Mercury, how wretched is the
"condition of these poor mortals! they think of nothing but
"Kings, ingots of gold, hecatombs, and battles; and not a
"single thought about Charon ever enters their heads!"—
"THE OBSERVERS; A Dialogue of Lucian.

have often arrested the attention of mankind, and provoked their admiration; yet how inferior, in the eye of reason and of sound judgment, do these splendid qualities appear, when compared to the exertions of a great and energetic mind, employed to the honour of God, to the happiness of mankind, and to the protection of an inferior race of animals from insult and from cruelty.

Whether Doctor Tucker writes in defence of religion and of morality; in support of good Government; against the evils of war; or against a barbarous custom which once prevailed in this country, of throwing at cocks; the same ardour of benevolence, the same sagacity of thought, direct his pen; and we are ready to call him, as Lucan does the celebrated Roman Patriot, "*toti*
"*genitum mundo*,—born for the good of the
"Universe, to render it more wise and more
"happy."

In one sad instance his prejudiced country disdained to owe its happiness to his advice; and, with a fatal perseverance, carried on an unsuccessful war with its Colonies, at such a total defiance of expence, and with such an effusion of the blood of its inhabitants, as almost to mock calculation. The event afforded many useful lessons to posterity: "Even-handed Justice" avenged, with tenfold remuneration, upon one of the parties who engaged in the contest, in opposition to every principle

ciple of reason or of equity, the miseries it wished to procure to others ; and most forcibly convinced it, that it but taught

“ Bloody instructions ; which, being taught, return’d
“ To plague th’ inventors.”

Dr. Tucker, but too well aware of the little attention that would be paid to his advice on this momentous occasion *, took, for the signature to some of his Effays, the name of the Trojan Prophetess, who, according to Virgil,

—— *Fatis aperit Cassandra futuris*
Ora (Dei jussu), non unquam credita Teucris.
Hapless Cassandra, in inspired strains,
To Troy’s vain sons their future fate explains ;
The Nation, blinded by the God’s decree,
In her wise oracles no prescience see.

Genius has been well defined to be, a mind of strong powers directed by accident to a particular object. This the Dean of Gloucester peculiarly experienced to be true. He was brought up at a little sea-port in South Wales, where the inhabitants were divided into two parties, the friends of

* British policy has been often held cheap by many ingenious writers. Lord Rochester, in his Poem upon Nothing, classes it with French truth and Dutch prowess. Lord Bolingbroke says, in a Letter to Prior, who was our Ambassador at the Court of Louis XIV. “ Hide the addle brains of thy Coun-
“ trymen, my dear Mat, who are nearly as good politicians as
“ the French are poets.”

of the House of Hanover, and the adherents to that of King James the Second. The latter, to gain over the former to their side, assured them, that if the Prince had his own again, they should all be smugglers—pay no duties. This assurance struck the investigating mind of the Dean, then very young, who saw that a general privilege would in reality be no privilege at all, and gave him a disposition for that turn of inquiry in which he has so eminently distinguished himself.

Soon after Dr. Tucker had written his Essay in support of the Hessians who came to settle in England, he saw himself burnt in effigy near his own door, under the title of Parson Garlic; not long afterwards he was drawn into Bristol by men instead of horses; his firm and independent mind was as little depressed by the one as elated by the other, conscious of his good intention in what had given rise to each, and expecting, from his own approbation only, a reward more durable and satisfactory than the applause of millions.

The sarcasm of his lively Bishop was, like many other lively sayings, a sacrifice to point at the expence of truth, the Dean having published many excellent sermons and religious dissertations, founded on the soundest divinity, and containing the most orthodox notions and the most useful morality. “Trade,” says he in one of them, “employs the mind and keeps it from idleness; whilst

“ whilst religion purifies the heart, and gives a
“ sanction to morality.”

“ There was a period in our annals,” says this
acute and honest Politician, “ when the English
“ thought themselves the most unfortunate of men
“ by being driven out of France. However, time
“ and reflection have reconciled them to their fate;
“ and they have learned by experience what they
“ would not learn from reason, that they were
“ happy in being defeated; because they were, dur-
“ ing all the former contests, catching at the
“ shadow and losing the substance; sacrificing the
“ real interests* of their own country to the empty
“ name of foreign acquisitions.”

The strength of a man is not in proportion to
his size, nor is the force of an Empire always ade-
quate

* Mr. Hume in his Essay on Public Credit, after men-
tioning the danger to that sensitive plant of a State, from the
visionary schemes of some projectors, and that it may perhaps
die of the Doctor, adds, “ But it is more probable that the
“ breach of National faith will be the necessary effect of wars,
“ defeats, misfortunes, and public calamities, and even perhaps
“ of victories and conquest. I must confess, when I see Prin-
“ ces and States fighting and quarrelling amidst their debts,
“ funds, and public mortgages, it always brings to my mind
“ a match of cudgel-playing fought in a china-shop. How
“ can it be expected that Sovereigns will spare a species of pro-
“ perty which is pernicious to themselves and to the public,
“ when they have so little compassion on lives and properties,
“ which are useful to both.”

quate to the extent of it. The circulation of the blood in the one case is not sufficiently propelled to the extremities; and in the other, the energy of Government is dissipated before it can arrive at the more distant objects of its exertions.

That ambitious Princes, that fervile and unprincipled Ministers to please those Princes, should be anxious to make war, is by no means wonderful; but that the people, upon whom the whole burthen of that calamity falls, whose property, whose limbs, whose lives, are sacrificed in it, should be anxious to engage in it, except in the defence of their country, appears a problem difficult to solve. They have been lately told, by a Prince of energy and of acuteness, a philosophical Tyrant, "*Les Princes jouent des Provinces, les Peuples sont les Jettons qui les payent :*"—*ŒUVRES DE ROI DE PRUSSE*. Princes "game for Provinces, the People are the stake that pay for them*."

Dean Tucker gave away many years ago amongst his friends a little Tract, called, "Directions for Travelling." It suggested what was necessary to attend to in other countries, not with respect to *virtù* and the fine arts, but what is of infinitely more consequence, the government, the police, the trade, manufactures, &c. It

* *O Deus ! dissipa gentes, quæ bella volant.* Scatter those nations, O God! that delight in war. PSALMS.

It was short and very well done. It has given rise to a dull German publication on the subject, diffuse, and wanting that concentration which characterised the Dean's tract.

In the present rage for wildness of Theory in Government, our Reformers would do well to peruse the writings of this honest and sagacious Politician, who, fettered by no system, and misled by no sordid motive, writes from experience and from observation, and with an ardent desire to render mankind as free and as happy, as the imperfections of their nature, and the operation of their passions, will permit them to be.

"Serus in cælum redeat." When the Dean quits this fleeting scene of things, to enjoy those rewards which are promised in the next world to men of virtuous and beneficent exertion, his grateful Countrymen, too conscious of the wisdom of that advice which he gave, and of their folly in neglecting to follow it, may perhaps dedicate a statue to him, thus inscribed:

Cassandræ Britannicæ

Patria

Phrygum instar

Serô sapiens

Summo cum Mærore,

P.

APPENDIX.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

*Relative to the Disputes between King Charles the First
and his Parliament;*

WITH NOTES,

COMMUNICATED BY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS
OF BUCKINGHAM.

No. I.

[Endorsed by MR. GRENVILLE*.]

*"Copy of the INSTRUCTION sent to the H. SHERIFF of
"BUCKS. together with the WRIT for levying the
"SHIP-MONEY, October 9, 1636."*

AFTER our hearty commendations: Whereas his Majesty hath sent you his writ, to provide one ship of 600 tons, to be furnished with men, tackle, munition, victual, and other necessaries, to be set forth for the safeguard of the seas and defence of the realm, at the charges of the county and corporate towns in the same writ mentioned;

* High Sheriff for the County of Bucks, in 1636.

tioned; and by the same writ hath commanded, that you the Sheriff of the county, and you the Mayors and Head-officers of the corporate towns, or the greater part of you (whereof the Sheriff of the county to be one) shall, within forty days after receipt thereof, assess and set down how much every of the said corporate towns shall pay, and after proceed on in the further execution of that service as by the said writ appeareth: We are by his Majesty's direction and express command to let you know, that he hath, upon most important and weighty reasons, concerning not only his Majesty's own honour and the ancient renown of this nation, but the safety of yourselves and all his subjects, as well against the Turks as all other pirates or others, in these troublesome and warlike times, sent out the aforesaid writ to you, and the like into all other counties, cities, and towns throughout the whole kingdom; that as all are concerned in the mutual defence of one another, so all might putt to their helping hands for the making of such preparations as (by the blessing of God) may serve this realm against those dangers and extremities which have distressed other nations, and are the common effects of war whensoever it taketh a people unprepared; and therefore, as his Majesty doubteth not of the readiness of all his subjects to contribute hereunto with cheerfulness and alacrity, so he doth especially require your care and diligence in the ordering of this business (so much concerning his Majesty and all his people) that no inequality or other miscarriage may either retard or disgrace the service, which in itself is so just, honourable, and necessary: for which cause we have, by his Majesty's like directions, sent you (together with the said writ) these ensuing advices and instructions for your better proceedings, which, upon the receipt hereof, you the Sheriff are presently to communicate with the Mayor and Head-officers of all the corporate towns in that county.

FIRST, therefore, Whereas by the said writ you the High Sheriff of the county are only of the *Quorum* for making of the said assessment, it is to be understood by you all, that his Majesty's intention therein was, and is, that in case any of you, the Mayors and Head-officers of corporate towns, desiring the ease of your own towns beyond that which is meet, should make a major number and plurality of votes, and hereby lay or levy a greater burthen upon any other of the corporate towns, or upon
the

the body of the county, than were fit, that the Sheriff (who is presumed to stand alike affected to all the corporate towns) might have some power to balance the inequality, and also might not be over-ruled by the major voices, to the prejudice of the county, which is the greater body: but it is likewise to be understood, that his Majesty expects that equality and indifference in you the High Sheriff, that you neither favour one corporate town above another, nor the county itself above the corporate towns; but that you use the power given you by the said writ with such moderation, as may occasion the greater readiness in all to contribute, and may give no cause to any to grudge or repine for any partiality or inequality in the assessments.

SECONDLY, Because divers of you may be unacquainted with the charges of such maritime preparations, and the mistaking thereof might hinder the service, we have thought good to let you know, that, upon a due and just calculation, we find that the charge of a ship of that burthen, so manned and furnished, will be £.6000; and to prevent difficulty in dividing the assessments upon the corporate towns, we (having informed ourselves the best we may of the present condition of the corporate towns, and what proportion of that charge each of them is fit to bear) do conceive that the town of North'ton may well bear £.200 thereof; the borough or parish of Higham Ferris £.36; the city of Peterborough £.120; the borough of Daventry £.50; the borough of Brackly £.50; and the residue of the said £.6000 is to be assessed upon the rest of the county: and these rates we wish to be observed, rather than any difference of opinion amongst you the Corporations, or between you of the Corporations and the Sheriff of the County, should retard the service. Howbeit we are so far content to give way to your judgments who are upon the place, that in case the major part of you of the Corporations shall agree upon any other rates, and that the Sheriff of the county shall approve the same, the rates set by the major part of you, and approved by the Sheriff, shall stand, albeit they vary from those expressed in our Letters, it being his Majesty's desire, and the intention of this Board, that all things should be done with as much equality and justice as is possible for us or you to discern.

THIRDLY,

THIRDLY, When you have agreed upon the general assessment, what shall be borne by every corporate town, and what by the rest of the county, we think fit that you subdivide the same, and make the particular assessments in such sort as other common payments upon the county or corporate towns are most usually subdivided and assessed: and namely, that you the Sheriff divide the whole charge laid upon the county into hundreds, lathes, or other divisions, and those into parishes and towns; and the towns and parishes must be rated by the houses and lands lying within each parish and town, as is accustomed in other common payments which fall out to be payable by the county, hundreds, lathes, divisions, parishes, and towns; saving that it is his Majesty's pleasure, that where there shall happen to be any men of ability by reason of gainful trade, great stocks of money, or other personal estate, who perchance occupy little or no lands, and consequently in an ordinary landscott would pay nothing or very little, such men be rated and assessed according to their worth and ability; and that the money which shall be levied upon such may be applied to the sparing or easing of such as (being either weak of estate, or charged with many children or great debts) are unable to bear so great a charge as the land in their occupation might require in an usual and ordinary proportion. And the like course to be held by you in the corporate towns, that a poor man be not set (in respect of the usual tax of his house, and the like) at a greater sum than others of much more wealth and ability. And herein you are to have a more than ordinary care and regard whereby to prevent complaints of inequality in the assessments, wherewith we were much troubled the last year.

FOURTHLY, And to the end this may be effected with more equality and expedition, you the Sheriff are to govern yourself in the assessment for this service by such public payments as are most equal and agreeable to the inhabitants of that county. And for your better and easy proceeding herein, after you have accordingly rated the several hundreds, lathes, and divisions of that country, you may send forth your warrants to the constables, requiring them to call unto them some of the most discreet and sufficient men of every parish, town, or tithing, and to consider with them how the sum charged upon each hundred may be distributed and divided as aforesaid, and with most equality

equality and indifferency, and to return the same to you in writing under their hands, with all possible expedition; which being done, you are to sign the assessment set on the several persons of every particular parish, town, or tithing, if you approve thereof: and if for inequality you find cause to alter the sum in any part, yet after it is so altered you are to sign the same, and keeping a true copy thereof, you may thereupon give order for the speedy collecting and levying such sums accordingly by the constables of hundreds, petty constables, and others usually employed for collections of other common charges and payments; and when any shall be by them returned to you either to have refused or neglected to make payment, you are without delay to execute writs upon them. And you the Mayors and Head-officers of corporate towns (observing your usual distributions by wards, parishes, and otherwise, as is accustomed among you by your common payments) are for your parts to do the like, by yourselves and your several ministers under you, respectively, as is before appointed to be done by the Sheriff, as far forth as may be apt and agreeable to the course and estate of your several towns and corporations. In the said several assessments of each parish, you are to cause to be particularly expressed how much every clergyman is rated for his meere ecclesiastical possessions, and what for his temporal and personal estate; and to send to this Board under your hand, within one month after the assessment made and returned to you and signed by you, an exact and true certificate, as well of what is set upon each parish in general, and particularly upon every clergyman in each of them as aforesaid.

FIFTHLY, And concerning the assessment of the clergy (albeit his Majesty is resolved to maintain all their due privileges which they have enjoyed in the time of his noble progenitors, yet being it hath not hitherto been made sufficiently appear to his Majesty, or this Board, what privileges have been allowed them in former times touching payments and services of this nature), his Majesty is pleased, that, for the present, you proceed to tax and assess them for the service, and receive a levy of their assessments, as you are authorised to do of the rest of his Majesty's subjects; but with this care and caution, that you and your ministers fail not to bear a due respect both to their persons and callings, not suffering any inequalities or pressures to

to be put upon them; and such your assessment and proceeding his Majesty resolveth shall not be prejudicial in the future to them, or to any of their rights or privileges which upon further search shall be found due unto them.

SIXTHLY, If any constables, bailiffs, or other officers, refuse or neglect to do their duties in obeying your warrants, either for assessing, collecting, or levying, or for doing any other thing incident or necessary for this service, you are to bind them over to answer such their fault and neglect at the Board: and if any of them refuse to enter into such bond, then you are to commit them till they shall give bond accordingly, or perform their duties according to your warrants. But you are to take especial care in the mean time, that (notwithstanding their refusal or refractories) the assessing, collecting, and levying of the money for the said service do proceed by yourself, and such others as you shall appoint and find more ready to do the same, the doing of the service being by his Majesty's writ committed to yourself; and therefore, howsoever for your ease and better dispatch of your business, we like well that you require the assistance of the constables and ordinary officers, yet in case any of them do not their duties, you are to do yours, and by yourself (and such instruments as you like best and shall chuse) see the service effected.

SEVENTHLY, If you find or understand of any persons that are refractory, or that do unnecessarily delay the payment of what shall be assessed upon them for the said service (whereof you must frequently and often call for an account from the constables, officers, and others intrusted under you) you are presently, without any delay, partiality, or respect of persons, to proceed roundly with them (of what quality or condition soever they are), according to his Majesty's writ, and not defer meddling with them to the last, or until others have paid (as was done by some Sheriffs the last year), whereby all the burthen and trouble was cast upon the end of the year, and those that were refractory gained time above those that were well affected to the said service.

And for all other matters not particularly mentioned in these Instructions, you must, upon all occurrences, govern yourself according to the writ to you directed, and as may best accomplish the service committed to your trust, wherein

wherein you are to use all possible diligence to effect the same with speed, and not to think that whatsoever you shall leave unlevied during your sheriffalty shall be cast on your successor, as in former years some Sheriffs expected, and therefore retarded the service; his Majesty being resolved not to put upon the successor the burthen of his predecessor's neglect; but that all such sums as shall be left unlevied by you at the going out of your office, shall be levied by yourself, after the end of your year, by warrant from your successor, or such other warrant as shall be found most behooveful. And as you shall

And if
you will
you may. } therein perform your duty with diligence, you
may be assured to receive both favor and thanks
from his Majesty.

[This is in
Mr. G's hand-writing.]

And LASTLY, Whereas his Majesty hath received information of divers outrages and insolences committed by Turks and pirates upon his subjects, we are, by his Majesty's express command, to let you know, that he hath taken the same into his princely and serious consideration, and is resolved to provide such remedies as will tend to their future safeties, and the securing of their trade. And so we bid you heartily farewell. From the Court at Windsor, the 9th of October, 1636.

Your very loving Friends,

W. CANT. THO: COVENTRY
GUIL: LONDON: H. MANCHESTER
LENOX: HAMILTON: MOUNTGOMERY:
TRAQUARRE: STERLINGS: E
NEWBRUGH: FRA: COTTINGTON:
JO: COKE: FRA: WINDEBANCKE.

WHEREAS there are some arrears for the Shipping-money in the time of your predecessors, Sheriffs of that county, you are to give warrants and authority to them, and either of them, for the collecting and levying of the said arrears for the last year, according to the tenor of the former writ; and they are hereby required to execute the same.

No. II.

INFORMATION *filed by the* ATTORNEY GENERAL
against Mr. SELDON, &c.

[From a Copy in Mr. GRENVILLE's hand-writing.]

To the King's most excellent MAJESTY,

HUMBLY informeth your most excellent Majesty, Sir Robert Heathe, Knight, your Majesty's Attorney-general, That whereas your sacred Majesty, ever since your happy access to the imperial crown of this realm, hath governed your people with so much justice and moderation, that all your good subjects do bear that reverence and love unto your sacred person as is justly due to so gracious a sovereign: and your Majesty, next to the service of Almighty God, and the maintenance of his true religion, hath preserved and maintained the ancient and fundamental laws of this kingdom without innovation: yet so it is, may it please your excellent Majesty, that some malicious persons, who are as yet unknown to your said Attorney, being ill affected to your Majesty, and to your happy government, and intending to raise false, scandalous, and seditious rumours against your Majesty and your gracious government, have of late wickedly and seditiously framed, contrived, and written, a false, seditious, and pestilent discourse, in these words following:

“ The Proposition for your Majesty's service—
“ containeth two parts:

“ The one, to secure your State, and to bridle
“ the Impertinence of Parliaments.

“ The other, to encrease your Majesty's Revenue
“ much more than it is.

“ Touching the first, having considered divers means,
“ I find none so important to strengthen your Majesty's
“ royal authority against all oppositions or practices of
“ troublesome spirits, and to bridle them, then to fortify
“ your kingdom, by having a fortres in every chief
“ town and important place thereof, furnished with or-
VOL. II. G G dinance,

“ dinance, munition, and faithful men, as they ought to
 “ be, with all other circumstances fit to be digested in
 “ a business of this nature ; ordering with-all the trained
 “ soldiers of the country to be united in one dependency
 “ with the said forces, as well to secure their begin-
 “ ning, as to succor them in any occasion of suspect ;
 “ and also to retain and keep their arms for more secu-
 “ rity, whereby the counties are no less to be brought in
 “ subjection then the cities themselves, and consequently
 “ the whole realm ; your Majesty having by this course
 “ the power thereof in your own hands.

“ The reasons of these suggestions are these :

“ First, That in policy it is a greater tye of the peo-
 “ ple by force and necessity, then merely by love and af-
 “ fection : for by the one the government resteth always
 “ secure ; but by the other, no longer then the people
 “ are well contented.

“ Secondly, It forceth obstinate subjects to be no more
 “ presumptuous then it pleaseth your Majesty to permit
 “ them.

“ Thirdly, That to leave a State unfurnished, is to give
 “ the bridle thereof to the subject, when by the contrary
 “ it resteth only in the Prince's hands.

“ Fourthly, That modern fortresses take long time
 “ in winning with such charge and difficulty, as no
 “ subjects in these times have means probable to attempt
 “ them.

“ Fifthly, That it is a sure remedy against rebellious
 “ and popular mutinies, or against foreign Powers, be-
 “ cause they cannot well succeed, when by this course
 “ the apparent means is taken away, to force the King
 “ and State upon a doubtful fortune of a set battery ; as
 “ was the cause that moved the pretended invasion against
 “ the land, attempted by the King of Spain in the year
 “ 1588.

“ Sixthly, That your Majesty's government is the
 “ more secure by more subjection ; and by their subjec-
 “ tion your Parliament must be forced consequently
 “ to alter their stile, and to be conformable to your will
 “ and pleasure : for their words and opposition importeth
 “ nothing where the power is in your Majesty's own
 “ hands to do with them what you please, being in deed
 “ the chief purpose of this discourse, and the sacred intent
 “ thereof,

“ thereof, fit to be concealed from any English at all,
 “ either counsellors of state or others.

“ For this and other weighty reasons, it may be con-
 “ sidered in this place, to make your Majesty more pow-
 “ erful and strong, some orders be observed that are used
 “ in fortified countries: the government thereof im-
 “ porteth as much as the States themselves; I mean in
 “ times of doubt or suspect, which are these:

“ *Imprimis*, That none wear armed or weaponed at
 “ all, either in city or country, but such as your Ma-
 “ jesty may think fit to privilege; and they to be in-
 “ rolled.

“ Secondly, That as many highways as conveniently
 “ may be done, may be made passable through those ci-
 “ ties and towns fortified, to constrain the passengers to
 “ travel through them.

“ Thirdly, That the soldiers of fortresses are sometimes
 “ chosen of an other nation; if subjects to the said prince,
 “ but howsoever not to be born in the same province, or
 “ within forty or fifty miles of the fortress, and not to
 “ have friends or correspondency near it.

“ Fourthly, That at all the gates of each walled town
 “ be appointed officers, not to suffer any unknown pas-
 “ senger to pass without a ticket, shewing from whence
 “ he came, and whither he goeth; and that the gates
 “ of each city be shut at night, and keys kept by the
 “ mayor or governor: also the inn-keepers to deliver
 “ the names of all unknown passengers that lodge in
 “ their houses, and, if they stay suspiciously at any time,
 “ to present to the governor; whereby dangerous persons,
 “ seeing these strict courses, will be more wary of their
 “ actions, and thereby mischievous attempts will be pre-
 “ vented.

“ All which being referred to your Majesty's wise
 “ consideration, it is meet for me withall to give you
 “ some satisfaction of the charge and time to perform
 “ what is proposed, that you may not be discouraged in
 “ the difficulty of the one or prolongation of the other:
 “ both which doubts are resolved in one and the same
 “ reason; in respect that in England each chief town
 “ hath commonly a ruined castle well seated for strength,
 “ whose foundation and stones remaining may be both
 “ quickly repaired for this use, and with little charge are

“ made strong enough (I hope) for this purpose within
“ the space of one year, by adding withall bulwarcks
“ and rampiers for the ordinance, according to the rules
“ of fortification.

“ The ordinance for these forts may be of iron, not
“ to disfurnish your Majesty's navy, or be at a greater
“ charge than is needful. To maintain yearly the forts,
“ I make account in ordinary pay 3000 men will be
“ sufficient, and will require £40,000 charge *per ann.*
“ or thereabouts, being an expence that inferior princes
“ undergo for their necessary safety ; all which pretention,
“ added to the invincible sea-force your Majesty hath
“ already, and may have, will make you the most power-
“ ful and obeyed prince in the world : which I could
“ likewise confirm by many examples, but I omit them
“ for brevity, and not to confuse your Majesty with too
“ much matter : your gracious Majesty may find, by the
“ scope of this discourse, the means shewed in general to
“ bridle your subjects that may either be discontent or ob-
“ stinate. So likewise am I to conclude the same intent
“ particularly against the perverseness of your Parlia-
“ ment, as well to suppress that pernicious humour, as
“ to avoid their oppositions against your profit, being the
“ second part to be discoursed on ; and therefore have
“ first thought fit, for better pretention thereof, to make
“ known to your Majesty the purpose of a general oath
“ your subjects may take for sure avoiding of all rubbs
“ that may hinder the conclusion of those businesses.

“ It is further meant, that no subject, upon pain of
“ high-treason, may refuse the same oath, containing
“ only matter of allegiance, and not scruples or points of
“ conscience, that may give pretence to be denied.

“ The effect of the oath is this :

“ That all your Majesty's subjects do acknowledge
“ you to be as absolute King and Monarch within your
“ dominions as is amongst the Christian Princes, and
“ your prerogative as great ; whereby you may and shall
“ of yourself, by your Majesty's proclamation, as well as
“ other sovereign princes doing the like, either make
“ laws, or reverse any made, with any other act of so
“ great a Monarch as yourself may do, and that without
“ further consent of Parliament, or need to call them at
“ all in such cases ; confirming that the Parliament, in
“ all,

“ all matters (excepting causes to be sentenced, as the
“ highest court), ought to be subject unto your Majesty’s
“ will, to give the negative or affirmative, and not to
“ be constrained by their impertinences to any inconve-
“ nience appertaining to your Majesty’s royal authority :
“ and this, notwithstanding any bad pretence or custom
“ to the contrary in practise ; which (indeed) were fitter
“ to be offered a prince elected, without any other
“ right, than to your Majesty born successively King of
“ England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and your
“ heirs for ever, and so resumed, not only of your sub-
“ jects, but also of the whole world.

“ How necessary the dangerous supremacy of Parlia-
“ ment usurpation is to be prevented, the example of
“ Lewis the Eleventh, King of France, doth manifest,
“ who found the like opposition as your Majesty doth,
“ and by his wisdom suppressed it, and that to the pur-
“ pose here intended ; which is, not to put down altoge-
“ ther Parliaments and their authority, being in many
“ cases very necessary and fit, but to abridge them so far
“ as they seek to derogate from your Majesty’s royal au-
“ thority, or advancement of your greatness.

“ The caution in offering the aforesaid oath may re-
“ quire some policy for the easier passing at the first,
“ either by singular or particular *tractatus*, and that so
“ near about one time over the land, as one government
“ may not know what the other intended ; so it may pass
“ the easier, by having no time of combination or oppo-
“ sition.

“ There is another means also more certain than this
“ to bring to pass this oath more easily, as also your pro-
“ fit, and what is else pretended ; which here I omit for
“ brevity, requiring a long discourse by itself, and have
“ set it down in particular instructions to inform your
“ Majesty.

“ The second part of this discourse is touching your
“ Majesty’s profit after your State is secured ; wherein
“ I shall observe both some reasonable content to the
“ people, as also consider the great expences that princes
“ have now-a-days more than in times past, to maintain
“ their greatness and safety of their subjects, who, if they
“ have not witt or will to consider their own interest so
“ much indifferently, your Majesty’s wisdom must repair
“ their

“ their defects, and force them to it by compulsion. But
 “ (I hope) there shall be no such cause in points so rea-
 “ sonable to encrease your Majesty's revenue, wherein
 “ I set down divers means for your gracious self to make
 “ choice of, either all or part, at your pleasure, and to
 “ put it in execution by such decrees and conditions as
 “ your great wisdom shall think fit in abuses of this
 “ nature.

“ *Imprimis*, The first course or means intended to
 “ encrease your Majesty's revenue or profits withall, is
 “ of greatest consequence; and I call it a *Decima*, being
 “ so term'd in Italy, where in some parts it is in use,
 “ importing the tenth part of all subjects estates, to be
 “ paid at a yearly rent to their prince; and as well
 “ monied men in towns as landed men in the countries,
 “ their value and estate esteemed justly as it is to the
 “ true value (though with reason), and this paid yearly
 “ in money; which course applied in England for your
 “ Majesty's service, may serve instead of subsidies and
 “ fifteens and such like; which in this case are fit to be
 “ released for the subjects benefit and content, in recom-
 “ pence of the said *Decima*, which will yield your Ma-
 “ jesty in certainty, more than they did casually, by 500
 “ thousand of pounds *per ann.* at the least.

“ *Item*, That when your Majesty hath gotten money
 “ into your hands by some courses to be set down, it
 “ would be a profitable course to increase your *Entrato*,
 “ to buy out all estates and leases upon your own lands
 “ in such sort as they be made no losers; whereby
 “ having your lands free, and renting it out to the true
 “ value, as it is most in use, and not employed, as here-
 “ tofore, at an old rent and small fines, you may then
 “ rent it out for at least four or five times more money
 “ then the old rent comes unto; so as if your Majesty's
 “ lands be already but £.60,000 *per ann.* by this course
 “ it will be augmented at the least to £.200,000 *per ann.*
 “ and to buy out the tenants estates will come to a small
 “ matter by the course to make them no losers, con-
 “ sidering the gains they have already made upon the
 “ land. And this is the rather to be done, and the pre-
 “ sent course changed, because it hath been a custom
 “ used meerly to cozen the King.

“ *Item*, Whereas most princes do receive the benefit
 “ of salt in their own hands as a matter of great profit,
 “ because

“ because they rein it at the lowest price possible, and
 “ vent it with double gain yearly, the same course used
 “ by your Majesty were worth at least £.150,000 *per*
 “ *ann.* It is used likewise, in other parts, that all weights
 “ and measures of the land, either in private houses,
 “ shops, or public markets, should be viewed to be just,
 “ and sealed once a-year, paying to the prince for it;
 “ which in England, applied to your Majesty, with
 “ order to pay 6d. for the sealing of each said weight or
 “ measure, would yield near £.60,000 *per ann.*

“ *Item,* Though all countrys pay a *gabella* for trans-
 “ portation of cloth, and so likewise in England, yet in
 “ Spain there is impost upon the wooll, which in England
 “ is so great benefit and wealth to the sheep-masters, as
 “ they may well pay you 5 *per cent.* of the true value of
 “ the sheering, which I conceive may be worth £.140,000
 “ *per ann.*

“ *Item,* Whereas the lawyers fees and gains in Eng-
 “ land be excessive, to your subjects prejudice, it were
 “ better for your Majesty to make use thereof, and to
 “ impose upon all causes sentenced with the party, to pay
 “ £.5 *per cent.* of the true value that the cause hath
 “ gained him; and, for recompence thereof, to limit all
 “ lawyers fees and gettings, whereby the subject shall
 “ save more in fees and charge then he giveth to your
 “ Majesty in the *gabella*; which I believe may be worth,
 “ one year with another, £.50,000.

“ *Item,* Whereas the inns and victualling-houses in
 “ England are more chargeable to travellers then in
 “ other countries, it were good for your Majesty to limit
 “ them to a certain ordinary, and raise besides a large
 “ imposition, as is used in Tuscany and other parts; that
 “ is, by prohibiting all inns and victualling-houses but
 “ such as shall pay it; and to impose upon the chief inns
 “ and taverns to pay 10l. *per ann.* to your Majesty, and
 “ the worse 5l. *per ann.* and all alehouses 20s. *per ann.*
 “ more or less, as they are in custom of all sorts: there
 “ are so many in England, as this impost may well yield
 “ £.100,000 *per ann.* to your Majesty.

“ *Item,* In Tuscany and other parts there is a *gabella*
 “ of all cattle or flesh and horses sold in markets, paying
 “ 3 or 4l. *per cent.* what they are sold for; which, by
 “ conjecture, may be worth in England £.2,000,000
 “ *per ann.* using the like custom upon the flesh and other
 “ victuals,

“ victuals, bread excepted; and for this cause all flesh,
 “ fish, and victuals, at the market to be purchased and
 “ sold by weight, whereby the subject saveth more in not
 “ being cozened than the impost importeth them.

“ In Tuscany is used a taxation of 7l. *per cent.* upon
 “ all alienations of lands, to the true value; as also 7l.
 “ *per cent.* upon all dowaries or marriage-monies: the
 “ like, if it be justly used in England, were worth at
 “ least £.200,000 *per ann.* with many other taxations of
 “ meale, and upon all merchandize within all towns, as
 “ well as port-towns, which here I omit, with divers
 “ others, as not so fit for England; and in satisfaction of
 “ the subjects for these taxes, your Majesty may be
 “ pleased to release them of wardships, and to enjoy all
 “ their estates at 18 years old, and in the mean time their
 “ profits to be preserved to their own benefit: and also
 “ in forfeitures of estates by condemnation, your Majesty
 “ may release the subject as not to take the forfeiture of
 “ their lands, but only their goods (high treason only
 “ excepted); and to allow the counsell of lawyers in case
 “ of life and death, as also not to be condemned without
 “ two witnesses, with such like benefit; which importeth
 “ much more than their goods and all their taxations
 “ named can prejudice them.

“ *Item,* That if some of the former taxations be used
 “ in Ireland and Scotland, as may be easily brought
 “ about by the first example thereof used in England,
 “ may very well be made to encrease your revenue there
 “ more then it is, £.200,000 *per ann.*

“ *Item,* All offices in the land, great and small, in
 “ your Majesty's grant, may be granted with condition
 “ to pay you a part yearly, according to the value. This,
 “ in time, as I conceive, may be worth £.100,000 *per*
 “ *ann.* adding also notaries, attornies, and such like, to
 “ pay some proportion yearly towards it, for being
 “ allowed by your Majesty to practice, and prohibiting
 “ else any to practise in such places.

“ *Item,* To reduce your Majesty's household to board
 “ wages, as most other servants do, reserving some five
 “ tables. This will save your Majesty £.60,000 *per ann.*
 “ and ease greatly your subjects, besides, both in carriage
 “ and provision; which is a good reason that your Ma-
 “ jesty in honor might do it.

“ *Item,*

“ *Item*, I know one assured course in your Majesty’s
 “ navy which may save at least £. 40,000 *per ann.* which,
 “ requiring a whole discourse by itself, I omit, only
 “ promise to do it whensoever you command it. Whereas
 “ your Majesty’s laws do command the strict keeping of
 “ fasting-days, you may also prohibit those days, and
 “ give liberty to eat eggs, cheese, and meat only to such
 “ as are contented to pay *per ann.* for the liberty
 “ to eat them, and * *per ann.* The employment of
 “ this may be for the defence of the land, in maintaining
 “ the navy, garrisons, and such like; much after the
 “ fashion of the Crusade in Spain, as your Majesty
 “ knoweth, being first begun there under the pretence to
 “ defend the land against the Moores: and this same
 “ used in England as aforesaid, may very well yield, one
 “ year with another, £. 100,000 without any distaste to
 “ any, because it is at every one’s choice to give or not.
 “ Lastly, I have a course upon Catholics, and very
 “ safe for your Majesty, being with their good liking, as
 “ might be wrought to yield you presently at least
 “ £. 2,000,000 *per ann.* by raising a certain value upon
 “ their lands, and some other impositions: which re-
 “ quiring a large discourse by itself, I will omit it here,
 “ setting it down in my instructions. It will save your
 “ Majesty at the least £. 200,000 *per ann.* to make it
 “ pain of death and confiscation of goods and lands for
 “ any of the officers to cozen you, which now is much
 “ to be feared they do, or else they could not be so rich;
 “ and herein to allow a fourth part benefit to them that
 “ shall find out cozenage. Here is not meant officers
 “ of State, as the Lord Treasurer, &c. being officers of
 “ the Crown. The sum of all this account amounteth
 “ unto £. 2,000,000 *per ann.* and suppose it be but one
 “ million and a half, as assured your Majesty may make
 “ by those courses set down, yet it is much more than
 “ I promised in my Letter for your Majesty’s service.
 “ besides some sums of money in present by the courses
 “ following:

“ *Imprimis*, The princes marrying, to make all the
 “ earls in England grandies of Spain and *principie*, with
 “ such priviledges, and to pay 20,000l. a-piece for it; as
 “ also

* Here some words seem wanting in the MS.

“ also to make them feodaries of the towns belong to
“ their earldoms, if they will pay for it besides, as they
“ do to the King of Spain in the kingdom of Naples;
“ and likewise barons to be made earls, and peers, to pay
“ 100 l. a-piece: I think it might yield 20,000 l. and
“ oblige them more sure to his Majesty.

“ Fourthly, To make choice of 200 of the richest men
“ in England in estate that be not noblemen, and make
“ them titular, as it is used in Naples, and paying for it,
“ viz. a duke 30,000 l. a marquis 15,000 l. an earl
“ 10,000 l. a baron or viscount 5,000 l. It is to be under-
“ stood, that ancient nobility of barons made earls are to
“ precede these as peers, though these be made marquisses
“ and dukes. This may raise a million of pounds and
“ more unto your Majesty. To make gent. of law qua-
“ lities, franks and rich farmers esquires to precede them,
“ will yield your Majesty also a great sum of money in
“ present.

“ I know another course to yield your Majesty at least
“ 300,000 l. in money, which as yet the time serveth not
“ to discover, until your Majesty resolve to proceed in
“ some of the former courses, which till then I omit.
“ Other courses also that may make present money I shall
“ study for your Majesty's service, and as I find them
“ out acquaint you withall.

“ Lastly, To conclude all these discourses by the ap-
“ plication of this course used for your profit, that it is
“ not only the means to make you the richest king that
“ ever England had, but also the safety thereof aug-
“ mented, thereby to be most secure. Besides what is
“ shewed in the first part of this discourse, I mean by
“ occasion of this taxation and raising of monies, your
“ Majesty shall have cause and means to employ, in all
“ places of the land, so many officers and ministers to be
“ obliged unto you for their own good and interest, as
“ nothing can be attempted against your person and royal
“ state over the land, but some of these shall in all pro-
“ bability have means to find it out and hinder it. Be-
“ sides this course will repress many disorders and abuses
“ in the public government, which were hard to be dis-
“ covered by men indifferent. To prohibit all gorgeous
“ and costly apparel to be worn but by persons of good
“ quality, shall save the gentry of the kingdom much
“ more money than they shall be taxed to your Majesty.

“ Thus

“ Thus withall I humbly take my leave, and kifs your
“ gracious hands, defiring pardon for any errors I may
“ commit herein.”

The which false, seditious, and malicious discourse and writing, so framed, contrived, and written as aforesaid, the authors thereof intended should be divulged and dispersed as if the same had been entertained by your Majesty with purpose to be put in execution, thereby to raise fears and jealousies in the minds of your good subjects that your sacred Majesty had a purpose to alter and innovate the ancient laws of this kingdom, and the ancient manner and form of the government thereof, and to draw all things to be disposed of at your Majesty's absolute will and pleasure, and to command and dispose of the estates revenues, and goods of your subjects, or such part or portion thereof as yourself pleased, without the consent of your subjects, and to make and repeal laws and statutes by your Majesty's proclamation only, without consent of Parliament; and that, to overawe and oppress your subjects, you purposed to maintain and plant garrisons and fortified castles and places, in a warlike manner, in all the principal cities and towns in this your kingdom, which, if it should be believed by your people, could not but raise infinite discontents amongst them, the consequences whereof might be extreme and almost inevitable danger to your Majesty's person and state, and to the whole frame of this kingdom, and to the great dishonour of your Majesty, which all and every of your good and loyal subjects are in their duties and allegiances to your Majesty bound to prevent to the uttermost of their powers, and to discover unto your Majesty, or some of your privy council, or other magistrate, all such false and seditious discourses and writings, whensoever they shall come to their hands or knowledge. Nevertheless, Francis, Earl of Bedford, Robert, Earl of Somerset, John, Earl of Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, Knight and Baronet, John Selden, Esq. and Gilbert Barrell, Gent. forgetting that duty which they owe to your gracious Majesty, their liege Lord, and intending to further and cherish those false, scandalous, and seditious rumours, whereby matter of discord and slander might grow between your Majesty, the great men of this kingdom, and your people, and not regarding the great dangers and evil consequences thereof, having gotten the said discourse or writing, or
some

some copy or copies thereof, into their hands, every of them the said Sir Robert Cotton, John, Earl of Clare, Robert, Earl of Somerset, Francis, Earl of Bedford, John Selden, and Gilbert Barrell, at several times within the space of eight months now last past, did make or write, or cause to be made or written, several copies thereof, and amongst themselves, and also to and amongst many others, have published, divulged, and dispersed the same, to the great and insufferable scandal and dishonour of your Majesty, and of your most just and gracious government; and none of them, before such publication thereof, did make the same known to your Majesty, or any of your privy council, or any other lawful magistrate, as in duty they and every of them ought to have done. In consideration of all which premises, forasmuch as the said breaching, publishing, and divulging of all such false, scandalous, and malicious tales, news, and rumors, and they not making the same known to your Majesty, or your privy council, or other magistrate, is contrary to the good laws and statutes of this your realm, and contrary to the duty and allegiance they owe unto your Majesty; and for that the verum thereof may by this undue means be dispersed and infused in and unto many others, into and through whose hands those false, seditious, and malicious papers or writings have or may come; and that the danger thereof is exceeding great, and may be of infinite ill consequence, if intime the same be not prevented, and, for example and terror to all others, be not severely punished;

May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, to grant unto your said Attorney your Majesty's most gracious writs of *subpoena*, to be directed to the said Sir Robert Cotton Knight and Baronet, John Selden Esqr. and Gillert Barrell Gent. and also to signify your Majesty's royal pleasure, according as is used in such cases, to the said John Earl of Clare, Robert Earl of Somerset, and Francis Earl of Bedford, commanding them, and every of them, at a certain day, and under a certain pain, therein to be limited, personally to be and appear before your Majesty and the Right Honourable the Lords and others of your Most Honourable Privy Council, in your High Court of Starchamber, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand and abide such order, directions, sentence, and decree therein, as to your Majesty and the said

saïd Lords and others shall be thought most meet and agreeable to justice. And your saïd Attorney shall daily pray, &c,

ROBERT HEATHE,
THO: CREW,
RICHARD SHELTON,
HUM: DAVENPORT.
ROBERT BARKELEY,
HENAGE FINCHE,
JOHN FINCHE.

No. III.

Address from the GRAND JURY of the County of BUCKINGHAM to his MAJESTY King CHARLES the First.

May it please your MAJESTIE,

YOUR very dutifull loyale subjects, we the inhabitants of this county of Bucks, taking into consideration, with great thankfullness, the royal expressions in the latter part of your Majestie's Letter directed to the Judge of Assize, wherein we are graciously invited to make our addresses to your most sacred person concerning our severall grievances, which though manie, yet none at this time leave so great an impression in the hearts of us your subjects as your Majesties absence from your Parliament, and the feare of a civil warr, occasioned through the raising of an army under the title of a guard; a sight terrible to your people, and not conducive to that amiable accommodation so much desired:

Wherefore we humbly implore your gracious Majestie to secure the feares of your people by dismissing the army of your most sacred Majestie to your Parliament, who, no doubt, will most religiously perform all that they have undertaken in a late petition presented unto your Majestie; and we do protest, before the Almighty God, it is not only the desire of our eyes to see you, but the true resolution

tion of our hearts to serve and defend you, as we are bound by our duty and allegiance.

¹R. GRENVILE.

⁷THO. STAFFORD.

¹¹RI. SERVANT.

²R. PIGOTT.

⁸PETER DORMER.

¹²H. MAYNE.

³THO. TYRRILL.

⁹RICD. BERNARD.

¹³HENRY ALLEN.

⁴WILL. BORLASE.

¹⁰A. DAYRELL.

⁵EDM. WEST.

⁶EDW. GRENVILE.

¹ Head of the Grenvilles established at Wotton, in the Vale of Aylesbury, since the Conquest, and still remaining there.

² Established at Dodderhall, in the Vale of Aylesbury, since H. 3. and still remaining there.

³ Established at Castle Thorp, a branch of the Thornton Family, and not extinct.

⁴ Established at Great Marlow; the male line extinct. The representatives of this very antient Family are, Sir J. Borlase Warren and the Marquis of Buckingham, whose ancestors married the two heiresses, the younger of whom was mother to R. Grenville who signs this paper.

⁵ Established at Long Crendon, in the Vale of Aylesbury, but the property is alienated.

⁶ Brother to Richd Grenville, and established at Foscot, near Buckingham. His grandson dying without issue, this branch is extinct.

⁷ A branch of the Wing Family, established at Peterley, near Miffenden, and still remaining there.

⁹ Head of the Dayrells, established at Lillingston Dayrell, near Buckingham, since the Conquest, and still remaining there.

¹² Established at Dinton, near Aylesbury: he was one of the regicides. The Family is now extinct.

¹³

No. IV.

[The following Letter is indorsed by Mr. GRENVILE.]

“ From Mr. J. PYM, of Brill*, 18 Oct. 1642.”

To the Right wo^{ll}. RICH. GRENVILE, Esq.

These present.

MR. HIGH SHERIFF,

My service premised,

ALTHOUGH I presume you have better intelligence that I can give you any, yet I shall cast in my mite, accordinge to return of scouts and an honest gentleman to me. The King lay on Saturday night at Edgcott, at Sir William Thursbeyes house. On Sunday he removed, and lay Sunday night at Hanwell, at the Lady Copes. On Sunday 1000 of his troops came to Banbury gates and demanded entrance, which the town refused, having within the town 2000 men or more. Whether the King will settle upon Edge-Hill or not, I cannot imagine; for he hath a great advantage there against our forces, if they should advance towards him. The Lord General, with his army, lyth at Kinton in the Vale, about four miles from the Lady Copes house. He marched not yesterday. If he advanced towards him, he must come about the hill, near unto the Lord Spencers house Wormelaiton; and then the King may remove, as I conceive, towards Woodstocke

* Brill is a very high hill at the end of the Vale of Aylesbury, on the confines of Oxfordshire. It was occasionally occupied as a post by the two parties, who from their garrisons at Oxford (fortified by the King) and at Aylesbury (fortified by the Parliament) repeatedly contended for this post, which commanded much of the supplies drawn from this rich Vale. Wotton, where Mr. Grenvile lived, is only one mile from Brill. Boarstall of which Mr. Pym speaks in this letter, is the property of Sir John Aubrey: it is likewise distant one mile from Brill. The house was moated round, and was occupied as a garrison, and was twice surrendered on capitulation: it was destroyed about twenty years ago, and only the gateway or tower of it remains. It is held *in capite* from the Crown, under a grant from Edward the Confessor to John Fitz-Nigel, by the tenure of a horn, of which an account is given in the Archæologia, and which still exists at Boarstall. The family of Fitz-Nigel were hereditary Foresters of Bernwood, in the centre of which Boarstall is situated; and it has descended through four several families to whom it has belonged by marriage with heiresses, to the Aubreys.---This letter was written only five days before the battle of Edgehill on the 23d October 1642.

flocke and for Oxford, or fall back again to Worcester, one of which in probability he will doe; and therefore if it be for Oxford, then likely he intends for Winsor, Then if our Shire removed to Wickham, to be somewhere upon the hills, they might much annoy him in his passage amongst the woods and lanes: but I leave it to your better judgment. This day there came a loose fellow to Borstal: he says he lay last night at Merton, and is going to the King, for whom he will fight. Now Merton is in the way from Borstal to Woodstock, and three miles nearer; so that I take him for a spie, and have sent him to you to be secured or otherwise, as you please. Humbly taking leave, I rest

Your servant to be commanded,

J. P.

My Lady Dynham desires her service may be presented unto you. — I have sent out scouts, and which way the King move I shall informe you. — Since the sealing of my letter, I intercepted Jo Bew of Oxford, travayling with a letter from Oxford to a servant of the Kings. We brake open the letter; notwithstanding I thought fit to send him and it unto you.

No. V.

To the Right worth. RICH. GRENVILLE, High Sheriff of the County of BUCKS.

Present these.

Sir,

THAT you may not expect me this night, I have sent this messenger to lett you know my journey is deferred by those whom I should meet till Friday; soe that I hope to be with you on Thursday night. I pray let those writings which Ewan brought from Aylesbury be laid up carefully till then.

At Bedford there was a new Commission for the Peace, wherein seven Justices were left out, and the Lorde Bul-lingbroke and all his adherents. There was an order sent (as I heare) from the King to the Judge of Assize, to Bedford, requiring him to publish the illegality of the Commission of Array; which he refused to doe, but returned it

to

to the Parliament; for which the Grand Jury were in consultation to indict the Judge, and to present the turning out of those Justices for a grievance. But what is done I am not certain, for my intelligence came away before the assize ended. The Kinge had been at Leicester, but we cannot learne what was done there yett. On Saturday night he came to Huntingdon, where he now is; and we heare that he intends to be at Sir Lewis Dives house, by Bedford on Wednesday, and soe to come into the country, then for Woodstocke. What the meaning hereof is, and with what force he comes, I cannott yet learne; nor am I sure of the truth of his cominge.

Yours,

Thorp, 25 July
1642.

THO: TYRRELL*.

No. VI.

[Endorsed by Mr. GRENVILLE.]

“*Rec. Nov. 4. 1642, from the CLOSE COMMITTEE.*”

To our very worthy Friends the Deputy Lieutenants of
the County of BUCKINGHAM.

Chesham.

Gentlemen,

We perceive by your letter to Dr. Burgess, that you are in expectations to be set upon by some of the horse commanded by Prince Rupert, and that you mean to stand upon your garde: we shall take the speediest course to releeve you with all the horse and dragoons we have here ready; and wee hope my L. General Essex will be at St. Albans this night, from whence, we doubt not, but more powerfull supplies may be employed into these parts. So wee rest

Your very loving

Frindes,

3 1642.
About 9 a clock.

WARWICK.
JO. PYM.

* Sir Thos. Myrell of Castle Thorp, near Newport Pagnell, was a branch of the Tyrells of Thornton, near Buckingham. The Castle Thorp branch are wholly extinct. The heiress of Sir Charles Tyrell of Thornton married Dr. Cotton; and their Heiress is married to Thomas Shephard, Esq. who now lives at Thornton.

No. VII.

[*Endosed by Mr. GRENVILE.*]

*"Rec. Nov. 4, 1642, from his EXCELLENCY the LD:
GENERAL."*

To the Deputy Lieutenants or Committee for the County
of BUCKINGHAM.

Gentlemen,

I have received certaine advertisement, that the King's forces are advancing towards London, and that the counties and places through which they passe (being the first disarmed by them) are very much oppressed with their cruelty and outrage. And because there is no way more probable for the suppression of those insolencies than by calling in the aid of the Counties to joyne wth the Parliament forces in a body, to make resistance either by giving battaile or otherwise, as there shall be occasion, I have thought fitt to desyre you to use all possible care and diligence to secure the magazyne of the county; and that all such forces of horse and foot wthin the county as are raised or may be raised by you, doe forthwith marche towards the towne of St. Albone, in the county of Hertford, to-morrow, being the fifth day of November, and whither I am now advancing with the army under my command, and shall be ready to assist you in whatsoever may most conduce to the public safety.

From my Quarter at Wooborne,
this 4th day of November,
1642.

No. VIII.

[Endorsed by Mr. GRENVILLE.]

*“ Found in a Truncke at Lady CARNARVONS when her
 “ House was searched 30 November 1642.”*

[Directed]

To his very much esteemed good Friend JOHN CART-
 WRIGHT, Esqr.

These bee dd.

Good Sir,

It was my happines to wayte upon his Majestie at your house at Ayno, when he was pleased to grace it with his presence. I heard much murmuringe that you weere not present to entertaine him: many threatened your person, others your goods, and some your estate. I was sorry to hear so many and such words uttered. I was bold to write to Mrs. Cartwright of many particulars & passages, informing her that she should doe well to write to you about it, & that she would presently post to Court about it, & use such freinds as she hath there, that all may not be begge tell she had made known to his Majestie her deplorable estate & condicen. She was pleased to answeere my letter, and therein shee desired mee to move the Lords at a Councell of War, & also my Lord of Dorsett, in her behalfe, & her childs & yours; which accordingly I performed, & retorned their answeres to her back agayne, I was comanded suddenly to march towards Brageford, & this night retorned back to Oxford, where I find Mrs. Cartwright full of grief for your losses. Shee hath gott such cattell and other goods of yours as shee could into her protection, which are safe heere; & shee hath a warrant from his Majestie for others left behind, which shee sayth shee will presently send for, & so preserve something, which otherwise would have been lost. My Lord of Dorsett is pleased to informe mee of a letter hee recieved from you, & he seemeth to bee very angry with you. I could wish that you were heere to joyne with your sweete Lady to make your peace, which I know might it (yet) bee done, with those friends shee hath heere at Court. I besech you pardon mee for my boldness thus much to interpose betweene you & your Ladye: bee confident it is out of my respects to
 5 you

you both, & knowing her zeale & fervencie to begg your pardon for what is formerly past, as I am able to testifie by some former passages & her tears. Though nothing could move you formerly, be pleased yet to look back, & to knowe that still shee is your wife, & what solemne protestations you made in your marriage. Though now shee hath many friends, yett still know she desireth your love, & that you would not ruinate yourselfe, your child, & her, with some evil counsell, but pleasd to possit together, wheere shee is pleasd to use her best friends to assist you, & to bring you into favour. If you come not suddenly it wil be to late, & then not to be helpt. There is now a Proclamation of pardon issuinge out into Oxfordshire, in which you are excepted, as I am informed; therefore consider what is your best course suddenly. As yet I know Mrs. Cartwright may with her friends do you service, & can & will. I besech your pardon once more for my boldnes: I have no ends but to serve you both, & thus much to intreat to you. I humbly take my leave; & bee assured I am

Your most faithful freind to serve you,

Oxford, this 28 of November. JOHN DORMER.

P. S. I have been with my Lord of Dorsett a second tyme, & acquainted him with this letter. He answeres thus: That hee would not insnare you to have you come in, & theen not to bee pardoned; wherefore hee doth not desier to have you come in, for hee feareth his Majestie will not accept of you; but he desireth you should write to your Ladye of your intents, & then shee to move my Lord, who will move his Majestie, as he promiseth, for you, and if you may bee received, shee shall write to you the answeere which my Lord giveth her from his Majestie. I feare, by my Lords words, his Majestie is much incensed against you; therefore I besech you, be not seene tell you knowe first, from your Wife, whether you may come safe. My Lord of Dorsett hath promised your Wife to move his Majestie in your behalfe.

JOHN DORMER.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.



Franz Steckeler
Buchbinderei
Höchstädt / Do.



Seward, William

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